Administration Reports

Manavadar State
1904-05 to 1908-09
and
Marwar 1894-1895 &
1895-96.

00134882

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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095 Manavadar
1940 & Marwar

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Manavadar State

1904-05 to 1908-09

+

Marwar

1894-95 & 1895-96.

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No. 19 of 1905-06.

134883

From,

THE MANAGER MANAVADAR STATE,

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

SORATH PRANT.

Dated Manavadar, 18th April 1905.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit following report on the general administration of this State for the year ending on 31st March 1905.

2. There was no change in the personnel of Manager or any Member of the superior staff during the year under report.

Change of personnel.

3. The Geographical and Historical accounts of this State are given in the published records of Government, and it does not therefore appear necessary to re-iterate the same here beyond mentioning that it is an integral part of the Sorath Division in Kathiawar and its seat or head quarter town of Manavadar is at a distance of about 16 Miles from Shapur on the B. G. J. P. Railway Line which is its nearest Railway station. It is about 90 square Miles in extent with a population of 14,478 souls according to census of 1901. It is a Mehomedan Principality and its Chiefs of the "Babi" "Clan" are known by the distinguishing epithet of "Khan." It contains 23 swang or entire villages and a "Pati" in Bantwa in addition to an eight anna (or one-half) share in the revenues of Batwa Majmu and Batwa Devli. According to the system of classification introduced by Colonel Keatinge in 1864, it is a 3rd. class State and enjoys all the powers and priveliges pertaining to it. The late chief K. S. Gazanfarkhanji died in the prime of life at an young age of 25 years in 1888, leaving behind him two minor Kumars, and the State has therefore been under British Management since that time. The age of the elder Kumar K. S. Fatehdinkhanji is of 19 years and 9 months and that of the younger one Kamaludinkhanji II is of 16 years and 4 months only.

Historical and Geographical Account.

4. When the report of last year was submitted both the Kumars were

receiving their education in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, but on receipt of your orders shortly after that (*viz* on the 28th of April 1904) for K. S. Fatehdinkhanji to join the Imperial Cadet Corps, he has since entered upon that new career and has thus completed one year's course there. The younger Kumar cuntinues his studies in the Rajkumar College.

Kumars' Education.

5. For purposes of Revenue Administration this State is divided in to three separate groups or circles with a Vahivatdar incharge of each, under the direct control and supervision of the Revenue Assistant as the head of that Department.

Revenue Administration

6. As stated in para 6 of last year's report, the work of Revenue Survey was commenced in November last under the supervision of the Head Surveyor appointed by you. The original scheme provided for the employment of 3 full time surveyors so as to bring the whole work of field measurement to termination within a period of three years, but only 2 have been appointed as yet on account of the obligation resting upon me of confining my selection to the list of discharged Agency Surveyors in making the appointments with the obvious result of more than half the season having thus been lost in enquiring of the wishes of those concerned on the refusal of one after another, and as theodolite survey has therefore hither to been got through in 10 villages only, there is no likelihood of the same being completed in all the villages during the remaining two months of the fair season, as was originally contemplated, so as to admit of a possibility of the field survey being taken up from the commencement of next season and finished by the end of succeeding year.

Revenue Survey.

7. The total arable lands of this State comprising an area of 63427 acres may be classified as under:—

Division of land.

54499 Acres Arable land (including about 7400 acres of Barkhali or alienated holdings recognized generally on service or Pasaita tenure).

8317 Acres Kharo (salt marsh) or uncultivable waste.

611 Acres cultivable waste.

8. Besides land revenue, which forms the principal source of income, there are various other minor items contributing to its total receipts *viz* Mandvi or Customs dutties, Judicial Fees, Fines, Interest on invested balances and the sundry minor receipts amounting to an aggregate of close upon 3 lacs of Rupees per annum.

Land Revenue.

9. The revenue collections are regulated on the well known Bhag-batai System according to which it is levied from the cultivators in certain fixed proportions of the produce (in kind) in addition to Vero or rent at the rate (per Bigha) prescribed for each village.

Revenue System.

10. On account of the fitful and scanty fall of rain during the year, the agricultural prospects were seriously affected with the obvious result of a comparatively inferior out-turn to the extent of nearly 1/3rd of the annual average revenues only.

Rain.

11. Irrigation also had its due share of attention during the year under report as can been seen from a sum of Rs. 415-12-10 having been devoted to the repairs of Sanosra Tank and a further sum of Rs. 2550-0-0 having been provided in the current Budget to raise its embankment with a view to an increase of its storage capacity and facilitate the supply of water for irrigation purposes. Besides this a sum of Rs. 1297-15-8 was utilized by way of grant-in-aid to cultivators for building or sinking new wells and repairing old ones in their fields on each of them agreeing to contribute an equal amount of his share in the total expenses on that account.

Irrigation.

12. The financial condition of the State is most satisfactory as can be seen form the cash balances of Rs. 72009-6-9 in the State Treasury and Rs. 21495-0-11 in the Rajkot Treasury making a total of Rs. 93504-7-8 at the end of the year in addition to the aggregate amount of Rs. 735030-11-1 lent to other States and Talukas on interest as per following details and Rs. 224900-0-0 invested in Government Securities.

Financial Condition.

(I)	To State and Talukas.		
	(1) The State of Dhrangadra	Rs.	700000-0-0.
	(2) K. S. Sherbulandkhanji of Bantwa	Rs.	8762-8-0.
(II)	Through the Agency.		
	(1) The Local Fund Famine Loan.....	Rs.	16600-0-0.
	(2) The Estate of Wala Unad Valera and Giga Rana of Chital.....	Rs.	2000-0-0.
(III)	To the subordinate Jivaidars &c—		
	(1) Jivaidars of Chudva.....	Rs.	1462-7-4.
	(2) Kajis of Eklera.....	Rs.	225-0-0.
	(3) Maiyas of Thaniana.....	Rs	4105-11-9
	(4) Miscellaneous items	Rs	1875-0-0.
		Total Rs...	735030-11-1

Thus the State had a magnificient balance of Rs. 1053435-2-9 including cash and invested balances at the end of the year.

Forest. 13. The forest arrangements continued to be the same as before so as not to call for any special remarks on the subject.

Police. 14. The strength of the entire Police Force in this State is as follows:—

1 Superintendent of Police.
1 Chief Constable.

Mounted Police.

1 Duffedar.
10 Swars including 6 Revenue Swars.

Foot Police.

1 Jamadar.
1 Havaldar,
4 Naiques.
31 Constables.

Besides these a large estabiishment of rural Police or village Chokiyats and Pasaitas is maintained as under—

50 Rural or village Police commonly known as Chokiyats.

132 Pasaitas or holders of alienated land on service tenure.

15. The following comparative statement will show the result of the work performed by Police.

Number of offences reported		Number of offenders arrested		Number of offenders sent for trial		Number of offenders convicted		Number of offenders discharged		Percentage of offenders arrested and convicted		Percentage of accused sent for trial convicted		Remarks
1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1093-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	
49	77	33	68	33	68	25	52	8	16	81·25	76·47	81·25	76·47	

16. The subjoined table will show that the Value of property stolen & recovered bears a greater proportion during this year than in the year before which might fairly be attributed to the increased energy and ability of the Departmental officers concerned.

Property stolen						Property recovered						Percentage		Remarks.
1903-4			1904-5			1903-4			1904-5			1903-4	1904-5	
693	7	1	1026	11	9	208	2	1	658	2	...	30·0	64·13	

17. There are altogether 3 Courts of Criminal Justice in this State which are subject to the control and supervision of the Agency, *viz.*—

Criminal Justice.

(1) Manager's.
(2) Deputy Manager's.
(2) Nyayadhish's.

The first of these exercises the powers of a District Magistrate and the other two of First and Second Class Magistrates respectively.

18. The work performed by these Courts is summarized below together with the information relating to convictions, acquittals &c which would seem to shew some increase of Criminal work during the year as compared with the preceding one.

Offences reported.		Number of persons tried.						Total.		Persons disposed of					Remarks.
1903-4	1904-5	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	1903-4	1904-5	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
57	78	...	68	3	18	1	31	67	121	32	20	68	1	...	...	...

19. The result of criminal appeals disposed of by the Manager against the decisions of Nyayadhish and 2nd Class Magistrate's Court is given below.

Number of Appeals.			Number of Appellants.								
				Sentence.							
Appeals remaining at the end of last year.	Appeals filed this year.	Total.	Applications rejected.	Confirmed	Modified.	Altered.	Sent for afresh trial.	Proceedings quashed.	Proceedings referred for explanation.	Appeals remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
0	3	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

20. The following statement will shew the amounts of fines inflicted and recovered in criminal cases during the year 1903-4 as compared with 1904-5.

Fines imposed.						Fines rocovered						Remarks.
1903-4			1904-5			1903-4			1904-5			
218	0	0	449	12	0	354	7	7	516	11	5	

21. There is only one Jail at Manavadar which is located in a com-
Jail. modious building with a separate accommodation provided as civil prisoners. for male and female convicted and under trial as well

22. The subjoined is a comparative table shewing admissions of criminal prisoners into the Jail during this year and the year before together with the charges of their maintenance &c.

Number of Jail	Number of prisoners.				Daily average prisoners in Jail.		Expenses of feeding and clothing			Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Prisioners remaining at the end of last year.	Admitted in this year.	Total								
			1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5					
1	1	89	52	90	1·8	4·39	523	3	5	5	

23. All the above Courts are also invested with civil jurisdiction, the pecuniary limit of each of which is given below :—

Civil Justice.

The Nyayadhish Court ~~Rs~~ 1000.
The Naib Manager's Court ~~Rs~~ 3000.
The Manager's Court ~~Rs~~ 20000.

24. The number of Civil Suits filed and disposed of by the above-mentioned 3 Courts during this and the preceding years will be found in the following table.

Cases remaining at the end of last year	Number of cases filed this year	Total		Cases disposed of		Cases remaining at the end of the year		Remarks
		1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	
23	74	211	97	188	85	23	12	

25. Information relating to the Civil Appeal dealt with by the Manager's Court is detailed below.

Appeals remaining at the end of last year	Number of appeals filed this year	Total		Appeals disposed of		Appeals remaining at the end of the year.		Remarks.
		1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	
0	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	

26. The result of the execution of Civil Decrees in the year 1904-05 as compared with that of the preceding one is noted in the subjoined table.

Decrees remaining at the end of last year.	Number of decrees admitted this year.	Total.		Number of decrees executed.		Decrees remaining at the end of the year.		Remarks.
		1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	
205	42	404	247	199	243	205	4	

Municipalit.

27. The arrangements for carrying on the Municipal work (*i. e.*, conservancy and lighting) under the supervision of the State Overseer continued to be the same as before and appears to me well suited for the requirements of a small town like Manavadar. The total expenditure on account of these two items amounted to Rs 1390-0-0 during this year.

Dispensary.

28. The only Dispensary at Manavadar is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon who works under the direct control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon. This institution not only meets with local requirements but is also largely availed of by patients from Bantwa and Junagudh Districts on account of successful treatment, combined with the comfort and convenience afforded by the liberality of the State as can be seen from the total charge of Rs 2870-12-0 incurred for its maintenance during the year. Particulars relating to the number of patients treated in the Dispensary and the total expenses of its maintenance &c are given below:—

Number of patients treated during 1904-5			Expenses incurred.				Daily average of patients in-door & out-door	Remarks.
In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Establishment charges.	Medicines and instruments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
110	3853	3963	1674-11-0	345-6-5	850-10-7	2870-12-0	62·3	

29. The Vaccination of the State is under the control of the Agency Surgeon and the necessary statistical details on the subject are furnished by the Batwa Majmu Nyayadhish on account of the figures relating to this State having to be in corporated in the returns for the whole of Batwa Taluka. The total number of primary Vaccination was 401 and of re-vaccination 3 during the year as compared with 372 and 4 respectively in the last year.

Vaccination.

30. There are altogether 15 schools in the State 3 of which are at Manavadar as per margin, and the remaining 12 in the villages, one having been added to the previous number at the village of Sherdi to meet the requirements of the cultivators of that and the neighbouring village of Untadi who were otherwise obliged to send their young boys to distant villages.

Education
1. English Middle School.
2. Vernacular Boys School.
3. Vernacular Girls Schools.

31. The total number of boys attending the schools was 478 and of girls 59 aggregating to 537 against 503 of the previous year as per following details which will seem to shew a slight improvement on the figures of last year.

		Hindus.	Mahomedans.
Males	1903–4	348	111
	1904–5	374	104
Females	1903–4	41	23
	1904–5	34	25

32. The Girl's School is incharge of a trained mistress. The number of girls on the register was 59 at the end of the year against 64 in the last year and the average attendance was 36·5 against 33·5 of the previous year—the decrease in the former is not only too insignificant to call for more than a passing notice, but may be deemed to have been fairly compensated by a rise in the average of daily attendance.

33. The English School known as the middle school teaches up to the 3rd Standard and the number of boys on the register was 13 against 12 during last year with the average attendance of 9·98 and 9·58 respectively.

34. There is also a small Library at Manavadar which is maintained entirely by the State for the use of general public, affording, at it does, the best means of relief from the monotony of this secluded place.

Library.

35. The Postal arrangements continued to be the same as before–*viz*, a village Post Office at Manavader in charge of the Vernacular School Master which is absolutely in adequate for the requirments of this head-quarter town of the State, and it is hoped

Post office.

that proposal made in the last year's report for a combined Post and Telegraph office which forms the subject of a separate correspondence will take, ere long a practical shape at a great convenience to the State and the public of this and the surrounding places. There is also another village Post Office at Wadasada and some Letter Boxes in 10 different villages of this State.

Public Works.

36. Information relating to the number and discription as well as the total expenses of the works(original and repairs) executed during the year under the supervision of the State Overseer is given below :—

No.	Particulars.	Amount.			Remarks.
I	Western Gate at Manavadar.....	885	11	6	
II	Shops in Bantwa	1556	3	2	
III	Bangalow in the Kamal Bag Garden	5648	2	9	
IV	Culverts on Mitdi-Manavadar Road	3212	14	7	
V	Revenue Offices in Manavadar	3246	1	7	
VI	Tank at Manavadar	363	13	9	
	Repairs to Roads.				
1	Repairs to Manavadar Road.	333	5	10	
2	Repairs to Galvav & Sanosra Road	772	3	10	
3	Repairs to Velwa Road	570	3	7	
4	Repairs to Chudwa Road	39	10	4	
5	Repairs to Mitdi Road.....	449	11	8	
6	Repairs to Manavadar Road	400	8	3	
	Miscellaneous.				
1	Repairs to irrigation Wells.....	1297	15	8	
2	Repairs to S.anosra Tank	415	12	10	
3	Reclamation Bundhs.....	252	13	10	
	Repairs to State buildings in Manavadar Bantwa and the villages.....	4155	15	2	
	Total Rs...	23601	4	4	

37. The annual tribute payable by this State to the British Government amounts to Rs 14,821-0-0 in addition to a moiety of the amount contributed by the Batwa Majmu Talukka towards the Agency General Fund as fixed by the Agency in proportion to the actual expenses of the year from time to time.

Government Tribute and Agency contributions.

Besides the above items various other amounts were paid during the year as per following details for purposes setforth against each.

(1) Subscription towards Kathiawar Races ..... Rs 50—0—0.

(2) Subscription towards membership of the Lang Library ..... Rs 12—0—0.

(3) Contribution towards the cost of the Giras Record Establishment..... Rs 49-11—1.

(4) Contribution towards cost of preparing the address and casket to be presented to H. E. the Governor. ..... Rs 5—2—3.

(5) Contribution towards the pay of the Loan Karkun and of the Local Fund Loan Karkun. ..... Rs 79—6—9.

(6) Contribution towards the Vaccination Fund..... Rs 150-2—0.

(7) Donation to Mr, Navalshanker of the late Rajasthanik Court. ..... Rs 25-11—3.

Total Rs 372—1—4.

39 The State maintains a Paddock for the improvement of breed of country horses, the total cost of which amounted to Rs 11,402—5—6 during the year.

Paddock

40. The Paddock Superintendent has in his accompanying report left very little for me to add to the particulars given by him of the working of that institution during the year under report, and I will therefore content myself by stating that steps have already been taken to meet the alleged deficiency in the number of brood mares and the want of an additional stallion for both of which sanction has since been received and arrangements are in progress to get tbe animals suitable for intended purposes.

41. A sum of Rs 1,645 was realized by the sale of studbred foals &c. during the year against Rs 1,361 in the preceding one shewing an increase of Rs 284 which would seem to augur well of its future developement.

42. There are no salt pans in this Taluka and the people have therefore to depend upon the supply by import mostly from the limits of Porbandar

Salt.

Stamps

43. There are no special Stamp Regulations for this State and the fees are therefore levied according to the rates fixed for the Agency Courts. The system of stamp papers in lieu of cash fees which was introduced during the last year with your sanction has worked well with a perfect security from the danger of fraud or omission to which the old system was exposed.

Architectural remains

44. There are no architectural or historical remains of old buildings deserving of mention within the limits of this State.

Offences against special acts

45. No offences against the salt or opium Rules were committed during the year.

Plague

46. Since I submitted my last years report cases of plague were few and far between, as 43 cases were reported in only two of the villages in April and May last out of which only 18 proved fatal, and I am happy to state that the whole of this State has since been entirely free from the visitation of that dire desease.

Conclusion

47. In conclusion, I may add that the work was performed satisfactorily by all the members of different Departments pertaining to their respective duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

Maneklal G.

Manager, Manavadar State.

To,

MANEKLAL GOKALDAS ESQR.

MANAGER, MANAVADAR STATE.

MANAVADAR.

Sir,

In pursuance of your order No. 895 d/ 10th March 1905, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report and the accompanying lists of the State Paddock for the year 1904-5 which I hope will meet with your kind consideration and attention.

In the State Paddock two kinds of breeding are conducted *viz.* Arab & Mule breeding operations respectively. The stud therefore contains two different stallions for the said object *i. e.* one an Arab and the other a Cyprian Donkey. Now the former stallion has covered 17 mares during the year under report, out of which 14 belong to the State Paddock and 3 to private owners, while the latter one has served 14 of the stud and none of any private owner a fact goes without saying that Mule breeding operations are not comparatively liked much in this part of the country. But it is found from practical experience that public have a great fancy for both Arab and Katty breeding operations.

Again there are still more 2 stallions in the stud out of which one is an Italian Donkey stallion and the other a district horse. Now the former one is specially used for breeding donkey mares with an object of improving the said breed of the country. Consequently the said stallion has served 2 donkey mares of the stud and 2 of private owners.

Now as for the district stallion I have to submit that he is an old Darbari Gulf Arab horse and which is kept moving within the jurisdictional villages of the State for serving and thereby improving the indegenous breed of the country pony-mares, a fact goes to show that every possible encouragement and facility is given to horse dealers by the State regardless of any pecuniary advantage to the same by way of charging serving free to any owner.

But the said horse has become entirely incapacitated and unfit for further procreative purposes owing to his old and decrepit age. Consequently he has not been able to serve any district pony mare during the current year owing to reasons just mentioned above. It is quite apparent therefore that there is a great necessity for an another district stallion either a Katty or an Arab and to supply which without undergoing any expense on that score an arrangement will be made from the stud bred mature colts hereafter.

Now the whole strength of the Paddock for breeding operations as sanctioned last year by the Political Agent consists of 40 brood mares; out of which half the number is assigned for arab breeding and the other half for mule breeding operations respectively. But the above said number has follen short by 6 mares since last two years owing to the disposal of some unsound and sterile mares by public auction at Junagadh with due sanction. Consequently to make up the said deficit of brood mares for the Paddock proper steps are being taken for the purchase of the said number of a required height and good Katty Stamp. But these efforts have been proved futile owing to frequent visitations of dire famines of an unprecedented nature in the province of Kathiawar and consequently these successive draughts have deplorably played a havoc upon the good equine tribe of this country. It is a disappointing feature in the state Paddock that foals-out of a Katty dam and an arab sire are not at all fit for remount purposes as is found from practical experience that no sale of any stud bred foal is made to the Remount Department since the organization of this institution. But foals born and bred in the state Paddock are only useful for mounted police and ordinary work such as riding, polo. &c. Now some authority is for and some against waler breeding in this country, but to breed foals fit for remount purposes, it is at present advisable to buy two or three walers or big country bred mares for the said object as an experimental process owing to special reasons just mentioned above if the above procedure be followed as asatentative measure, I think the institution will be more paying and remunerative than what is at present owing to reasonably liberal prices offered by the Government according to their prescribed scale.

It is no piece of exaggeration were I to submit that a change for the better in the breeding operations must always keep pace with time and advancement of Science.

It is satisfactory to note here that from an economic point of view it is so arranged since the organization of the stud that the state is not saddled with any special extra expense for maintaing carriage horses for state purposes as brood mares of the stud after being served are utilized with

proper care and attention for the said work up to a certain length of time for some light and judicious exercise as a rule is necessarily given to these animals.

There were 59 foals in all during the year under report out of which 39 were of the Arab strain and the remaining 20 mule foals. Out of the former number 7 stud bred young foals are sold with due sanction to moffusil customers on a demand being made by them for Rs 1,300; five young fillies are disposed of by public auction at Junagadh for a sum of Rs 170 with due sanction on account of their being very low in hight and unsound condition for breeding operations. Again out of the said number of foals one mature filly is kept for mule breeding operations on account of her being scientifically adapted for the said purpose. Therefore the remaining number of foals of Arab strain at present in the stud is 26. Now out of the said number of mules two young ones are sold to Porbandar State for a collective sum of Rs 175 and one died of chronic diarrhœa. Then there are 17 mules remaining now alive in the stud.

It is to be noted here that the sale of mules when compared with the last year's one is apparently insignificant owing to want of proper market in an isolated place like this notwithstanding the ever multiplying number of the same. It is therefore desirable to move the officers of the Government Remount Department to visit this institution at the time of their touring season in Kathiawar for mules born and bred in the stud are more or less fit for Government purposes such as baggage and ordnance ones and which fact is born out by many authorities on this subject from time to time. Now as for a horse stallion I beg to state that there is only one Arab stallion in the Paddock and which is utilized for breeding purposes since the organization of the same (that is nearly from 1897).

The use of the stallion now in question is objectionable for many a scientific reasons such as a hereditary tendency of throwing bony deposits for he is suffering from such a desease at present and also a sciantific prohibition of serving of some mature stud bred fillies by the very stallion as such a modus operandi of in and in breeding leads not only to deformity degeneration and even extinction of stud.

Moreover our said stallion has become some what old and exhausted and therefore he requires an occasional rest and which matter is absolutely necessary in the interest of the breeding operations according to my humble experience. Now I may be humbly allowed to bring to your notice that I have been submitting in my annual reports since last two years for your

early consideration and attention and enquries for the same are in progress but with very little success.

Now Sir, you are already aware that the state maintains a charitable Dispensary along with the Paddock to treat sick animals of the same and many domesticated animals of different species come from out side for treatment. The total number of in-patients treated during the year under report amounts to 278 and that of the out-patients to 46 respectively. The major surgical operations performed during the year is the castration of 5 stud bred colts with entirely succesful results. It will not be cut of place were I to submit here that there is a general prevalence of malady in equine tribe, are the bony deposits, strains of tendous and ligaments, sores, galls, eye deseases, mange, gastric and intestinal derangements and some other minor deseases which have all become more or less amedable to treatment by having a recourse to both medical and surgical means.

Again it will not be out of place were I to state here that a plot of nearlysix bighas of arable land has been permanently assigned for the growth of green fodder for the use of Paddock animals which assists to a certain extent in saving the dry fodder expenses of the same and moreover such a green stuff promotes the health of these animals.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/. **Pranlal S. Munshi,** G. B. V. C.
Paddock Supdt,
Manavadar State.

'Manavadar
State Paddock
and
Veterinary
Hospital,
13—4—05.

No. 438 of 1905.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

From

Colonel W. P. KENNEDY,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár;

To

The Honourable Mr. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Agent to the Governor's Camp:
Dated 3rd June 1905.

Sir,

In conformity with Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6089 of the 19th August 1902, Appendix F, I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Manávadar State under the Agency management for the year 1904-1905 in continuation of my No. 410 of the 26th ultimo.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

Pol 583

No. 1312 of 1905.

FROM

THE POLITICAL AGENT, SORATH PRA'NT;

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR, KA'THIA'WA'R.

Camp Veraval, dated 17th June 1905.

SIR,

In accordance with the orders contained in Appendix F to Government Resolution No. 6089 of 19th August 1902, I have the honour to forward herewith Annual Administration Report* of the Third Class State of Manavadar under Agency management with the following remarks.

* Already sent to Government under this office No. 438 of 3rd instant, with 20 spare copies.

2. In spite of insufficient rainfall during the period under report, the financial condition of the State is most satisfactory. This is obvious from the fact that a State of this size has a balance to its credit of over ten lakhs, a result due to Agency management extending with short interval over twenty-one years.

3. The increase in criminal offences may be ascribed to the condition of scarcity which has prevailed during the period under report. The results obtained by the Police though inferior, as tested by percentages to the previous year, are not unsatisfactory.

4. The Paddock is a thriving and a useful institution, as is clear from the long detailed report submitted. Steps are being taken to obtain a good Kathi stallion. The results of mule-breeding operations have been disappointing up to the present, though a certain number of mules have been sold. The mules bred have been too high, and not sturdy enough for Government purposes. It is hoped that this will be remedied by the use of smaller brood mares.

5. I have no other remarks to offer on the long and clear report of Mr. Maneklal, whose efficient services have done much to maintain the State in its present prosperous condition.

The State was visited by Mr. Rothfeld in October 1904 and by myself in March 1905.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. W. ALLISON,

Political Agent, Sorath Prant.

No. 492 OF 1905.

KA'THIA'WA'R POLITICAL AGENCY:

Rájkot, 23rd June 1905.

Submitted with compliments to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, in continuation of this office No. 438 of the 3rd instant.

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,

Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

No. 43 of 1906-07.

From,

M. Manekbal Gokaldas,
~~THE~~ MANAGER, MANAVADAR STATE,

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
SORATH PRANT.

Dated Manavadar 30th April 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year ending 31st March 1906.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

2. This State consists of 23 entire villages and a Pati or tract separately defined within the limits of Bantwa—besides an eight anna share in the revenues of Bantwa proper and the village of Bantwa-Devli, both of which are jointly managed by or on behalf of all the Bhagdars.

3. This State is about 90 square miles in extent and contains a population of 14478 souls according to the last census of 1901.

4. On account of successive bad seasons and consequent fall in the revenues of the State, the average of last 5 years is reduced to a sum of ~~Rs~~ 223500 per annum against the total estimated receipts of ~~Rs~~ 250000 in a normal year.

5. The tribute annually payable to Government amounts to ~~Rs~~ 14821, in addition to which various sums are contributed to the several Agency Local Funds, and an annual payment of ~~Rs~~ 2347 is also made to Junagadh State under different denominations.

6. The Ruling Family is of the Mahomedan Babi clan and the name of elder Kumar is Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji while that of the younger one is Kamaluddinkhanji, both of whom are minors, the former having been born on 22nd June 1885 and the latter on 19th November 1888 and the State has therefore been under Government Management since the demise of their father K. S. Gazenfarkhanji in 1888.

7. The elder Kumar K. S. Fatehdinkhanji has been educated at the Rajkumar College and had latterly joined the Imperial Cadet Corps from which he has lately retired. The younger Kumar Kamaluddinkhanji is still prosecuting his studies at the Rajkumar College.

8. None of the Kumars has yet been married but betrothal of the elder one has lately been arranged with the daughter of K. S. Sardar Mahomadkhanji of Ranpur who also belongs to the same Babi Clan. His father, the late Chief had likewise married first in the same family.

9. Besides your visit to this State in course of the annual tour of inspection, there were neither any events of importance nor changes in the personnel of high officials of the State, deserving of mention.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

10. For purposes of Revenue Administration this State is devided into three distinct groups or circles with a Vahivatdar incharge of each under the direct control and supervision of the Revenue Officer, who works under the orders of the Manager.

11. The Revenue collections are regulated on the well-known Bhag-Batai System according to which the entire produce is divided between the State and its cultivators in fixed proportions in addition to the rent or vero levied from them at the rates varying from 10 to 2½ annas per Bigha in different villages according to the qualities of the land and rateable distribution of the produce as fixed for each village separately since the time of late Chief Kamaluddiakhanji. The recoveries of Vero are made in two instalments, known as the Divali and Holi Kistas corresponding with the hervests of the Kharif and Ravi crops respectively to enable the cultivators to pay the same from the produce of the same.

12. Under the circumstances the information relating to rates of assessment or their comparative effects upon the cultivators is quite out of question, while the particulars of remissions and suspensions &c. will be

dealt with under the appropriate heads in Chapter V as they were not due to variations in the rates of assessments contemplated by the contents of this para.

13. Out of the total area of 63,381 acres the land measuring 55,052 acres was under occupation leaving 8329 acres of salt marsh or uncultivable kharabo and thus no portion of arable land was left unoccupied during the year as the demand for lands in this State is so great that any holding or even a portion of it, if relinquished, is immediately taken up at a fair price.

14. There are no alienations in this State besides those held by Pasaitas and Jivaidars on service tenure or assigned for religious and charitable purposes all of which have been recognized since long before the management while the settlement of boundaries has also been completed so as not to necessitate any further action on the subject.

15. An advance of Rs 5 only was paid to each of the 3 cultivators of Nanadia for purchase of grass during the year under report which has since been recovered.

16. The existing measurement of lands having been made by strings under the old and obsolete system was found absolutely unreliable and the Revenue Survey was therefore ~~been~~ introduced during the last year which is now in progress. The Theodolite Survey of all the villages (except Chudva) has been completed and the field survey of 3 villages is taken up during the year. There are now 1 Surveyor and 3 Measurers employed on this work all of whom are working under the supervision of a Head Surveyor.

17. The works of irrigation also received a fair share of attention, the first and foremost of which was the large tank at Bodka built at a cost of Rs 4,442 while a sum of Rs 2,240 was utilized for raising the embankments of the Sanosra Tank and also Rs 1,564 for making new wells and repairing old ones by way of grants-in-aid to cultivators.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

18. The State has no special or local Laws of its own except the minor Rules and Regulations shown in Appendix II and the Administration of Justice is therefore conducted on the principles of those in force in British India.

19. There is no Military Force in this State.

20. Police— The full strength of the State Police was the same as last year as detailed below.

1 Superintendent of Police.
1 Chief Constable.
11 Mounted Police.
1 Duffedar.
10 Sowars.
37 Foot Police.
1 Jamadar.
1 Havaldar.
4 Naiques.
31 Constables.

21. The whole of the Foot and Mounted Police is drilled and disciplined, the former having been armed with muzzle-loader Rifles and the latter with carbines and Lances. It is as you know an efficient body of men, and from the result embodied in Appendix V, the work performed by them during the year would seem to be satisfactory. The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs 10,926 during the year against Rs 10899 of the previous year (as per Appendix IV). Its ratio to population and area is 301·62 souls and 1·88 square miles respectively per unit.

22. It will be seen from Appendices V, VI and VII that the percentage of persons arrested and convicted was comparatively higher (by about 10) than in the previous year, (Vide Appendix V) while in regard to the value of property stolen and recovered there was an increase of Rs. 22 in the former and a decrease of Rs. 81 in the latter, showing a net decrease of recoveries to the extent of 9 percent only.

23. Village Police. The village police consists of stipendiary and hereditary servents, the former of whom are known as Chowkiats, and the latter as Pasaitas holding land on service tenure. The duties performed by them are confined generally to "watch and ward" as well as prevention and detection of crimes while the latter are also employed on escort duty and other miscellaneous work of the village pertaining to that post. There total strength is as follows:—

28 Chokiyats or Stipendiary men.

125 Pasaitas or men holding land on service tenure.

24. Criminal Justice.—The following are the 3 Courts of Criminal Justice in this State, which are subject to the control and supervision of the Agency.

(1) Manager's Court.
(2) Deputy Manager's Court.
(3) Nyayadhish's Court.

The first of these exercises the powers of District Magistrate and the other two of First and Second Class Magistrates respectively.

25. The work performed by the latter two Courts is given in Appendix VIII.

26. The Appellate Criminal work performed by the Manager's Court is given in Appendix IX.

27. Civil Justice—All these three Courts are also invested with Civil Jurisdiction, the pecuniary limit of each of which is given below.

(1) The Nyayadhish Court Rs 1000.
(2) The Deputy Manager's Court Rs 3000.
(3) The Manager's Court Rs 20000.

28. The number and nature &c. of civil suits filed and disposed of during the year are given in Appendix X from which it will be seen that there was a decrease of 11 civil suits in this year as compared with the previous one owing chiefly to the effects of bad season. There were 62 suits of money transactions and one of landed property instituted during the year against 69 and 5 respectively in the last year.

29. The number of applications for Execution of decrees filed and disposed of during the year will be found in Appendix XI, showing an increase of 90 (131 against 41 last year) on account of modification of the order under which it was stopped against the cultivators in the previous year on account of bad season, while the large number of applications remaining for disposal at the end of the year was due to a majority of them having had to be kept over pending disposal of the produce of Rabi crops to ensure recovery out of the excess quantity, if any.

30. The Civil Appellate work of the Manager's Court is given in Appendix XII.

31. Extradition.—The number of persons surrendered to and by other States for trial under the Rules in force was 8 and 16 respectively, and there was no want of reciprocity on either side. There were no cases of extradition from or to the British Districts.

32. Prison.—There is only one prison at Manavadar which is accommodated in a sufficiently large building with separate cells for males and females, convicted as well as under-trial, and also for Civil prisoners. The comparative decrease in the number of prisoners was due to a proportionate decline in the number of offences during the year. (Vide Appendix XIII).

33. Registration.—The registration of documents as shown in Appendix XIV would seem to be insignificant owing to the prevailing custom of reservation by the State of its sovereign rights over all the lands in general (except in limited instances) so as not to permit of transfer of any such property necessitating execution of documents of the nature of compulsory registation.

34. Municipal Administration.—The constitution of Municipality is not based on the representative system as in British Districts and as it is consequently managed exclusively by the State from its general revenues it is not possible to furnish information relating to income &c. and only the figures of expenditure on account of conservancy, lighting and other sanitary arrangements are therefore given in the Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

35. The Rain fall was scanty and precarious during the year, having been registered at 8 Inches and 49 Cents or nearly one third of the annual average, of which 6 Inches 53 Cents fell in July and only a few cents *i. e.* ·73, ·13 and ·48 in August, September and October respectively which led to the improverishment of Rabi crops in particular and the deficiency of water in the wells also deprived of the means of irrigating wheat and such other after crops in many of the villages. Under these circumstances the cultivators had for the most part to depend upon the yield of Agtar crops ranging from 10 to 14 annas of the normal produce for the maintanance of themselves and their cattle with only a small margin to meet the partial demands of the State.

36. Wages and Labour.—Prices of Food grains.—The wages of labour continued to be almost the same as in normal years as the labourers were able to find employment in fields, in this or the neighbouring districts or in the State Public works and also in the Ginning Factories at Manavadar Bantwa or Sardargadh for separation of cotton from the pods and other miscellaneous labour. It may also be added that arrangements have been made for their employment on works specially provided for their relief in the current year's budget in anticipation of such contingency. There is no

marked difference in prices of food grains (as shown in appendix XVIII) to call for any explanation or remarks.

37. Forests—There are no forests worthy of the name in this State except a few reserves of Babul plantation or tracts of its spontaneous growth in some of the villages for the supervision of which special Jungle guards are employed for each village or convenient group of villages.

38. Trade and Manufacture—There are no important trading and other industrial centres worthy of mention in this State as the import is confined totally to the articles of ordinary requirements while grains and cotton are the only articles of export.

39. Public Works—The Public Works executed during the year are shown in Appendix XIX from which it will appear that several works of public utility and importance such as the culverts on the Mitdi-Mandodra Road, Irrigation Tank at Bodka, extension of unbankments of Sanosra Tank as also the reclamation work at Manavadar and Buildings for Revenue Offices and wells for drinking purposes had been taken up and completed during the year while the building for new Post and Telegraph Office which is now under construction will also be ready for use before the close of this season.

40. Post Offices—Until very lately there was no regular Post Office in this State and the work was performed by the Vernacular School Master on the system of Village Post, but on the necessity of a combined Post and Telegraph Office having been brought home to the responsible officers of that Department consistently with the magnitude and importance of this 3rd Class State, I am glad to say that the hope expressed in my last year's report on the subject has come to be realized since September last on the State undertaking to make up the deficiency. But so far as can hither to be judged from the results it has proved to be a veritable success and will become self supporting owing to an unexpected rise in its income to an extent sufficient to cover the charges of its maintenance &c. There is also a Village Post Office at Vadasada besides 10 Letter-Boxes in different villages.

41. Mint—There is no mint in this State.

42. General condition of State and People—This State is in a condition of financial prosperity with an aggregate balance of Rs. 106924-4-11 in the local and Rajkot Huzur Treasuries at the close of the year in addition to other investments of Rs. 950489-4-3 as detailed below :—

(I)	Government Promissory Notes	Rs	224900- 0-0
(II)	To States and Talukas.		
	(1) To the State of Dhrangadhra ...	Rs	700000- 0-0
	(2) K. S. Sherbulandkhanji's Majmu Estate of Bantwa	Rs	8762- 8-0
(III)	Through the Agency.		
	(1) The Local Fund Famine Loan ...	Rs	7288- 9-3
	(2) The Estate of Wala Unad Valera and Giga Rana of Chital...	Rs	2000- 0-0
(IV)	To subordinate Jivaidars &c.		
	(1) Jivaidars of Chudva	Rs	1462- 7-4
	(2) Kajis of Eklera	Rs	95- 0-0
	(3) Maiyas of Thaniana	Rs	4105-11-8
	(5) Miscellaneous Items	Rs	1875- 0-0
	Total Rupees...		950489- 4-3

43. The condition of people appears to have been affected by a somewhat unprecedented succession of bad seasons which rendered many of them unable to pay their old debts or demands and to meet other extraordinary expenditure but the leniency of special measures prescribed for the recovery of State dues enabled them to tide over the difficulties of maintaining themselves and their cattle without any extra help from the State by way of Taccavi &c.

44. The Public Health continued to be fairly good and there was no out-break of any epidemic disease except the small-pox which appeared in a mild form in some of the villages during the latter part of the year and still continues in about 2 or 3 villages.

45. The increase in the number of births with simultaneous decrease in deaths bear ample testimony to the satisfactory progress of public health during the year as is observable from the figures in Appendix XXIV.

46. The condition of agriculture was far from satisfactory on account of fitful and deficient rains as stated above and apart from the partial failure of crops and its injurious effects upon the State and cultivators alike, their agricultural stock was saved from the danger of destruction partly by the fodder of Kharif crops and partly by means of irrigation

which enabled them to raise lucerne, carrots, Juwari &c. sufficient to meet their current requirements.

47. In the matter of industrial enterprise there is only a Ginning Factory in this State at Manavadar which appears to have worked fairly in proportion to the supply of cotton as can be seen from the number of bales *viz.* 1672 turned out during the year against an average of 3500 in the normal season.

48. The population consists mainly of Hindus who as well as their Mehomedan neighbours are not for the most part addicted to drinking and there has therefore been not a single shop within the limits of this State since a very long time. (Vide Appendix XXI). In the same way the consumption of intoxicating drugs *viz.* Bhang and Ganja &c. is also in name only as is testified by the absence of licensed shops for their sale except the two at Manavadar and Vadasada which were also farmed for a paltry sum of Rs 9-0-0 only in aggregate.

49. There has on the contrary been a fair consumption of opium, the farms for the sale of which are given out annually for each village and in the absence of a bidder for the whole Taluka, it is supplied at the prescribed rate from the Local Treasury out of the stock obtained from Government Warehouse at Rajkot. A sum of Rs 726-10-8 was realized on this account during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

50. The gross revenues of the State amounted to Rs 284189-0-0 during the last year (*viz.* Sumvat $\frac{1960}{\text{A. D. } 1903\text{-}04}$) while that of the current year Sumvat $\frac{1961}{\text{A. D. } 1904\text{-}05}$ was Rs 182462-0-0 only showing a comparative decrease of Rs 101727-0-0 mainly under the heads of Vaje and Vero (Land Revenue) on account of fitful and deficient rains which led to the relaxation of the usual mode of recovery to enable the cultivators to meet the situation with the eventual result of remission of the Vero to the extent of Rs 34599 — apart from the reduction in Vaje or State share in proportion to the poor out-turn which may be roughly estimated at half the ordinary revenues on that account, and the recovery of former balances is therefore out of the question.

51. On account of satisfactory condition of the finances of this state the questions of Loan or indebtedness are matters of the forgotten past.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics &c

52. There is only one Dispensary at Manavadar which is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon working under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon. It is also largely availed of by the people of neighbouring villages under Bantwa and Junagadh on account of better equipment and organization as can be seen from the large expense of Rs 3015 incurred during the year. The particulars relating to the number of patients treated &c. is given in Appendix XXIII.

53. The statistics of births and deaths are given in Appendix XXIV from which it will be observed that the number of births registered during the year was 681 against 587 of last year showing an increase of 94 while the total number of deaths was 367 against 560 of last year with a net decrease of 193. There had thus been an increase of about 7 in the ratio of birth & decrease of 13 in that of death.

54. The registers of births and deaths are kept by the Police Patel of each village and are scrutinized by the Superior Officers of that Department in course of their visits from time to time while in the head quarter town of Manavadar the work is done by the Head Constable under the supervision of the Police Superintendent.

55. Plague.—There were no indigenous cases of Plague in any of the villages of this State and the only one imported from Vanthli would seem to point to efficiency of the measures adopted to prevent the spread of infection from the neighbouring villages.

56. Vaccination.—No special establishment is maintained by the State for vaccination work which is performed by the employees of Agency Vaccination Department under the supervision and control of the Agency Surgeon in the whole of Bantwa Taluka and the statistics relating to this State are therefore incorporated in the figures supplied by the Bantwa Majmu Nyayadhish for the whole of that Taluka. The total number of primary vaccination was 555 and of Re-vaccination 7.

CHAPTER VII.

57. Education.—There are altogether 15 Schools in this State which are under the control and supervision of the Agency Educational Department. Of these, 3 are at Manavadar viz 1 English Middle School, 1 Vernacular Boys' School and 1 Vernacular Girls' School. The total number of boys and girls attending these schools was 483 and 60 respectively during

the year as per details given in Appendix XXV. The English Middle School teaches up to the 4th Standard and the Vernacular Boys' and Girls' schools up to 7th and 6th Standards respectively. The totat cost under this head amounted to Rs 4474-13-8, besides which the State also pays a scholarship of Rs. 60 per year in the Female Training College at Rajkot, one of Rs. 84 in the Kala Bhowan at Baroda, two of Rs. 60 each in the Samaldas Collage and the High School at Bhavnagar and 3 of an aggregate amount of Rs. 108 in the Lacal Schools. Asum of Rs. 100 is also allotted annually for distribution of prizes to successful students of all the three Local Schools.

58. Library.—There is a small Library at Manavadar. It is maintained at the expense of the State for the benefit of general public which amounted to Rs. 127-6-0 during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

59. There is neither a printing press nor the publication of any newspaper in this State.

60. Paddock.—A Paddok is maintained by the State under a Veterinary Graduate for the improvement of breed of horses in which mule-breeding is also conducted. The cost of its maintenance amounted to Rs. 11134-15-10 during the year against Rs. 11402-5-6 of the preceding one. Details of the working of this institution are given in the accompanying report of the Paddock Superintendent from which it will be seen that a new Arab Stallion and 3 mares have been purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 2150 to add to its existing strength which is still below the required standard.

61. This State is not infested with wild animals or poisonous snakes to such an extent as to necessitale the adoption of special measures for their extermination.

62. In conclusion it may be stated that there are no other items of historical interest or architectural remains in this State deserving of notice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Maneklal G.

Manager, Manavadar State.

☛ *Printed at the "Jashvantsing Printing Press" Limbdi.*

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Manavadar State ..... showing changes in personnel during the year 1905-06.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
		From.	To.	
...	...	...	...	...

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Manavadar State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) The Indian Penal Code (Act XXV of 1860) The Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) The Contract Act (Act IX of 1872) The Evidence (Act I of 1872) The Limitation Rules of Kathiawar of 1890 The Schedule of Court fees levied in the Kathiawar Political Agency The Extradition Rules The Cattle Trespass Act The Game Rules The Registation Rules.	There are no Acts, Regulations or Rules framed specially for the administration of justice in this State which is therefore dealt with on the principles of all those in force in British India on account of Government Management here as the appeals generally lie to the highest Judicial Authority of this Agency.		

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Manavadar State, 1905-06.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Service Troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1905-06.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs									
Police Superintendent ...	1	50		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief constable.	1	40		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Pay Rs. 30+ Rs. 10 horse allowance.
Jamadar.	1	20		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Havaldar.	1	15		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Naiques	3	57		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Constables.	32	271		3	23	...	...	...	2	...	
Duffedar.	1	30		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Mounted Naique.... ...	1	28		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Sowars.	9	225		3	8	...	...	...	1	...	
Total...	50	716	10043-9-7	6	35	...	...		8	...	...

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Manavadar State, during the year 1905-06.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manavadar.	77	58	68	58	68	58	52	50	16	8	76·47	86·2	76·47	86·2	—

Manavadar.
29-4-06

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manavadar State, during the year 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manavadar	Rs 1026-11-9	Rs 1048-1-1	Rs 658-2-0	Rs 577-7-1	64·13	55·05	—

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Manavadar State, during the year 1905-06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
(1) Of abetment. (2) Against Public Tranquility. (3) Of contempt of the lawful authority of Public Servants. (4) Affecting the Public health &c. (5) Affecting the human body. (6) Against property (7) Of Criminal intimidation. (8) Against other acts.	...	73	73	64	60	103	58	...	6	3	11	37	...	57 +1 committed to the Sessions	45	...	...	9	5	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manavadar
29-1-06.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manavadar State during the year 1905-06.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1905-06.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Deputy Manager's Court	20	9	...	7	...	...	...	2	29	9	5	...	3	1	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	58	64	...	51	1	28	...	14	92	94	17	23	54	...	...	...	
Total...	78	73	...	58	1	28	...	16	121	103	22	23	57	1	...	...	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manavadar State, during the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases.			
Manager's Court...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y. m. d.	
Deputy Manager's Court...	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	Rs 2893-6-0	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	Rs 3581-2-0	0-9-3	
Nyayadhish Court...	22	11	73	60	95	71	84	48	11	23	Rs 6402-9-8	1	59	...	46	9	5	...	...	1	29	7	11	Rs 5155-11-5	0-2-18	
Total....	23	12	74	63	97	75	85	51	12	24	Rs 9297-15-8	1	62	...	47	9	5	2	...	2	30	7	12	Rs 8736-13-5		

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XI

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	About 12 months.	
						Rs			Rs						Rs				
Manager's Court....	...	...	...	...	1	3369-2-3	...	1	3369-2-3	...	...	...	...	1	3369-2-3	1	...	...	
Deputy Manager's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs.				
Nyayadhish Court.	203	4	279-6-6	41	131	26498-5-3	244	135	26777-11-9	240	9	855-3-4	4	126	25922-8-9	125	...	1	
Total....	203	4	279-6-6	41	132	29867-7-6	244	136	30146-14-6	240	9	855-3-4	4	127	29291-11-0	126	...	1	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
											Rs	Rs.											*y. m. d*	*y. m. d.*
Manager's Court.	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	700-0-0	932-1-0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	0-4-13	0-2-22

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Manavadar State, during the year 1905-06.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.				
Manavadar...	1	5	61	90	66	4·39	3·68	3	Rs. 832-12-3	4·78 days.	There was no mortality of convicts in Jail.

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Manavadar State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Manavadar...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Rs 300-0-0	Rs 1015-5-1	...	....	...	...	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905-06.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		No. of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
For the sale of building house sites.	1	300 0 0	3 9 0		2	1015 5 1	6 12 0		
Total....	1	300 0 0	3 9 0		2	1015 5 1	6 12 0		
Deduct expenditure.	...	0 0 0	0 0 0		0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Net Profit.			3 9 0				6 12 0		

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Manavadar State during the year 1905-06.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Manavadar	...	...	...	...	Rs 1642	1404	...	There is no regular Municipality in the sense in which it exists in British Districts. The receipts on account of import and export duties are amalgamated with the ordinary revenues of the State which consequently bears the whole expense on that account.

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Manavadar State for the year 1905–06.

State.	April 1905	May 1905	June 1905	July 1905	August 1905	September 1905	October 1905	November 1905	December 1905	January 1906	February 1906	March 1906	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Manavadar.	...	...	0·32	6·53	0·73	0·13	0·48	...	...	...	0·30	...	8·49	12·7	28·37	

Manavadar,
29–4–06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Articles.	During March (past year) (per candy =20 maunds).			During March (present year) per candy =20 maunds).			Remarks.
	Rs	as.	ps.	Rs	as.	ps.	
Bajri.....	28	0	0	30	0	0	
Juvar.....	24	0	0	25	0	0	
Wheat.....	35	0	0	35	0	0	
Rice.....	45	0	0	45	0	0	
Gram.....	32	8	0	45	0	0	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on publice Works, during the year 1905-06.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
			Rs				Rs
I Culverts on roads	4	...	1069	...	...	...	1069
II Garden Bangalo...	1	...	897	...	...	...	897
III Offices	2	...	3122	...	...	...	3122
IV Post & Telegraph Office... ...	1	...	126	...	...	...	126
V Dispensary out-houses.....	1	...	440	...	...	...	440
VI Tanks.....	3	...	7343	...	...	...	7343
VII Bundh work.....	1	...	965	...	...	...	965
VIII Drinking well	2	...	266	...	...	...	266
Repairs.							
(1) Road repairs	...	5	3775	...	...	...	3775
(2) Repairs to drinking water wells.....	...	12	439	...	...	...	439
(3) To State buildings	...	...	4426	...	...	...	4426
Miscellaneous.							
(1) Aid to cultivators in building & sinking new wells	...	...	1564	...	...	...	1564
Total...			24432				24432

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Manavadar State during the year 1905-06.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Carrying.	
				Male	Female										
Manavadar....	1905-06	3356	1664	145	1297	36	75	35	259	8576	1214	...	...	785	The figures for horses, mares, and colts and fillies are exclusive of those in the State Paddock of which a separate statement is submitted.

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manavadar State during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Manavadar.....	...	...	19	Rs 725-10-8	2	Rs 9-0-0	...	...	21	Rs 734-10-8	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manavadar State

Receipts.

	Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
		Arrear.	Current.	Total.				
	Cash balance at commencement of the year ...	48036	1075088	1123124				
A.	Land Revenue.							
	1. Fixed		34286		34286	72924	...	
	2. Fluctuating		81391		81391	134315	...	
	3. Miscellaneous (collection charges taxes on non-agricalturists &c.)		5907		5907	5844	...	
	Total...			121584	121584	213083	...	
B	Forest Revenue.							
	1. Timber duty ...		...		...	...	...	
	2. Jungle produce ...		...		...	...	...	
	3. Kolia-rasum (charcoal fees)		...		...	...	...	
	4. Miscellaneous ...		...		...	...	...	
	Total...			...	...	...	...	
C	Excise Revenue							
	1. Opium license fee ...		726		726	437	...	
	2. Madat Do. ...		...		...	...	...	
	3. Country spirit license fee		...		...	...	...	
	4. Tari license fee ...		...		...	...	...	
	5. Ganja Ditto		9		9	9	...	
	6. Duty on sale of Ganja.		...		...	...	...	
	7. Customs & other farms		12365		12365	24859	...	
	Total...			13100	13100	25305	...	
D	Stamp Revenue.							
	1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court fee stamps ...		...		...	...	...	
	2. Sale proceeds of plain papers...		103		103	142	...	
	3. Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped		...		...	...	...	
	Total...			103	103	142	...	
	Carried oves Rs....			134787	134787	238530	...	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

A	Tribute	14821	14821	14821	14821
	Other Political charges...	9342	8525	6890	7248
	Total...	24163	23346	21711	22069
B	Refunds.				
	1. Of Revenue ...			290	
	2. Of fees fines & for futures	1000	1000	31	612
	3. Of lepsad deposits.			...	
	Total...	1000	1000	321	612
C	Administration.				
	1. General Department.	24288	24258	23831	24046
	2. Account Ditto ...	...	...	...	...
	3. Miscellaneous account Ditto	...	...	...	...
	4. Tanzi ditto ...	...	...	...	...
	5. Treasury & store do.	...	...	...	...
	6. Criminal ditto ...	...	...	...	...
	7. Revenue & Civil do.	...	...	...	...
	8. Record room ditto	...	...	...	...
	9. Process ditto ...	...	...	...	...
	10. Police ditto ...	11569	11070	10260	10208
	11. Jail ditto ...	760	667	676	301
	12. Law charges... ...	...	...	...	...
	13. Postal Department chaages	...	...	...	...
	14. Printing charges ...	...	...	...	...
	15. Forest Department ...	888	903	799	821
	16. Contingencies and Stationery for manager's Office	2200	2200	1838	1717
	17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and judicial Officers of head quarters Office	600	600	515	204
	18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	...	...	...	...
	19. Sub-divisional Office establishment at by singa	...	...	...	...
	20. Settlement Department	...	...	...	...
	Total...	40305	39698	37919	37297
	Carried over Rs...	65468	64044	59951	59978

	Brought over Rs...			134787	134787	238530	...
E	Law and justice						
	1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...		56		56	47	...
	2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...		...		...	...	...
	3. Process servers' fees realised in cash ...		...		...	...	...
	4. Amins' fees ditto.		...		...	...	...
	5. Other items(mutation) ditto fees &ca. ...		...		...	...	...
	6. Civil for futures ...		...		...	...	...
	7. Criminal for future 8. Civil Court fees ... 9. Criminal (Magisterial fines) ...		1071		1071	2169	...
	10. Other fees, for futures & fines		171		171	165	...
	Total...			1298	1298	2381	...
F	Miscellaneous ordinary receipts.						
	1. Ghatkar (ferries) ...		...		...	...	...
	2. Machhdia (fishery) ...		...		...	...	...
	3. Falkar (orchard revenue)		...		...	...	...
	4. Jail manufacture ...		...		...	...	...
	5. Hide license... ...		865		865	897	...
	Total...			865	865	897	...
G	Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.						
	1. Pound fee		386		386	340	...
	2. Copying & searching fees		...		...	...	...
	3. Registration receipts		...		...	...	...
	4. Sale proceeds of Government occurities.		...		...	...	...
	5. Interest to						
	(a) On Government Securities... ...		7651		7651	3353	...
	(b) On Loans ...		30603		30603	30495	...
	(c) On kist khelapi ...		...		...	...	...
	6. Sale proceeds of old materials and live stock		1599		1599	1765	...
	Carried over Head G...	...	40239		40239	35953	...
	Carried over Rs....	...		136950	136950	241808	...

	Brought over Rs...	65468	64044	59951	59978
D	Public Instruction ...	5667	5407	5074	4896
E	Dispensary charges ...	3062	3006	3062	2883
F	Domestic charges				
	1. Dress & toys for the minor Raja	...	...	...	...
	2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager Rani.	7800	7440	7800	7439
	3. Domestic Servants ...	6776	6620	6361	6393
	4. Elephand deparment	...	...	...	...
	5. Minor Raja's education charges	14805	11500	14086	11422
	6. Stable expenses including pay &c. &e.....	13643	10532	11918	8951
	7. Darbar Relatives ...	924	840	924	840
	8. Minor Rajas betrothal pilgrimage & miscellanious	4436	2684	3873	824
	Total...	48384	39616	44962	35869
G	Religious charges.	2691	2991	2420	2267
H	Public Works Department				
	1. Establishment, travelling allowances & contingencies	1204	1204	1069	1146
	2. Original works ...	26921	21942	16759	13029
	3. Repair ditto ...	4000	6070	3861	5881
	4. Petty ditto ...	4750	6403	4528	2930
	5. Survey expenses ...	4300	2500	2204	...
	6. Compensation for removing huts	...	...	...	...
	Total...	41175	38119	28421	22986
I	Stamp Department.				
	1. Purchase of stamps including contingencies.	...	...	...	...
	2. Discount paid in the sale of stamps &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	...
J	Pensiou.	2681	2370	2614	2324
K	Conservancy charges ...	4094	4194	3289	2945
	Carried over Rs...	173222	159747	149793	134148

	Brought over Rs...			136950	136950	241808	...
	Brought over head G...		40239		40239	35953	...
	7. Miscellaneous Receipt to						
	(a) Refunds		1507		1507	225	...
	(b) Salaries of Government and states servents refunded by partiesciting them as witnesses.		...		...	...	...
	(c) Other miscellaneous receipts		3766		3766	6203	...
	8. Granary receipts ...		...		...	...	...
	9. Agricultural receipts.		...		...	...	...
	Total...			45512	45512	42381	...
H	Debts.						
	1. Deposits		...				
	(a) Revenue & Civil deposits		...		...	4153	...
	(b) Judicial (Criminal Court deposits) ...		...		...	...	...
	(c) Miscellaneous deposits		215		215	505	...
	2. Advance recovered By cash		...		...	...	...
	By work done		...		...	...	...
	3. Loans recovered ...		...		...	...	...
	4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year		...		...	...	...
	Total...			215	215	4658	...
	Total Receipts...			182677	182677	288847	...
	Add Total of Balance...			1123124	1123124	1088325	...
	Grand Total Rs...			1305801	1305801	1377172	...

during the year 1961 *i. e.* A. D. 1904-05.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Nature of Expenditure.	BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		Remarks.
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
	Brought over Rs...	173222	159747	149793	134148	
L	Miscellaneous Charges					
	1. Purchase of Government securities ...	...	5607	...	1198	
	2. Payment of Interest.	...	...	...	...	
	3. Value of Police clothing &c. supplied ...	1267	1344	665	691	
	4. Copying fee charges.	60	160	10	144	
	5. Granary establishment	...	...	...	...	
	6 Registration charges.	...	...	...	...	
	7. Agricultural ditto	8200	9709	6784	6605	
	8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land ...	...	...	...	...	
	9. Subscription towards Famine Relief fund...	...	...	...	...	
	10. Donation for the maintenance of the Government Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	
	11. Bardashi khata expenses...	1300	1300	640	608	
	12. Travelers' bungalows	510	510	466	452	
	13. Miscellaneous including Paddock expenses.	17815	17759	11737	13797	
	Total...	29152	36389	20302	23495	
	Total of heads A to L.	202374	196136	170095	157643	
	1. Repayment of Deposit					
	(*a*) Of Revenue and civil deposits ...	1045	4160	...	4153	
	(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal Court deposits.)	...	...	...	...	
	(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits	80	3860	38	3224	
	2. Advances made ...	100281	139407	94789	137068	
	3. Loans given	...	...	...	...	
	4. Cash payments out of receipt under service heads of the current year	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	101406	147427	94827	144445	
	Total Expenditure...	303780	343563	264922	302088	
	Surplus at the end of the year	1011841	923884	1040877	1075088	
	Grand Total Rs...	1315621	1267447	1305799	1377176	

Manekla1 G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manavadar State during the year 1905-06.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Manavadar Dispensary	4422	141	126	4	2	9	Rs 3015-0-0	62·3	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Manavadar State for the year 1905-06

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Manavadar....	14478	587	681	94	...	560	367	...	193	40·5	47·1	38·6	25·3	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Manavadar State, for the year 1905-06.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
13	13	Primary School for boys...	465	465	358·55	381·45	...	...	Rs 3865-8-8	
1	1	Primary School for girls...	59	60	36·5	36·71	...	...	Rs 380-0-0	
1	1	English Middle School....	13	18	9·98	16·58	...	Rs 229-5-0	...	
Total 15	15		537	543	405·03	434·74	...	Rs 229-5-0	Rs 4245-8-8	

Manavadar,
29-4-06.

MANEKLAL G.
Manager.

To,

MANEKLAL GOKULDAS ESQR.

MANAGER, MANAVADAR STATE,

MANAVADAR.

Sir,

In pursuance of your order No. 956 dated 9th March 1906, I have the honour to submit the following annual report of the State Paddock and its necessary usual Statements for the year 1905-1906 and which I hope will meet with your consideration and approval.

In the State Paddock two kinds of breeding operations are conducted *viz* arab and mule breeding operations respectively. Therefore there are 37 brood mares and 3 Stallions in the stud for the said object. Now out of the said number of Stallions, one is a cyprian donkey and the remaining two are arab horses. The former Stallion has served 14 brood mares of the institution and the latter ones have covered 21 mares during the year under report; out of the number of mares served by the said arab stallions 15 animals belong to the State Paddock and 6 to private moffussil owners. It is to be noted here that almost all mares of the stud for the Arab breeding operations are served by the old stallion called Gold Mohar while the new arab one which was a kneely felt desideratum since a long time is recently purchased from Bombay for Rs 1300 in November last and he has been thus used as a stallion since that time.

This year some of the brood mares of the stud are not especially allowed to be served on account of their successive foaling, for if the procedure of covering mares every year be followed invariably they hardly get sufficient time to recoup their strength as submitted above. Not only their constitution is affected thereby but their products that may thus turn out of them become all weedy and weak as it found from practical experience. Consequently this year the percentage of foaling is comparatively less than that of the last year owing to reasons already stated above.

Now the mule breeding operations are not much liked by the public of this part of the country owing to some vague superstitions; but they have a general liking for either Arab or Katty breeding operations, especially the latter one with a view to preserve and thus revive the old indegerous

breed of the country. In this way for the said object in view there was an old district guef Arab stallion which was kept moving within the jurisdictional villages of the state to improve the pony breed of the country as far as practicable. But he has died a few months ago owing to his advanced and discrepit age. To fill up the vacancy thus caused and to continue the encouragement and facility thus afforded to the state riots since the organisation of this institution, an effort to the said effect for the purchase of either a pony Arab or Katty stallion ought to be made in the interest of horse breeding operations in view.

Now the whole strength of the State Paddock as sanctioned before by the Political Agent consists of 40 brood mares; out of which half the number is assigned for Arab and the other half for mule breeding operations respectively. The said number had fallen, short of six mares since about two or three years owing to inability of procuring pure Katty or Country bred mares of good bone and substance. But this year an enquiry was made at the Meerut horse show, that many horses of good strain from different Talukas of the North western provinces are collected at the said annual show for sale. Whereupon a proposal to the effet of purchasing some such mares was duly submitted and approved of by the Political Agent through the regular channel according to your knowledge; consequently a sum of Rs. 1140 was sanctioned for the purchase to the said effect, and thus 3 mares of good height and strain for the object in view are bought in March last from the above mentioned show for Rs. 850. Now foals out of them it is confidently hoped will turn out as suitable and useful for remount purposes in due course of time. An effort for the purchase of still three or four more mares of good strain and bone in order to make up the deficit as stated above is to be made in the ensuing year if the financial condition of the State may admit of the same at that time.

It is a somewhat disapponiting feature to note that foals out of Katty dams and Arab sires are not properly suitable for remount purposes as is found from practical experience; consequently no Officer of the Army Remount Department visits this institution for the purchase of the same. But such stud bred foals are generally useful for polo, riding and local mounted police work and hence they find a fair market for sale in the neighbouring small Native States. Now mules born and bred in the State Paddock are properly suitable for baggage and ordnance work as is endorsed by some competent authorities on the subject; and in consequence whereof such mules have been securing good prices from different State Imperial Lancers of Kattyawar.

It will not be out of place were I to submit here that a progressive change with respect to breeding operations of both horses and mules must always keep pace with time and advancement of science.

It is satisfactory to observe here that from an economic point of view it is arranged since the organisation of this stud that the State is not saddled with any special extra expense for maintaining carriage horses for the use of the members of the royal family and its guests, as the very brood mares of the institution are generally serviceable for the carriage work in question up to a certain fixed length of time after their being served. For it is advisable in the interest of such mares to ensure pregnancy that some light and judicious works may be taken out of them.

Now there are 55 foals in all during the year under report as against 43 of the last year out of which 30 foals are of the Arab strain and the remaining 25 are mule ones. Out of the former number three mature gelded and one entire colts (at an average price of Rs 500 to 600 each) are given to Kumar Sahebs this year with due sanction of the Political Agent, Sorath Prant for the use of polo and riding purposes. One filly is sold away by public Auction with due sanction according to your knowledge for Rs 30 owing to her wanting in bone and substance as a future brood mare. Again out of the said number of foals that succumbed during the year under report, two died of chronic diarrhœa and the other two of congenital paralysis of lower lip. Therefore there are 21 foals of the Arab strain now alive in the stud. Moreover out of 25 mules as submitted above 8 young ones are sold to the Bhavnagar State Imperal Lancers and 2 to Wadhwan State for a collective sum of Rs 970. (Rs 720 for 8 mules and Rs. 250 for 2 mules respectively) This year the sale of mules when compared from a pecuniary point of view with that of the last year against 2 mules for Rs 175 in very satisfactory; a fact goes without saying that mules born and bred in the stud at present turn out very useful for transport purposes owing to adequate means that have been supplied from time to time with regard to breeding operations. Moreover two mules out of the said number are reserved for the use of the State work as draught purposes with due sanction during the year under report. Therefore there remain 12 young mules in the stud at present as balance.

Along with the State Paddock a Veterniary Hospital is attached for affording medical relief to inpatients of the said institution. As the Hospital in question is charitable in its nature, many out patients of different species come from neighbouring district for treatment in the same. Therefore the total number of inpatients treated during the year amounts 314 and that

of the out patients to 80 as against 278 and 46 of the last year respectively. The major surjical operations perfcrmed during the year under report is the castration of 2 colts with sussessful results.

It will not be a piece of irrelevancy were I to submit here that there is a general affection in the equine (horse) tribe in this part of the country are the bony deposits such as splints and spavins, strains of tendons and ligaments, common eye diseases, mange, gastric and intestinal derangement and occasional cases of dystokia (difficult parturition) and some other common diseases which have all become more or less amenable to treatment by resorting to proper medical and surgical means.

Again there is a general outbreak of aptha epizootica commonly called foot and mouth disease in the bovine (ox) tribe this year, but the attack in question was sporadic and mild in its nature, consequently the agricultural stock was not seriously affected. Still however, the hygiene rules of sanitation, segregation and isolation had to be strictly followed for the eradication of the malady in question at that time and thus to check its further mischief. Now in short it will not be out of place were I to submit here that a plot of nearly six binghas of good arable land has been permanently assigned for the plantation of green fodder for the use of Paddock animals which assists to a certain extent in saving the dry fodder expenses of the same, and such a green and nitrogenous stuff even conduces to the health and strength of these animals.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Pranlal Sakerlal Munshi,

G. B. V. C.

Paddock Superintendant,

Manavadar State.

Manavadar State,
Paddock & Veterinary
Hospital, 30th April 1906.

Statement showing the strength of the state Paddock for the year 1905-1906.

Number of stallions.	Number of mares.	Number of foals.	Remark.
4	37	37	Out of 37 foals, 25 are of the arab strain and the remaining 12 are mules.

Manavadar,

30th April 1906

PRANLAL SAKERLAL,

Paddock Superintendent,

Manavadar State.

Statement of mares covered by Government or Private Stallions owned by native State in Kattyawar during the year 1905-1906.

Name of stallions.	Caste.	Whether belonging to Government or State.	Number of mares served in 1905-06.	Name of stand at which Stationed.	Remark.
1 Gold mohar 2 Fakhjung	Arab	State	21	Manavadar Paddok	Out of 21 mares served by the arab stallions 15 belong to the State Paddock and 6 to private owners.
3 Bazár ...	Donkey		14		

Manavadar.

30th April 1906.

PRANLAL SAKERLAL,

Paddock Superintendent,

Manavadar State.

Statement showing the results ascertained from the covering of 1904-1905 during the year 1905-1906 of Government or private Stallions owned by Native States in Kattyawar.

Number of Stallions.	Caste.	Whether belonging to state or Government.	Number of mares served during the year 1904-05.	Results ascertained during 1905-06.					Remarks.
				Living produce.	Abortion still born deaths in foals.	Not held	Not known.	Total.	
2	Arab	State	19	9	0	10	2	33	Out of 33 mares 27 belong to the State and 6 to private owners.
1	Donkey.		14					3	Out of 14 foals born during the year, 5 died of different maladies.
Total... 3			33						

Manavadar,

30th April 1906.

PRANLAL SAKERLAL,

Paddock Superintendent,

Manavadar State.

No. 35 of 1907-08

From,

Mr. Manekial Gokuldas,

MANAGER MANAVADAR STATE.

To,

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

SORATH PRANT.

Manavadar, Dated 18th April 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year ending 31st March 1907.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

2. This State has been under Government management since the demise of its late Chief Gazenfarkhanji in 1888. It contains 23 entire villages and a Pati or defined portion of land within the limits of Bantwa besides an eight anua share in revenues of the town of Bantwa and the village of Bantwa-Devli both of which are jointly managed by or on behalf of all the Bhagdars.

3. It is about 90 square miles in extent with a population of 14478 souls according to the last census of 1901.

4. On account of successive bad seasons and consequent fall in the revenues of the State, the average of last five years is reduced to a sum of Rs 2,23,811 per annum against total estimated receipts of Rs 2,50,000

in a normal year exclusive of interest on cash investments amonuting to nearly Rs 30,000.

5. The tribute annually payable to Government amounts to Rs 14821, in addition to which various sums are contributed to the several Agency Local Funds, and an aggregate amount of Rs 2,347 is also paid to the Junagadh State in different names. denominations

6. The Ruling family is of the Mahomedan Babi clan and the name of elder Kumar is Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji while that of the younger one is Kamaluddinkhanji, the former of whom was born on 22nd June 1885 and the latter on 19th November 1888, each of them having thus attained the age of 22 and 19 years respectively.

7. The elder Kumar K. S. Fatehdinkhanji received his education at the Rajkumar College and was then sent to the Imperial Cadet Corps in May 1904 from whith he retired in March last, but the younger Kumar Kamaluddinkhanji is still prosecuting his studies in the above college at Rajkot.

8. None of these Kumars is married but the betrothal of elder one was arranged last year with the daughter of K. S. Sardar Mahomadkhanji of Ranpur who also belongs to the same Babi family. His father the late chief was likewise married first in the same family.

9. This place was visited by you in the beginning of the year under report and there are no other events of importance deserving of notice except the elder Kumar's sojourn to Agra as a past member of the Imperial Codet Corps on the occassion of His Majesty the Ameer's visit to that Place in January last.

10. There were no changes in the personnel of High Officials except those created by the retirement of late Nyayadhish Mr. Jugatram and the resignation of the Superintendent of State Police as also the death of late Overseer Mr. Keshavji as shown in Appendix I.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land Revenue.

11. For purposes of revenue administration this State is divided into three distinct groups or circles with a Vahivatdar in charge of each under the direct control and supervision of the Revenue Officer who works under the orders of the Manager.

12. The revenue collections are regulated on the well known Bhagbatai system according to which the entire produce is divided between the State

and its cultivators in fixed proportions in addition to the rent or Vero levied from them at the rates varying from 10 to 2½ annas per Bigha in different villages according to the qualities of land and rateable distribution of the produce as fixed for each village separately long before the management. The recoveries of Vero are made in two instalments known as the Devali and Holi Kists corresponding with the harvest of Khariff and Ravi crops respectivly to enable the cultivators to pay the same from the produce of that year.

13. Under these circumstances any information relating to rates of assessment or their comparative effects upon the cultivators is out of question, and the particulars relating to remissions and suspensions will therefore be dealt with under the appropriate heads in Chapter V as they are not due to variations in rates of assessments as contemplated by the contents of thir para.

14. Out of the total area of 63381 acres, land measuring 55052 acres was under occupation leaving 8329 acres of salt marsh or uncultivable Kharabo and no portion of arable land would thus appear to have been left unoccupied during the year as the demand for lands in this State is so great that any holding or even a portion of it, if relinquished, is immediately taken up at a fair price.

15. There are no alienations in this State besides those held by Fasaitas and Jivaidars on service-tenure and also the lands assigned for religious and charitable purposes the same having been recognized as such before and during the management while the settlement of boundaries &ca. has also been completed so as not to call for any special remarks on the subject.

16. No advances were made to cultivators for their maintenance &c. during the year under report but a sum of Rs. 622 was debited with your sanction to some of the cultivators of Manavadar, Mandodra and Nanadia on account of their respective shares in the expense of digging or building new wells which will be recovered in whole or in part from the surplus produce of each according to circumstances.

17. The theodolite survey of all the villages (except Chudwa) and field survey of 5 was completed during the last year while that of 7 is in progress which with two others is likely to be finished the same being thus expected to be over in 14 villages in all at the end of this fair season. The staff employed for the purpose during the year consists of 2 Surveyors and 6 measurers with a Head Surveyor to supervise their work.

18. Irrigation would also appear to have received a fair share of attention from the completion of a large tank at Bodka which was under-

taken at a total cost of Rs 4774 during the last year while a sum of Rs 256 was utilized for repairs to the embankments of Sanosra Tank and Rs 1880 for the completion of new wells and repairs of old ones by way of grants-in-aid to caltivators.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

19. This State has no spicial or local laws of its own except the minor rules and regulations shown in Appendix II and the administration oj justice is therefore conducted on the principles of those in force in British India for the time being.

20. There is no military force in this State.

21. Police—The full strength of the State Police was the same as last year as detailed below:

1 Superintendent of Police.

1 Chief Constable.

11 Mounted Police.

1 Duffedar. 10 Sowars.

37 Foot Police.

1 Jamadar. 2 Havaldars.

2 Naiques. 32 Constable.

22. The whole of the Foot and Mounted Police is regularly drilled and disciplined, the former of which is armed with muzzle-loader rifles and the latter with carbines, lances and cavalry swords. It is, as you know, an efficient body of men and from the result embodied in Appendix V the work performed by them would not seem to be unsatisfactory. The total cost amounted to Rs 12235 during the year against Rs 10926 in the previous year as per Appendix IV, the excess expenditure having been due to the purchase of new saddles, swords and warm clothing which are not allowed annually but at fixed intervals only. Its ratio to population and area is 301·62 souls and 1·88 square-miles respectively per unit.

23. It will be seen from Appendices V and VI that tha percentage of persons arrested and convicted was comparatively less (by about 10) than the previous year (Appendix V) while in regard to the value of property stolen and recovered there was a reduction in the percentage of recoveries to the extent of 23 as the value of property stolen during this

year amounted to Rs 577 against Rs 1048 of last year or nearly double the amount of current year.

24. Village Police — The Villags Police consists of stipendiary and hereditary servants, the former of whom are known as Chokiats and the latter as Pasaitas holding land on service-tenure. The duties performed by them are confined generally to watch and ward as well as prevention and detection of crimes while the latter are also employed on escort duty and other miscellaneous work of the village pertaining to that post. Their total strength is as follows.

29 Chokiats or stipendiary men.
125 Pasaitas or men holding land on service tenure.

25. Criminal Justice—The following are the Courts of Criminal Justice in this State, which are subject to the control and supervision of Agency.

1 Manager's Court.
2 Deputy Manager's Court.
3 Nyayadhish Court.

The first of these exercises the powers of District Magistrate and the other two of first and second class Magistrates respectively.

26. The work performed by each of these Court s is given in Appendix VIII.

27. The Appellate Criminal work of the Manager's Court is given in Appendix IX.

28. Civil Justice.—All the above three courts are also invested with Civil Jurisdiction, the pecuniary limit of each of which is as follows.

1 The Nyayadhish Court up to Rs 1000.
2 The Deputy Manager's Court upto Rs 3000.
3 The Manager's Court upto Rs 20,000.

29. Information relating to the number and nature &ca. of civil suits filed and disposed of during the year is given in Appendix X from which it will be seen that there was an increase of 157 civil suits during the year as compared with the preceding one on account of the improved prospects of the season and the consequent means of recovery from cultivators. Altogether 215 suits of money transactions, 4 of landed property and 1 of other rights were instituted during the year against 62, 1 and none respectively of the last year.

30. The number of applications for execution of decrees filed and disposed of during the year will be found in Appendix XI, showing an increase of 242 for reasons shown above, while the large number of applications remaining for disposal at the end of the year was due to a majority of them having had to be kept over pending disposal of the produce of Rabi crops to enable execution of the same by recovery from the excess produce of the cultivators concerned.

31. The Civil Appellate work of the Manager's Court is given in Appendix XII.

32. Extradition.—The number of persons surrendered to and by other States for trial under the Rules in force was 8 and 9 respectively with perfect reciprocity on the part of each. There were no cases of Extradition from or to the British Districts.

33. Prison.—There is only one prison at Manavadar for which a large and commodious building is provided with separate cells for males, females convicted and under trial prisoners as also for the civil debtors. The comparative decrease in the number of prisoners is small and calls for no remarks Vide Appendix XIII.

34. Registration.—There was no registration of documents (as per Appendix XIV) during the year under report—which might be attributed to the reservation of its sovereign rights by the State to all the lands in general (except in a few isolated instances) and on account of the absence of any such rights of transfer of property necessitating execution of documents by private individuals any such transaction is almost out of question.

35. Municipal Administration.—The constitution of Municipality is not based on the representative system like the British Districts and as it is consequently managed by the State from its general revenues, no information is available on the receipt side in the absence of any taxes or other imposts based on that account and only the figures of expenditure in connection with conservancy, lighting and other sanitary arrangements are therefore given in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

36. Rainfall.—The rain was timely and sufficient for agricultural purposes during the year, the total fall having been registered at 28 Inches 82 Cents of which 6 inches 86 cents was in June, 7 inches 10 cents in July, 13 inches & 20 cents in August, 48 cents in September, 97 cents in October and 21 cents in February last. The average of maximum rainfall during a normal year may be put down at 25 Inches and it had therefore

favourable effect upon the produce of Khariff crop and Bajri in particular though the cotton crop was not at its best on account of the deficiency of later rains.

37. Wages and Labour.—The wages of labour continued to be almost the same as in normal years and the labourers were able to find employment in fields, in this or the neighbouring districts and also in the local Public works as well as in the Ginning Factories at Manavadar, Bantwa and Sardargadh and were also able to earn livelihood during the earlier period by miscellaneous labour.

38. Prices of food grains.—The prices of food grains would appear from Appendix XVIII to have been considerably reduced especially on account of the better produce of Bajri and Juvari which are the articles of staple food on this side and had therefore a relative effect upon the prices of other articles of ordinary consumption.

39. Forest.—There are no forests worthy of name in this State except a few reserves of Babul plantations and tracts of its spontaneous growth in some of the villages for the supervision of which special Jungle guards are employed for each village or a group of villages.

40. Trade and Manufacture.—There is no important trade or industry in this State deserving of mention and therefore among the articles of export and import, the former consists mainly of cotton and grains and the latter of coarse cloth and miscellaneous grocery for domestic consumption.

41. Public Works.—The Public Works executed during the year are shown in Appendix XIX from which it will appear that the new building for combined Post and Telegraph Office and Irrigation Tank at Bodka were completed during the year as also the reclamation work at Manavadar while the protective work at Jhinjhri of changing the course of water of a stream to prevent encroachment on the village side has been carried out to some extent and for the remaining portion provision has been made in the current year's budget.

42. Post Offices.—There is a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Manavadar and a village Post-Office at Vadasada besides 11 letter-boxes in some villages.

43. Mint.—There is no mint in this State.

44. General condition of State and People.—The finances of this State are in a prosperous condition with an aggregate balance of Rs. 191336-5-4 in the local and Rajkot Hazur Treasuries at the close of the year in addition to other investments of Rs. 1017949-0-4 including Rs. 75000 invested in Govt. Paper during the year as detailed below:—

1	Government Promissory Notes...	Rs		299900- 0-0
2	To States and Talukas.			
	(1) To the State of Dhrangadhra ...	Rs		700000- 0-0
	(2) K. S. Sherbuland Khanji's Majmu Estate of Bantwa...	Rs		8762- 8-0
3	Through the Agency.			
	(1) The Estate of Wala Unad Valera and Giga Rana of Chital... ...	Rs		2000- 0-0
4	To Subordinate Jivaidars &c.			
	(1) Jivaidars of Chudwa...	Rs		1363-15-4
	(2) Maiyas of Thaniana	Rs		4047- 9-0
	(3) Miscellaneous items	Rs		1875- 0-0
		Total...	Rs	1017949- 0-4

45. The condition of agricultural classes forming the bulk of population in this State was considerably affected by a succession of bad seasons with the obvious result of accumulated balances of State dues remaining outstanding at the close of last year on account of Taccavi and other demands most of which is however expected to be recovered during the year out of the surplus field produce by improved prospects of the season in a way to enable them to meet the same without hardship or inconvenience and in view of their recuperative power it may reasonably be supposed that a similar bounty of nature during the next year will restore them to their former prosperity.

46. Public Health.—The public health continued to be fairly good and, there was no out-break of any epidemic disease.

47. Births and Deaths.—There was only a small increase in the number of births during the year as compared with the preceding one while that of deaths amounted to nearly 5 per cent per mille which being due to ordinary circumstances would not seem to call for special notice.

48. Agricultural Stock.—The condition of agricultural stock was on the whole satisfactory so as not to affect the means of cultivation in any way.

49. Industrial enterprise.—As regards industrial enterprise there is only one Ginning Factory at Manavadar which would not appear to have worked so successfully as last year from the number of bales turned out during this year viz 1591 as compared with 1672 in the former one as also

with an average of 3500 in a normal season owing to a comparatively smaller produce of cotton during the last season.

50. The population consists mainly of Kunbis, Ayars and such other agricultural classes of Hindus who as well as the Mahomedans forming a portion of it are not generally addicted to the vice of drinking and there has therefore been not a single shop for the sale of spirituous liquors within the limits of this State for a very long time past (Vide Appendix XXI). In the same way the consumption of intoxicating drugs *viz* Bhang and Ganja &ca. is also limited as can be seen from only two shops at Manavadar and Vadasada and also from the small sum of Rs 6-12-0 in aggregate realized from the sale. of farms by public auction

51. There was on the contrary a fair consumption of opium, the farms for the sale of which were therefore given for each village and in the absence of a bidder for the whole Taluka, it was supplied to them from the State Treasury by purchase from the Government Depot at Rajkot. A total sum of Rs 758-5-4 was realized on this account during the year under report including pass fees and the produce of farms.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

52. The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 182462 during the year Sumvat 1961 A. D. 1904-05 while that of the current year *viz* Sumvat 1962 A. D. 1905-06 was Rs 242940 showing an increase of Rs 60478 mainly under the heads of Land Revenue and Sayer on account of a comparatively better produce and the consequent recovery of Vero or land tax (except the 2nd Instalment written off to the extent of Rs. 9684-5-7 in 7 villages) which had to be remitted during the preceding year under the sanctioned Rules for recovery of the same in proportion to the anna valuation of crops.

53. On account of satisfactory condition of the finances of this State, loan or indebtedness is out of question.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics &ca.

54. Dispensary.—There is only one dispensary at Manavadar which is in charge of an assistant surgeon under the direct control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon on account of Government Managment. It is also largely availed of by the people of neighbouring villages under Bantwa and Junagadh as can be seen from the total expense of Rs 3019-0-2 incurred during the year. The particulars relating to the number of patients treated &c. are given in Appendix XXIII.

55. Ragistration of Births and Deaths.—The statistics of births and deaths are given in Appendix XXIV from which it will be observed that the number of births registered during the year was 686 against 681 of last year showing an increase of 5 only while the total number of deaths was 432 against 367 of last year with an increase of 65. There had thus been an increase of about ·3 in the ratio of birth & of 4·5 in that of death.

56. The registers of births and deaths are kept by the Police-Patel of each village and are scrutinized by the Superior Officers of that Department in course of their visits from time to time while in the headquarter town of Manavadar this work is done by the Head Constable under the supervision of the Police Superintendent.

57. Plague.— There were no imported or indeginous cases of plague in any of the villages of this State during the year under report.

58. Vaccination.— No special establishment is maintained by the State for vaccination which is consequently performed in this State by the employees of the Agency Vaccination Department under the supervision and control of the Agency Sergeon along with the whole of Bantwa Taluka and the statistics relating to it are therefore incorporated in the figures supplied by the Bantwa Majmu Nyayadhish for the whole of that Taluka.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

59. Schools.— There are altogether 15 schools in this State which are managed by the Agency Educational Department and they are distributed as follows — 1 English Middle School 1 Vernacular boys' school and 1 Vernacular girls' school are at Manavadar, and the rest Vernacular boys' schools are at different villages with total number of boys and girls attending the same to the extent of 527 and 61 respectively during the year as per details given in Appendix XXV. The English Middle School teaches upto the 4th Standard and the vernacular boys' and girls' schools upto 7th and 6th Standards respectively. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs 4213-6-7 exclusive of different scholarships *viz.* one of Rs 60 per year in the Female Training College at Rajkot, two of Rs 60 each in the Samaldas College and the High School at Bhavnagar and three of an aggregate amount of Rs 108 in the local schools. A sum of Rs 100 is also allotted annually for distribution of prizes to successful students of all the three local schools.

60. Library.— There is a small library at Manavadar. It is maintained by the State for the benefit of general public and the annual expenditure for the same amounted to Rs. 153-12-0 during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

61. There is neither a printing press nor is any newspaper published in this State.

62. Paddock.— A Paddock is maintained by the State under a Veterinary Graduate for improvement of the breed of horses and mule-breeding operations are also conducted there. The cost of maintaining it amounted to Rs. 15027-5-7 during the year against Rs. 11134-15-10 of the preceding one, the increase being attributable to the purchase of 3 mares from Meerut and one stallion from Bombay at a total cost of Rs. 2514 debited during the current financial year as also a proportionate increase in the charges of feeding &c. Details of the working of this Institution are given in the accompanying report of the Paddock Superintendent.

63. This State is not infested with wild animals or poisonous snakes to such an extent as to require any special measures for their destruction.

64. There are no architectural or other remains of historical interest deserving of mention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Maneklal G.

Manager, Manavadar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Manavadar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1906-07.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Jugatram Harakhlal...	Nyayadhish.	9th June 1878	27th September 1906	
„ Lallubhai Chhaganlal		28th September 1906	31st March 1907	
„ Sayed Abbas ...	Police Superintendent.	10th April 1902	27th August 1906	
„ Damodardas Hirji ...		15th February 1907	31st March 1907	
„ Keshavji Virji ...	Overseer.	20th August 1888	25th November 1906	
„ Jamiatram Jagannath		3rd July 1906	31st March 1906	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Manavadar State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) The Indian Penal Code (Act XXV of 1860) The Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) The Contract Act (Act IX of 1872) The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872) The Limitation Rules of Kathiawar of 1890 The Schedule of Court fees levies in the Kathiawar Political Agency The Extradition Rules The Cattle Trespass Act The Game Rules The Registration Rules	There are no Acts, Regulations or Rules framed specially for the administration of Justice in this State which is therefore dealt with the principles of all those inforce in British India on account of Government Management here as the appeals generally lie to the highest Judicial Authority of this Agency.		

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.,
Manager.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Manavadar State, 1906-1907.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.							
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualities			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suppers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artilery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1906-07

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent ...	1	Rs. 50	Rs. 12235-7-11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable... ...	1	Rs. 40		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Jamadar	1	Rs. 20		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldars	2	Rs. 31		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Naiques	2	Rs. 23		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Constables	32	Rs. 274		4	29	...	...	...	4	...	
Duffedar	1	Rs. 30		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Mounted Naique ...	1	Rs. 28		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sowars	9	Rs. 225		...	9	...	...	...	3	...	
Total...	50	Rs. 721	Rs. 12235-7-11	5	39	...	...	...	13	1	

Manavadar,

Dated 19th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Manavadar State, during the year 1906-07.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manavadar	58	65	58	78	59	78	50	59	8	19	86·2	75·6	86·2	75·6	

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manavadar State duriug the year 1906-07.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manavadar	Rs. 1048-1-1	Rs. 519-0-4	Rs. 577-7-1	Rs. 168-8-9	55·05	32·47	

Manavadar,
Dated 9th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Manavadar State, during the year 1906-07

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Against Public Tranquility ...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Of contempt of the lawful authority of Public servants ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Affecting the Public health &c	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Affecting the human body ...	...	24	24	19	20	44	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	34	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Against property	...	48	48	27	46	65	48	...	1	...	17	30	...	48	17	...	...	10	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Of criminal intimidation ...	...	19	19	7	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Against other Acts	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	94	94	60	73	118	60	...	1	...	24	35	...	60 +3	55	...	...	15	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

+ Committed to the Sessions.

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manavadar State during the year 1906-07.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1906.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Deputy Manager's Court.	9	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	10	15	4	...	8	3	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	64	88	...	62	...	38	...	2	112	102	15	36	51	...	...	...	
Manager's Court.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	
Total...	73	94	...	77	...	38	...	3	122	118	19	36	60	3	...	...	

Manavadar,

Dated 9th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manavadar State, during the year 1906-07.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases			
Manager's Court.	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			

Manavadar,

Dated 8th April 1907.

Manekla1 G.

Manager.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Deputy Manager's Court.	1	1	3	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	Rs. 1455-15-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	Rs. 1455-15-0	Y m. d. 0-0-25	
Nyayadhish Court.	11	23	60	219	71	242	48	227	23	15	Rs. 22839-9-9	4	214	1	154	56	9	...	...	13	18	42	154	Rs. 23718-3-1	0-0-29·8	
Total	12	24	63	220	75	244	51	228	24	16	Rs. 24295-8-9	4	215	1	154	56	9	1	...	13	19	42	154	Rs. 25174-2-1		

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Manekbai G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil works—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Manager's Court.	...	1	3369- 2-3	1	2	3414-14-11	1	3	6784- 1-2	...	2	3413-14-11	1	1	3370- 2- 3	1	...	...	
Deputy Manager's Court.	...	...	...	...	3	2342-14- 2	...	3	2342-14-2	...	1	63- 0- 1	...	2	2279-14- 1	2	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	4	126	25922- 8-9	131	369	58891-1-10	135	495	84813-10-7	9	177	33710-13-8	126	318	51102-12-11	310	8	...	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Total...	4	127	29291-11-0	132	374	64648-14-11	136	501	93940-9-11	9	180	37187-12-8	127	321	56752-13-3	313	8	...	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Manager's Court.	...	...	3	5	3	5	3	5	...	...	Rs. 932-1-0	Rs. 2108-14-4	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	0-2-22	0-1-20

Manavadar,
Dated 18 April 1907.

Manekla G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Manavadar State, during the year 1906-07.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total costs of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Manavadar.	1	3	58	66	61	3·68	4·73	1	Rs. 558–13–4	5·6 days	There was no mortality of convicts in Jail.

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Manavadar State.

Name of state.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Manavadar.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	Rs. 1005-5-1	Rs. 0-0-0	...	...	...	...	

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Manekl‍al G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on Account of Registration during the year 1906-1907.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
For the sale of building house Sites.	2	1005	5	1	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	2	1005	5	1	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deduct expenditure...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit...					6	12	...					...	...	...	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Manavadar State during the year 1906-1907.

Name.	Opening balance on first April.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Manavadar.	...	..	...	...	Rs 1404	Rs 1484	...	There is no regular Municipality in the sense in which it exists in British Districts. The receipts on account of import & export duties are amalgamated with the ordinary revenues of the State which consequently bears the whole expense on that account.

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Manavadar State.

State.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.	November 1906.	December 1906.	January 1907.	February 1907.	March 1907.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Manavadar.	...	...	6·86	7·10	13·20	0·48	0·97	...	...	...	0·21	...	28·82	8·49	20·19	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Article.	During March (past year) (Per candy 20 maunds).			During March (present year) (Per candy 20 maunds).			Remarks.
	Rs	as.	ps.	Rs	as.	ps.	
Bajri ...	30	0	0	20	0	0	
Juvari ...	25	0	0	16	0	0	
Wheat ...	35	0	0	30	0	0	
Rice... ...	45	0	0	40	0	0	
Gram ...	45	0	0	30	0	0	

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, during the year. 1906-07.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
			Rs				Rs
1 Garden Bangalow ...	1	...	755	...	...	...	755
2 Post & Telegraph Office	1	...	4813	...	...	...	4813
3 Dispensary Out houses.	3	...	671	...	...	...	671
4 Tanks...	3	...	608	...	...	...	608
5 Bundh work	2	...	1690	...	...	...	1690
6 Drinking wells	1	...	99	...	...	...	99
7 State Utara	1	...	15	...	...	...	15
8 Garden room	1	...	40	...	...	...	40
Repairs.							
(1) Road repairs... ...	...	6	3990	...	...	...	3990
(2) Repairs to drinking water wells	...	20	778	...	...	...	778
(3) State Buildings ...	...	...	5445	...	...	...	5445
Miscellaneous.							
(1) Aid to cultivators in building & sinking new wells	...	39	1880	...	...	...	1880
Total...	...	...	20784	...	...	...	20784

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Manavadar State during the year 1906-1907.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mare.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bulloks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Manavadar.	1906-07	3621	2411	157	1701	40	90	23	270	10878	...	1386	...	880	The figures for horses mares, colts & fillies are exclusive of those in the State Paddock of which a separate statement is submitted.

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and Excise Revenue of the State of Manavadar during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
				Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	
Manavadar.	...	...	15	758-5-4	2	6-12-0	...	...	17	765-1-4	

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MANAVADAR STATE DURING THE YEAR 1906-07.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance
	Arrear	Current	Total.				
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year.		1040877	1040877				
A.—Land Revenue.							
1. Fixed ...		73553		73553	34286	...	...
2 Fluctuating ...		98824		98824	81391	...	...
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges &c.)		5901		5901	5907	...	...
Total...			178278	178278	121584	...	...
B.—Forest Revenue.							
1. Timber duty. ...		...		...	...	...	...
2. Jungle produce ...		...		...	...	...	...
3. Kolia rasum (charcoal fees) ...		...		...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous ...		...		...	...	...	...
Total...				...	...	...	...
C.—Excise Revenue.							
1. Opium License fee ...		758		758	726	...	...
2. Madat Do. ...		...		...	...	...	...
Carried over Head C...		758		758	726	...	...
Carried over Rs...			178278	178278	121584	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
Other Political charges...	9038	9342	8464	6890	
A.—Tribute ...	14821	14821	14821	14821	
Total...	23859	24163	23285	21711	
B.—Refunds ...					
1. Of revenue ...	14685	1000	13867	290	
2. Of fees, fines, and forfeitures ...			71	31	
3. Of lapsed deposists ...			...	...	
Total...	14685	1000	13938	321	
C.—Administration.					
1. General Department ...	24364	24288	23933	23831	
2. Account Department ...	...	...	...	...	
3. Miscellaneous Account Department. ...	...	...	...	...	
4. Tauzi Department ...	...	...	...	...	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	...	...	...	...	
6. Criminal Department ...	...	...	...	...	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	...	...	...	...	
8. Record-room Department ...	...	...	...	...	
9. Process Department ...	...	...	...	...	
Carried over Head C...	24364	24288	23933	23831	
Carried over Rs....	38544	25163	37223	22032	

Brought over Rs...		173278	173278	121584	...	...
Brought over Head C...	758		758	726	...	...
C.—Excise Revenue contd.						
3. Country-spirit license fee ...	...		...	...	...	...
4. Tari license fee ...	...		...	...	...	...
5. Ganja ditto. ...	7		7	9	...	...
6. Duty on sale of ganja ...	...		...	...	...	...
7. Customs and other forcees ...	14520		14520	12365	...	...
Total...		15285	15285	13100	...	...
D.—Stamp Revenue						
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court-fee stamps. ...	...		...	...	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain papers ...	112		112	103	...	...
3. Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped ...	...					
Total...		112	112	103	...	...
E.—Law and Justice.						
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property. ...	102		102	56	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property. ...	...		...	...	...	...
3. Process servers' fees, realised in cash. ...	...		...	...	...	...
4. Amins' fees, realised in cash ...	...		...	...	...	...
5. Other items (mutation fees, etc.), realised in cash ...	...		...	...	...	...
6. Civil forfeitures ...	...		...	...	...	...
7. Criminal forfeitures ...	...		...	...	...	...
8. Civil Corut fines and fees ...	} 1669		1669	1071	...	...
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...						

Brought over Rs....	38544	25163	37223	22032
Brought over Head C...	24364	34288	23933	23831
C.—Administration cuntd.				
10. Police Department ...	14178	11569	10846	10260
11. Jail Department ...	788	760	688	676
12. Law charges ...	...	...	...	...
13. Postal Department charges ...	...	...	...	...
14. Printing charges ...	...	...	...	...
15. Forest Department ...	888	888	809	799
16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager' Office. ...	2350	2200	2127	1838
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of land-quarters's office ...	600	600	542	515
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen anministrative charges ...	...	...	...	...
19. Sub divisional office establishment at Bysinga ...	...	...	...	...
20. Settlement Department ...	...	...	...	...
Total...	43168	40305	38945	37919
D.—Public instruction.	5551	5667	4741	5074
E.—Dispensary charges.	3079	3062	2988	3062
F.—Domastic charges.				
1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja. ...	...	...	...	...
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager Rani ...	7800	7800	7800	7800
3. Domestic servants ...	6772	6776	6505	6361
4. Elephant establishment ...	...	...	...	...
5. Minor Raja's education charge...	20916	14805	19598	14036
6. Stable expenses including pay &c.	11771	13643	8234	11918
7. Durbar relatives ...	960	924	936	924
8. Minor Raja's betrothal, pilgrimage miscellaneous &c. ...	950	4436	782	3873
Total...	49169	48384	43855	44962

E.—Law and Justice.						
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines...	126		126	171	...	...
Total...		1907	1907	1298	...	...
F.—Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.						
1. Ghatkar (ferries) ...	...		...	...	...	...
2. Machhdia fishery) ...	...		...	...	...	...
3. Falker (orchard revenue) ...	...		...	...	...	...
4. Jail manufacture ...	...		...	...	...	...
5. Hide licence ...	959		959	865	...	...
Total...		959	959	865	...	...
G.—Extra ordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.						
1. Pound fees ...	444		444	386	...	...
2. Copying and searching fees ...	...		...	...	...	...
3. Registration Receipts ...	...		...	...	...	...
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities ...	...		...	...	...	...
5. Interests— ...						
(*a*) On Government securities ...	7647		7647	7651	...	...
(*b*) On loans ...	32186		32186	30603	...	...
(*c*) On kist khelapi ...	...		...	...	...	...
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, meterials, and live stock, &c. ...	772		772	1599	...	...
Carried over Head G...	41049		41049	40239	...	...
Carried over Rs...		196541	196541	136950	...	...

G.—Religious charges. ...	2815	2691	2580	2420
H.—Public works Department.				
1. Establishment travelling allowance and contingencies ...	1204	1204	1118	1069
2. Original works ...	20869	26921	8421	16759
3. Repair do. ...	6450	4000	5219	3861
4. Petty do. ...	4800	4750	4704	4528
5. Survey expense ...	5000	4300	2317	2204
6. Compensation for removing hut ...	...	...	...	...
Total...	38323	41175	21779	28421
I.—Stamp Department.				
1. Purchase of stamps, including contigencies ...	...	...	...	...
2. Discounts paid in the sale of stamps, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...
J.—Pension—	2663	2681	2472	2614
K.—Conservancy charges.	3194	4094	1940	3289
L.—Miscellaneous charges.				
1. Purchase of Government securities ...	1617	...	1616	...
2. Payment of interest ...	...	...	...	...
3. Value of police clothing &c., supplied. ...	1500	1267	1390	665
4. Copying fee charges ...	60	60	15	10
Carried over Head L—	3177	1327	3021	675
Carried over Rs...	186506	173222	156523	149793

Brought over Rs...		196541	196541	136950	...	...	Brought over Rs...	186506	173222	156523	149793
Brought over Head G...	41049		41049	40239	...	...	Brought over Head L...	3177	1327	3021	675
G.—Extra ordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.							*L.—Miscellaneous charges contd.*				
7. Miscellaneous receipts—							5. Granary establishment ...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Refunds ...	1434		1434	1507	...	...	6. Registration charges ...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses ...	...		...	...	...	...	7. Agricultural do. ...	10600	8200	7296	6784
(*c*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	3918		3918	3766	...	...	8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land ...	...	...	...	...
8. Granary receipts ...	...		...	...	...	...	9. Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	...
9. Agricultural receipts	...		...	...	...	...	10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital ...	...	...	...	...
Total...		46401	46401	45512	...	...	11. Bardashi Khata expenses ...	1300	1300	887	640
H.—Debts.							12. Travellers' bungalows ...	510	510	462	466
1 Deposits—							13. Miscellaneous including paddock ...	21392	17815	17864	11737
(*a*) Revenue and civil deposits ...	301		301	...	...	...	Total of Head L...	36979	29152	29530	20302
(*b*) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits ...	...		...	...	...	...	Total of Heads A to L...	223485	202374	186053	170095
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	...		...	215	...	...	*M.—Debts.*				
2. Advances recovered—							1. Repayment of deposits—				
By cash ...	153958		153958	48036	...	...	(*a*) Of Revenue and Civil deposits ...	...	1045	...	...
By work done ...	...		...	...	...	...	(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits ...	...	...	...	...
3 Loans recovered— ...	...		...	...	...	...	(*c*) Of Miscellaneous deposits ...	452	80	...	38
4. Cash recoveries of service payment made during the current year ...	...		...	...	...	...	2. Advance made ...	152245	100281	135963	94789
Total...		154259	154259	48251	...	...	3. Loans given ...	...	...	...	...
Total Receipts...		397201	397201	230713	...	...	4. Cash payments out of receipts under service head of the current year ...	...	...	..	...
Add Total of Balance...		1040877	1040877	1075088	...	...	Total...	152697	101406	135963	94827
GRAND TOTAL...		1438078	1438078	1305801	...	...	Total Expenditure ...	376182	303780	322016	264922
							Surplus at the end of the year...	962167	1011841	1116059	1040877
							GRAND TOTAL...	1338349	1315621	1438075	1305799

Manavadar,

Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.

Manager.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manavadar State during the year 1906-07.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Manavadar.	4437	131	102	22	3	4	Rs. 3019-0-2	58.2	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Manavadar State for the year 1906-07.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Manavadar.	14478	681	686	5	...	367	432	65	...	47·1	47·4	25·3	29·8	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XXV.

particulars as to the schools maintained by the Manavadar State, for the year 1906-07.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
13	13	Primary School for boys.	465	488	381·45	376·19	...	...	Rs. 3649-6-7	
1	1	Primary School for girls.	60	61	36·71	47·6	...	...	360-0-0	
1	1	English Middle School.	18	39	16·58	21·13	...	Rs. 204	...	
Total. 15	15		543	588	434·74	444·92	...	Rs. 204	Rs. 4009-6-7	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Manekla1 G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XXVI.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

No	Name of State.	Tribute in men of money.		Estimated population.	No. of Schools	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Manavadar.	Rs. 14821	British Government.	14478	15	588	387	Rs. 250000	Rs. 299150	...	Prevailing diseases Fever, Cough, Scabbies, Diahrroea, Ring worm &c. Principal articles of production, manufacture & mines.— Bajri, Juvari, Cotton, Sessamum, Udad, Mung, Gram & Rice are the chief articles of produce, There are neither mines nor manufactures.

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XXVII.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AND PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THEIR COURTS.

Number.	Name of individual, State and families to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Cast or race and religion.	Age.	How & where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kumar Shri Fatehdinkhanji Gazanfarkhanji Babi Mahomedan	Manavadar.	3rd Class Chief.	Babi Mahomedan	21¾ years	Rajkumar Collage.	...	...	...	...	Owing to the minority of the Chief the State is administered by a Government Manager.
2	Kumar Shri Kamaludinkhanji Gazanfarkhanji Babi Mahomedan	Ditto	Brother	Ditto	18⅓ years	Ditto	...	...	...	...	
3	Mr. Maneklal Gokuldas	Surat.	Manager.	Brahm-Kshatria.	55 ys. & 7 months	Surat High School.	Government Manager of the State	...	...	yes.	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

APPENDIX XXVIII

RETURN OF PRESS WORKED AND NEWSPAPERS OR PERIODICALS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st March 1907.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers	Publication other of.	Remarks.
				Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

Maneklal G.
Manager.

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING WARDS ESTATE

1	Number.
Manavadar Taluka.	Name of State or Taluka.
Fatehdinkhanji	Owner.
21st June 1888	Date of assumption of Management.
Minority of the Chief	Cause of assumption of Management.
Government Resolution No. 3965 of 9th June 1883	Authority under which Management wes sanctioned.
Agency Manager	How managed *i. e.* whether by Government administrator, joint Administration, Thandar &c.
Cash in Treasury... ... ... Rs 58737-11-1 Deposited in Agency Treasury... Rs 21479-15-1 Grass ... ... Rs. 728-14-2	Cash.
Government Security... Rs 224900- 0-0 Cash Investments ... Rs. 735030-11-1	Invested.
Rs 243240-8-8 * Rs 94789-3-1	Revenue of the year.

Balance at the end of last year.

Manavadar,
Dated 18th April 1907.

UNDER AGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR THE REVENUE YEAR 1962.

Rs 186054- 2- 3 ‡ Rs 76793-15-10	Expenditure of the year.		
Cash in Treasury ... ... Rs 42702-14-9 Deposited in Agency Treasury Rs 50389-13-3 Grass ... ... Rs 1525- 5-0	Balance at the end of the year.	Cash.	
Government Security Rs 299900- 0-0 Cash Investments ... Rs 721540-12-1		Invested.	
Rs 19644-14-2	Amount of debt if any on the date of assumption of Management.		
Rs 19644-14-2		Upto end of last year.	Amount paid up to date in liquidation of debt.
Rs 0-0-0		During the year of report.	
Rs 0-0-0	Debt remaining at the end of the year.		
* This amount shows outstanding dues and advances remaining at the end of the last year. ‡ This amount shows out-standing dues and advances remaining at the end of the year of report.	Remarks.		

Manekla G.
Manager.

TO,

MANEKLAL GOKULDAS ESQR.

MANAGER MANAVADAR STATE,

MANAVADAR.

Sir,

In pursuance of order No. 9403 dated 27th February 1907 I have the honour to submit the following annual report of the State Paddock with its usual detailed Statements in connection with the same for the year 1906–1907 and which I hope will be found to supply the necessary information in regard to its working during the said period.

There are two sorts of breeding operations conducted in the Paddock viz arab and mule breeding. And there are 36 brood mares and 3 stallions in the stud for the object in view. Out of the said number of stallions one is a cyprian donkey and the remaining two are arab horses. The former stallion has served 14 brood mares and the latter have covered 21 mares of the institution during the year under report, and out of the number of mares served by the latter stallions 13 belong to the State Paddock and 8 to private moffussil owners. It may be noted here with satisfaction that the new stallion known by the name of Fatehjung has proved to be very serviceable in as much as some of the sterile mares covered by him have been found to have held and the old stallion named Gold Mohor now appears to have somewhat deteriorated in its procreative capacity owing to his advanced age and thus not giving much satisfactory work. It may therefore be generally presumed that a change of young stallions practically conduces to the cause of producing good and sound foals. On account of successive foaling a few of the mares of the stud were allowed to go unserved as will appear by a comparison with the last year's figure for if the procedure of covering such mares every year be followed invariably they hardly get suffecient time to recoup their strength as not only their constitution is affected thereby but their product may therefore turn out of them become generally weak and weedy as is found from practical experience.

Mule breeding operations are not much liked by the public at large in this part of the country owing to some old and vague superstitions, and consequently no private moffussil mare is served by the donkey stallion. Put they have a general liking eithor for an arab or katty stallion especially the latter one with a patriotic view to preserve and thus revive the old indegenous and once famous breed of the country.

There was an old district gulf arab stallion and which was kept moving within the jurisdictional villages of the state in order to improve the pony breed of the country as far as practicable; but owing to his death nearly two years ago a vacancy has been caused to fill up which in order to continue the facility thus afforded to the state riots and thereby give them encouragement in the said direction as before since the organisation of this stud. An effort therefore either for the purchase of a pony arab or katty stallion is still in progress but with very little success.

The whole strength of the Paddock as sanctioned long ago by the Political Agent consists of 40 brood mares; out of which half the number is assigned for arab and the other half for mule breeding operations. But the said fixed number having fallen short by 7 mares since a long time owing to the difficulty of obtaining proper mares for various other reasons in these districts. The said deficiency is partly met by the purchase of three big brood mares from the Meerut horse show last year. Still however there is a deficiency and proper steps ought to be taken to make up its proper strength as was done last year by looking out for some good animals from out side. The three mares obtained last year as stated above possess good height, bone and substance and it is therefore confidently hoped that foals which they will shortly produce are sure to be siutable for remount and other required purposes.

It is somewhat disappointing feature to observe that no Government purchasing Officer of the Army Remount Department visits this stud since about four years presumably owing to the isolated position of this place though foals and mules at present born and bred are superior to the former ones owing to the stud having under gone some scientific changes and renovations with regard to better mares and stallions. It is therefore desirable in the interest of the stud to move such Government officers to visit this place annually both for the sake of purchasing some foals and also thus to secure the benefit of some valuable professional advice on the subject of breeding operations.

There were 47 foals in all available for disposal in the course of the year under report against 33 in the preceding year, out of which 28 foals were of arab strain and the remaining 19 were mules. Out of the former one chestnut entire colt was sold to Mr. Gokulbhai of Jamnagar for Rs. 165, one colt & a filly have been sold off by public auction with due sanction for Rs. 71 (35–36 respectively) owing to their unsound condition; one entire bay colt met an accidental death consequent upon a compound fracture of the stifle joint of near hind during castration thus leaving a balance of 24 foals of arab strain at the close of the year in the stud. Moreover, out of 19 mules as stated above 2 young ones are sold to Jamkhandi State for Rs. 250 with due sanction of the Political Agent, and two mules are reserved for State use for draught purposes as you are aware already. There therefore remain 15 mules alive in the stud. Again one brood mare for mule breeding operatione having been sold away by public auction for Rs. 35 owing to her proved sterility, the total number of brood mares in the stud now is 36.

Along with the State Paddock a Veterinary Hospital is attached for affording medical relief to in-patients of the institution as also to animals of private owners. The said Hospital is charitable in its nature many out patients of different species come from neighbouring districts for treatment to the said infirmary. The total number of inpatients treated during the current year amounted to 240 and that of the out-patients to 65 as against 314 and 80 respectively of last year. The major surgical operation performed during the year was the castration of 3 colts and one mule; out of the former number one colt died of a compound fracture of the stifle joint of near hind during the operation in question as stated above.

It will not be a piece of irrelevancy were I to submit here that general affections in the equine (horse) tribe in this part of the country are bony deposits such as splints, sprains strains of tendons and legaments common eye diseases, mange, gastric and intestinal derangements and occasional cases of dystokia (difficult parturition) prolapeus of uterus and some other common ailments which have all become more or less amenable to treatment. Again in the bovine (ox) tribe there is occasionally a general out-break of aptha epizootica commonly called foot and mouth disease in this part of the country, and if no preventive and sanitary measures are adopted to cheek its spread among healthy cattle it some-times works a havoc in the poor agricultural stock. Again the cattle of this part of the country are sometimes founds to be seriously affected by retention of urine and cancerous

horn, which if timely brought to the Hospital by villagers for treatment the result is generally successful.

It may be added in conclusion that a plot of nearly six binghas of good arable land has been permanently assigned for the plantation of green fodder for the use of paddock animals which helps to a certain extent to cause a saving in consumption of dry fodder thus reducing the cost of its maintenance and such a green and nitrogenous stuff also conduces to the health and strength of these animals.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Pranlal Sakerlal Munshi,

G. B. V. C.

Paddock Superintendent,

Manavadar State.

Manavadar State Paddock and Veterinary Hospital,
Dated 21st March 1907.

Statement showing the strength of the State Paddock for the year 1906-07.

Number of stallions.	Number of mares.	Number of foals.	Remark.
	36	39	Out of 39 foals, 24 ones are of arab strain and the remaining 15 are Mules.

Manavadar,

21st March 1907.

Pranlal S. Munshi.

Paddock Superintendent,

Manavadar State.

Statement of mares covered by Government or private Stallions owned by Native State in Kathiawar during the year 1906-1907.

Name of Stallions	Caste.	Whether belonging to Government or State	Number of mares served in 1906-07.	Name of stand at which stationed.	Remarks.
Gold Mohor Fatehjung	Arab	State	25	Manavadar Paddock.	Out of 25 mares served by arab stallions 17 belong to the State Paddock & 8 to private moffusil owners.
Bazar. ...	Donkey		10		

Manavadar,
21st March 1907.

Pranlal S. Munshi.
Paddock Superintendent,
Manavadar State.

Statement showing the results ascertained from the coverrings of 1905-06 during the year 1906-07 of Government or private stallions owned by Native States in Kattyawar.

Number of Stallions.	Caste.	Whether belonging to State or Government.	Number of mares served during the year 1905-06.	Result ascertained during 1906-07					Remarks.
				Living produce.	Abortion still born deaths in foals.	Not held.	Not known.	Total.	
2	Arab.	State	21	8 foals	3	11	2	35	Out of 35 mares 27 belong to the State and 8 to private owners.
1	Donkey.		14	6 mules				3	Out of 17 foals born during the year 3 dead foals were born owing to abortion.
Total...3			35	14					

Manavadar,

21st March 1907.

Pranlal S. Munshi.

Paddock Superintendent,

Manavadar State.

THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE MANAVADAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. This State was under the Government Management since A.D. 1888 which terminated on the accession of Khan Saheb Fatehdinkhanji, the present Chief of Manavadar who was installed by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar on the 25th November 1907.

2. Manavadar is a 3rd class State in Kathiawad and contains 23 entire villages and a Pati or defined portion of land within the limits of Bantwa, besides an eight anna share in the revenues of the town of Bantwa. A moiety of the alienated villages of Eklera, Bhalgam and Ghantia also belongs to Manavadar.

3. A moiety of the Mazmu village of Bantwa Devli also belongs to this State.

4. On account of successive bad seasons and consequent fall in the revenues of the State, the average of last five years is reduced to a sum of Rs. 2,23,811 per annum against total estimated receipts of Rs. 2,50,000 in a normal year exclusive of interest on cash investments amounting to nearly Rs. 35000.

5. The tribute annually payable to Government amounts to Rs. 14,821 in addition to which various sums are contributed to the several Agency Local Funds, and an aggregate amount of Rs. 2347 is also paid to the Junagadh State under different denominations.

6. The ruling family is of the Mahomedan Babi clan. The Chief of the State is Khan Saheb Fatehdinkhanji who was born on 22nd June 1885 and is therefore 23 years old. He has received his education at the Rajkumar College Rajkot. He is very fond of manly sports and exercises. He entered the Imperial Cadet Corps in May 1904 and left it after obtaining Certificate from the Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

7. Khan Saheb Fatehdinkhanji was betrothed to the daughter of K. S. Sardar Mahmadkhanji of Ranpur Babi family. This lady having died, the mar-

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riage of the Khan Saheb has taken place with the daughter of Babi Mohabatkhanji of Cambay.

8. This place was visited by the Agent to the Governor, the Political Agent Sorath Prant, and many other distinguished European and Native guests in November last on the auspicious occasion of the installation and marriage ceremonies which were performed with great eclat.

9. The Installation Darbar was presided over by the Agent to the Governor and was attended by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, the Raj Saheb of Vankaner, Azam Bawa Vala of Vadia. Besides European guests there were also present Sir Adamji Peerbhai and members of the Deputations from the several States of Kathiawad and Gujrat including Navanagar, Bhavnagar etc.

10. Mr. Maganlal Sundarji is appointed Karbhari, Mr. Shivshanker Shamji B.A.LL.B. as first class Magistrate and Nyayadhish, Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal as Revenue Officer and Risaldar Saikh Mohiudin a pensioned officer of the Government as Superintendent of State Police as shown in App. I.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land revenue.

11. For purposes of Revenue administration this State is divided into three different groups or circles with a Vahivatdar in charge of each under the direct control and supervision of the Revenue Officer, who works under the orders of the Karbhari.

12. The revenue collections are regulated on the well known bhagbatai system according to which the entire produce is divided between the State and its cultivators in fixed porportions in addition to the rent or Vero levied from them at the rates varying from 10 to 2½ annas per bigha in different villages according to the qualities of land and rateable distribution of the produce as fixed for each village separately. The recoveries of Vero are made in two instalments known as the Devali and the Holi kists (instalments) corresponding with the harvest Khariff and Ravi crops respectively to enable the cultivators to pay the same from the produce of that year.

13. Under these circumstances any information relating to rates assessment or their comparative effects upon the cultivators is out of question, and the particulars relating to remissions and suspensions will therefore be dealt with under the appropriate heads in chapter V as they are not due to variations in rates of assessments as contemplated by the contents of this para.

14. Out of the total area of 63,381 acres, land measuring 55,052 acres was

under occupation leaving 8329 acres of salt marsh or uncultivable Kharabo and no portion of arable land would thus appear to have been left unoccupied during the year.

15. There are no alienations in this State besides those held by Pasaitas and Jiwaidars on service-tenure while the settlement of boundaries etc. has also been completed so as not to call for any special remarks on the subject.

16. No advances were made to cultivators for the maintenance etc. during the year under report.

17. The theodolite survey of all the villages (except Chudwa) and field survey of 14 villages was completed during the last year while that of 5 is in progress. The staff employed for the purpose during the year consists of one Surveyor and 4 measurers with a Head Surveyor to supervise their work.

18. Irrigation would also appear to have received a fair share of attention inasmuch as several pucca wells are now under construction and digging of new wells is encouraged by the Chief of this State.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

19. This State has not framed any special or local laws of its own except the minor rules and regulations shown in App. II and it has therefore adopted the administration of justice conducted on the principles and spirit of those in force in British India for the time being.

20. There is no military force in this State.

21. Police—The full strength of the State Police was the same as last year as detailed below :—

1 Superintendent of Police.
1 Chief Constable.
11 Mounted Police.
1 Dafedar. 10 Sowars.
37 Foot Police.
1 Jamadar. 2 Havaldars.
2 Naiques. 32 Constables.

22. The whole of the foot and mounted Police is regularly drilled and disciplined ; Khan Saheb Fatehdinkhanji personally takes a keen interest in making the Police efficient and well drilled and disciplined—the former of which is armed with muskets and the latter with carbines, lances and cavalry swords and from the

result embodied in App. V, the work performed by them would not seem to be unsatisfactory. The total cost amounted to Rs. 13,866 during the year against 12235 in previous year as per App. IV, the excess expenditure having been due to the purchase of muskets and carbines as the muzzle loader rifles were not available (Vide the Political Agent's letter No. 85 of 1907 dated 16-4-07). Its ratio to population and area is 301·82 souls and 1·88 square miles respectively per unit.

23. It will be seen from App. V & VI that the percentage of persons arrested and convicted was comparatively less (by about 17) than the previous year (App.V) while in regard to the proporty stolen and recovered there was a reduction in the percentage of recoveries to the extent of 7—the value of property stolen during this year amounted to Rs. 523 against Rs. 519 of last year.

24. Village Police—The Village Police consists of stipendiary and hereditary servants, the former of whom are known as Chokiats and the latter as Pasaitas holding land on service tenure. The duties performed by them are confined generally to watch and ward as well as prevention and detection of crimes while the latter are also employed on escort duty and other miscellaneous work of the village pertaining to that post. Their total strength is as follows:—

29 Chokiats or stipendiary men.

125 Pasaitas or men holding land on service tenure.

25. Criminal Justice—The following are the courts of criminal justice in this State;—

1 Hazur Court.

2 Karbhari Court.

3 Nyayadhish Court.

26. The work performed by each of these courts is given in App. VIII.

27. The appellate criminal work of the Hazur Court is given in App. IX.

28. Civil Justice—Hazur Court exercises the appellate (Civil and Criminal) jurisdiction over decisions passed by the Karbhari and the Nyayadhish Courts of this State which latter is invested with the powers of the 1st class Magistrate and exercises civil jurisdiction upto Rs. 3000 ; the rest of the original powers belongs to the Karbhari Court. While the appellate and revisional powers rest with the Hazur Court presided over by the Chief.

29. Information relating to the number and nature etc. of civil suits filed and disposed of during the year is given in App. X from which it will be seen that there was a decrease of 107 civil suits during the year as compared with the preceding one. Altogether 105 suits of money transactions, 6 of landed property and 2 of other rights were instituted during the year against 215, 4 and 1 respectively of the last year.

30. The number of applications for execution of decrees filed and disposed of during the year will be found in App. XI, showing a decrease of 29 as compared with the preceding one. The execution of decrees against cultivators can effectively be made when there are bumper crops in good rainy seasons.

31. The Civil Appellate work of the Hazur Court is given in App. XII.

32. Extradition—The number of persons surrendered to and by other States for trial under the rules in force was 5 and 9 respectively with perfect reciprocity on the part of each. Thers were no cases of extradition from or to the British Districts.

33. Prison—There is only one prison at Manavadar for which a large and commodious building is provided, with separate cells for males and females convicted and under trial as also for the civil debtors. There is a decrease of 32 in the number of prisoners as compared with the preceding one. Vide App. XIII.

34. Registration—The registration of documents as shown in App. XIV would seem to be insignificant owing to the prevailing custom of reservation by the State of its sovereign rights over all the lands in general (except in limited instances) so as not to permit transfer of any such property necessitating execution of documents of the nature of compulsary registration.

35. Municipal Administration—The constitution of Municipality is not based on the representative system like that in the British Districts and as it is consequently managed by the State from its general revenues, no information is available on the receipt side in the absence of any taxes or other impost based on that account and only the figures of expenditure in connection with conservancy, lighting and other sanitary arrangements are therefore given in App. XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

36. The rain was sufficient for agricultural purposes during the year, the total rain having been registered at 16 inches 88 cents of which 2 inches and 22 cents was in June, 7 inches 74 cents in July, 6 inches 48 cents in August and 23 cents in January last. The average of maximum rain fall during the normal year may be put down at 25 inches and it has therefore favourable effect upon the produce of Khariff crop, Bajri in particular while the cotton produce was deficient owing to there being no rain in the latter part of the season.

37. Wages and labour—The wages of labour continued to be almost the same as in normal years and the labourers were able to find employment in fields, in this or the neighbouring districts and also in the local public works as well as in

the Ginning Factories at Manavadar, Bantwa and Sardargadh and were also able to earn livelihood during the earlier period by miscellaneous labour.

38. Prices of food grains—The prices of food grains would appear from Appendix XVIII to have remained the same throughout the year owing to the scarcity and dearness of grain.

39. Forest—There are no forests worthy of name in this State except a few reserves of Babul plantations and tracts of spontaneous growth in some of the villages for the supervision of which special Jungle guards are employed for each village or a group of villages.

40. Trade and Manufacture—There is no import industry in this State deserving of mention and therefore among the articles of export and import, the former consists mainly of cotton and grains and the latter coarse cloth miscellaneous grocery for domestic consumption.

41. Public Works—The Public Works executed during the year are shown in App. XIX from which it will appear that the new residence of the Chief of Manavadar was in the course of construction last year as also Uttaras in several villages in the State.

42. Post Offices—There is a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Manavadar and a village Post Office at Vadasada besides 11 letter boxes in some villages.

43. There is no mint in this State.

44. General condition of State and people—The finances of this State are in a prosperous condition with an aggregate balance of Rs. 146485-1-2 in the local and Rajkot Hazur Treasuries at the close of the year in addition to other investments of Rs. 1067184-12-7 including Rs. 50000 invested in Govt. Paper during the year as detailed below :—

1.	Government Promissory Notes.....Rs.	349900-0-0
2.	To States and Talukas.	
	(1) To the State of Dhrangadhra Rs.	700000-0-0
	(2) K. S. Sherbuland Khanji's Mazmu Estate of Bantwa...Rs.	8762-8-0
3.	Through the Agency.	
	(1) The Estate of Vala Unad Valera and Giga Rana of Chital.....Rs.	2000-0-0
4.	To Subordinate Jiwaidars etc.	
	(1) Jiwaidars of Chudwa.....Rs.	599-11-7

(2)	Maiyas of Thaniana.....Rs.	4047-9-0
(3)	Miscellaneous items.....Rs.	1875-0-0
	Total Rs.	1067184-12-7

45. The condition of agricultural classes forming the bulk of population in this State was considerably affected by a succession of bad seasons. The accumulated balances of State dues remaining out-standing at the close of the last year can only be fully recovered during the years when there is a surplus field produce to enable them to pay off the same without incurring additional debts and without inconvenience and hardships to themselves.

46. Public Health — The Public Health continued to be fairly good except that there was an out-break of plague in the village of Chudwa under this State and the Majmu town of Bantwa.

47. Births and Deaths — The number of births during the year was nearly the same as last year while that of deaths was less by nearly 2 per cent per mille as compared with the preceding one.

48. Agricultural stock — The condition of agricultural stock was on the whole satisfactory so as not to affect the means of cultivation in any way ; but owing to the prevalance of cow-pox and foot and mouth diseases in some villages the cultivators lost several good bulloks, cows and buffaloes.

49. Industrial enterprise —As regards industrial enterprise there is only one Ginning Factory at Manavadar which would not appear to have worked so successfully from the number of bales turned out during this year viz. 1857, when compared with an average of 3500 in a normal season, owing to a comparatively smaller produce of cotton during the last season.

50. The population consists mainly of Kunbis, Ayars & such other agricultural classes of Hindus who as well as the Mahomedans forming a portion of it are not generally addicted to the vice of drinking and there has therefore been not a single shop for the sale of spirituous liquors within the limits of this State for a very long time past (Vide App. XXI), in the same way the consumption of intoxicating drugs viz. Bhang and Ganja etc. is also limited as can be seen from only two shops at Manavadar and Vadasada and also from the small sum of Rs. 18-12-0 in aggregate realized from the sale of farms by public auction.

51. The farm for the sale of opium was given for the whole Taluka during the year under report and the income including pass fees and the produce of farms was Rs. 817 as against Rs. 758 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

52. The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rupees 242940 during the year St. 1962 (A. D. 1905-6); while that of the current year viz. St. 1963 (A. D. 1906-7) was Rs. 292085 showing an increase of nearly Rs. 50000, mainly under the heads of land revenue, Sire and miscellaneous on account of a comparatively better produce.

53. On account of the satisfactory condition of the finances of this State, loan or indebtedness is out of question.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics etc.

54. Dispensary —There is only one Dispensary in Manavadar which is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon in service of the State. It is largely availed of by the people of villages in the neighbouring Talukas. The total expense of Rs. 3019-7-1 was incurred during the year. The particulars relating to the number of patients treated during the year are given in App. XXIII.

55. Registration of births and deaths—The statistics of births and deaths are given in Appendix XXIV from which it will be observed that the number of births registered during the year was 685 against 686 of last year while the total number of deaths was 402 against 432 of last year.

56. The registers of Births and deaths are kept by the Police-Patel of each village and are scrutinized by the superior Officers of that Department in course of their visits from time to time while in the headquarter town of Manavadar this work is done by the Head Constable under the supervision of the Police Superintendent.

57. Plague —Indigenous cases of plague took place during the year in Chudwa under Manavadar and the town of Bantwa.

58. Vaccination —No special establishment is maintained by the State for vaccination which is consequently performed in this State by the employees of the Agency Vaccination Department under the supervision and control of the Agency Surgeon along with the whole of Bantwa Taluka and the statistics relating to it are therefore incorporated in the figures supplied by the Bantwa Mazmu Nyayadhish for the whole of that Taluka.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

59. Schools — There are altogether 15 schools in this State which are managed by the Agency Educational Department and they are distributed as follows:— 1 English middle school, 1 Vernacular boys' school and 1 Vernacular girls' school are at Manavadar, and the rest Vernacular boys' schools are at different villages with total number of boys and girls attending the same to the extent of 487 and 61 respectively during the year as per details given in App. XXV. The English Middle School teaches upto the 4th Standard and the Vernacular boys' and girls' schools upto 7th and 6th Standards respectively. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 4838-6-2 exclusive of different scholarships viz. one of Rs. 60 per year in the Female Training College at Rajkot, one of Rs. 60 in the Samaldas College at Bhavnagar & three of an aggregate amount of Rs 125 in the local schools. A sum of Rs. 127 was also allotted for distribution of prizes to successful stndents of all the three local schools.

60. Library — There is a small library at Manavadar. It is maintained by the State for the benefit of the public in general and the annual expenditure for the same amounted to Rs. 181-11-6 during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

61. There is neither a printing press nor is any newspaper published in this State.

62. Paddock — A Paddock is maintained by the State under a Veterinary Graduate for the improvement of the breed of horses. Mule breeding operations are also conducted there. The cost of maintaining it amounted to Rupees 12441-6-10 during the year against Rs. 15027-5-7 of the preceding one.

63. This State is not infested with wild animals or poisonous snakes to such an extent as to require any special measures for their destruction.

64. There are no architectural or other remains of historical interest deserving of mention.

Manavadar

Dated — April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

KARBHARI, MANAVADAR STATE.

APPENDIX 1.

Names of high officials in the **Manavadar State** and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1907-08.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Maneklal Gocaldas.	Manager.	19- 5-03	25-11-07	
„ Maganlal Sundarji.	Karbhari.	25-11-07	31- 3-08	
„ Shamshankar Jeyshankar.	Revenue Officer.	8- 9-1900	21- 5-07	
„ Hemchand Devchand.	Do.	22- 5-07	30-11-07	
„ Lalloobhai Chhaganlal.	Do.	1-12-07	31- 3-08	
„ Lalloobhai Chhaganlal.	Nyayadhish.	28- 9-06	17- 1-08	
„ Shivshankar Shamji.	Do.	18- 1-08	31- 3-08	
„ Damodardas Hirji.	Police Superintendent.	15- 2-07	5- 5-07	
„ Jayashankar Mulchand.	Do.	6- 6-07	30-11-07	
„ Shekh Mohudin.	Do.	1-12-07	31- 3-08	
„ Motilal Ishwarji.	Overseer.	1- 5-07	30-11-07	
„ Devchand Morarji.	Do.	1-12-07	31- 3-08	

Manavadar

Dated / April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the **Manavadar State.**

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898). The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). The Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). The Contract Act (Act IX of 1872). The Evidence Act (Act 1 of 1872). The Limitation Rules of Kathiawar of 1890. The Schedule of Court fees levies in the Kathiawad Political Agency, The Extradition Rules. The Cattle Tresspass Act. The Game Rules. The Registration Rules.	There are no Acts, Regulations or Rules framed specially for the Administration of Justice in this State which is therefore dealt with the principles and spirit of those in force in the Kathiawad Agency.		

Manavadar

Dated 11 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the **Manavadar State**, 1907–1908.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, desterted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Comissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Imperial Service Troops...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated , . 7 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1907–08.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent ...	1	Rs. 50	13866-12-11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief Constable	1	Rs. 40		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar	2	Rs. 37		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Havaldar	1	Rs. 15		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Naiques	2	Rs. 23		1	2	0	0	0	1	1	
Constables	32	Rs 269		6	12	0	0	0	12	0	
Duffedar	1	Rs. 30		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mounted Naique	1	Rs. 28		1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Sowars	9	Rs.225		2	1	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	50	Rs. 717	13866 12-11	13	16	0	0	0	21	1	

Manavadar

Dated 14 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Manavadar State, during the year 1907-08.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manavadar.	65	31	78	50	78	50	59	29	19	21	75·6	58·0	75·6	58·0	

Manavadar

Dated 1st April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1907-08.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manavadar	519-0-4	523-13-8	161-8-9	132-1-8	32·47	25·2	

Manavadar

Dated 1 — April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1907–08.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Against public tranquility	0	1	1	1	1	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Affecting the public health &c.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Affecting the human body	0	19	19	20	12	30	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	27	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Against property.	0	15	15	46	14	33	18	0	0	0	10	8	0	18	15	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Of criminal intimidation.	0	8	8	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Against other acts.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	44	44	73	31	77	29	0	0	0	12	17	0	29	48	0	0	9	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manavadar

Dated 11 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1907-08.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1907.*					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nyayadhish Court.	93	43	0	49	0	27	0	0	117	76	13	35	28	0	0	0	
Hazoor Court.	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	94	44	0	50	0	27	0	0	118	77	13	35	29	0	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 7 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1907-08.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur court	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 12 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits relanded property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hazoor Coutrt.	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6567 4 0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6567-4-0	y. m. d. 0-0-0	
Nyayadhish Court.	24	16	220	111	244	127	228	109	16	18	15515-5-0	4	105	2	75	27	9	0	0	2	56	32	19	14967-1-7	0-1-7	
Total.	24	16	220	113	244	129	228	111	16	18	22082-9-0	6	105	2	75	27	9	0	0	2	58	32	19	21534-5-7		

Manavanar

Dated * ‾ April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Hazur Court.	1	1	3370-2-3	2	2	3809-1-7	3	3	7179-3-10	2	1	3370-2-3	1	2	3809-1-7	1	1	0	
Nyayadhish Court.	126	320	53382-11-0	372	343	58128-6-9	498	663	111511-1-9	178	362	60409-8-2	320	301	51071-9-7	298	2	1	
	127	321	56752-13-3	374	345	61937-8-4	501	666	118690-5-7	180	363	63809-10-5	321	303	54880-11-2	299	3	1	

Manavadar

Dated 7 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Hazoor Court.	0	0	5	2	5	2	5	2	0	0	2108-14-4	118-4-0	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	*y. m. d.* 0-1-20	*y. m. d.* 0-1-15

Manavadar

Dated 1 : 2 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1907-08.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Manavadar.	1	1	28	61	29	4·73	·8	2	225-11-0	1·9	There was no mortality of convicts in jail.

Manavadar

Dated 1/ 4 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the **Manavadar State.**

Name of state.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Preseut year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Manavadar.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	436-9-0	0	0	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 1/1 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1907–08.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
For the sale of building house sites.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	436	9	0	3	8	0	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	436	9	0	3	8	0	
Deduct expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	436	9	0	3	8	0	
Total...															
Deduct expenditure....															
Net profit...															

Manavadar

Dated / · ' April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1907–1908.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
Manavadar.	0	0	0	0	1484	1691	0	There is no regular municipality in the sense in which it exists in British Districts. The receipts on account of import and export duties are amalgamated with the ordinary revenues of the State which consequently bears the whole expense on that account.

Manavadar

Dated 17 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the **Manavadar State.**

State.	April 1907.	May 1907.	June 1907.	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	October 1907.	November 1907.	December 1907.	January 1908.	February 1908.	March 1908.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	0-21	0-0	2-22	7-74	6-48	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-23	0-0	0-0	16-88	28-82	22-34	

Manavadar

Dated April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Article.	During Macrh (past year.)			During March (present year).			Remarks.
Bajri	20	0	0	35	0	0	
Juvari	16	0	0	30	0	0	
Wheat	30	0	0	34	0	0	
Rice	40	0	0	60	0	0	
Gram	30	0	0	35	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 7th April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, during the year 1907-08.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1. Raj Mahel	1		25550				25550
2. Post and Telegraph Office.	1		688				688
3. Schools	2		2448				2448
4. State Utara...	3		3950				3650
5. Bundh work	1		936				936
6. Garden, room	1		505				505
7. Drinking wells	1		20				20
Repairs.							
(1) Road Repairs... ...		6	4419				4419
(2) Tank Repairs... ...		3	1729				1729
(3) Repairs to drinking water wells.		20	209				209
Miscellaneous.							
(1) Aid to cultivators in building and sinking new wells.		13	828				828
Total...			40882				40882

Manavadar

Dated 11, 17 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1907-1908.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Manavadar.	1907-08	4268	2767	185	1913	43	107	23	308	9667	1555	0	0	891	The figures for horses, mares, colts and fillies are exclusive of those in the State Paddock of which a separate statement is submitted.

Manavanar

Dated 1st April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the **Manavadar State** during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Manavadar.	0	0	10	817-0-6	2	18-12-0	0	0	12	835-12-6	

Manavadar

Dated 12/4/12 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing receipts and disbursements of the **Manavadar State** during the year 1907-08.

RECEIPTS.								DISBURSEMENTS.					
Nature of Demand.	Demand. Arrear	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	Remarks
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.		1116059		1116059				Other Political charges.	7347	9038	6749	8464	
								A.—Tribute.	14821	14821	14821	14821	
			1116059					Total ...	22168	23859	21570	23285	
A.—Land Revenue.								*B.—Refunds.*					
1. Fixed ...		73798		73798	73553	,,	,,	1. Of revenue ...			290	13867	
2. Fluctuating ...		132365		132365	98824	,,	,,	2. Of fees, fines, and forfeitures	1000	14685	25	71	
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges &c.)		6328		6328	5901	,,	,,	3. Of lapsed deposits					
Total...			212491	212491	178278	,,	,,	Total...	1000	14685	315	13938	
B.—Forest Revenue.								*C.—Administration.*					
1. Timber duty ...		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	1. General Department ...	24288	24364	23566	23933	
2. Jungle produce ...		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	2. Account Department ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees)...		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	3. Miscellaneous Account Dept.	,,	,,	,,	,,	
4. Miscellaneous ...		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	4. Tauzi Department ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	
			,,					5. Treasury and Store Dept. ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Total...				,,	,,	,,	,,	6. Criminal Department ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	
C.—Excise Revenue.								7. Revenue and Civil Dept. ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	
								8. Record-room Department ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	
1. Opium License fee ...		817		817	758	,,	,,	9. Process Department ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2. Madat Do. ...		,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	10. Police Department ...	11982	14178	11097	10846	
								11. Jail Department ...	988	788	287	688	
Carried over head C.		817		817	758	,,	,,	Carreid over head C.	37258	39330	34950	35467	
Carried over Rs.			212491	212491	178278	,,	,,	Carried over Rs.	23168	38544	21885	37223	

Brought over Rs.		212491	212491	178278	,,	,,
Brought over Head C.	817		817	758	,,	,,
C.—Excise Revenue—contd.						
3. Country-spirit license fee ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
4. Tari license fee ..	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
5. Ganja ditto. ...	19		19	7	,,	,,
6. Duty on sale of ganja ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
7. Customs and other for cess ...	22775		22775	14520	,,	,,
Total...		23611	23611	15285	,,	,,
D.—Stamp Revenue.						
1. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court-fee stamps.	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
2. Sale-proceeds of plain papers.	148		148	112	,,	,,
3. Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped.	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
Total...		148	148	112	,,	,,
E.—Law and Justice.						
1. Sale proceeds of udclaimed property.	46		46	102	,,	,,
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property. ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
3. Process-severs' fees, realised in cash.	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
4. Amins' fees, realised in cash ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
5. Other items (mutation fees, etc.), realised in cash ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
6. Civil forfeitures	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
7. Criminal forfeitures ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
8. Civil Court fines }	2533		2533	1669	,,	,,
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines }						

Brought over Rs.	23168	38544	21885	37223
Brought over head C.	37258	39330	34950	35467
C.—Administration—contd.				
12. Law charges ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
13. Postal Department charges ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
14. Printing charges ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
15. Forest Department ...	888	888	803	809
16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's Office ...	2250	2350	1745	2127
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head-quarters' office ...	600	600	340	542
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
20. Settlement Department ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
Total ...	40996	43168	37838	38945
D.—Public instruction.	5978	5551	5325	4741
E.—Dispensary charges.	3159	3079	3019	2988
F.—Domestic charges.				
1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja	,,	,,	,,	,,
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager Rani ...	4200	4200	4200	4200
3. Domestic servants ...	6772	6772	6604	6505
4. Elephant establishment ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
5. Darbar's allowance ...	18919	13300	18914	12294
6. Allowance to Darbar's relatives	10799	12176	10787	11840
7. State expenses including Pay &c	20265	11771	17614	8234
8. Miscellaneous ...	45460	950	890	782

E.—Law and Justice—contd.						
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines	148		148	136	,,	,,
Total...		2727	2727	1907	,,	,,
F.—Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.						
1. Ghatkar (ferries) ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
2. Machhdia (fishery) ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
3. Falker (orchard revenue) ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
4. Jail manufacture ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
5. Hide license	932		932	959	,,	,,
Total ...		932	932	959	,,	,,
G.—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.						
1. Pound fees ...	521		521	444	,,	,,
2. Copying and searching fees ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
3. Registration Receipts ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
5. *Interests*— ...						
(*a*) On Government securities.	11574		11574	7647	,,	,,
(*b*) On loans ...	28858		28858	32186	,,	,,
(*c*) On kist khelapi ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
6. Sale proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock &c.	287		287	772	,,	,,
Carried over Head G.	41240		41240	41049	,,	,,
Carried over Rs.		239909	239909	196541	,,	,,

Total...	106415	49169	59009	43855
G.—Religion charges. ...	1090	2815	1079	2580
H.—Public works Department.				
1. Establishment travelling allowance and contingencies ...	1264	1204	853	1118
2. Original works ...	72245	20869	37224	8421
3. Repair do. ...	5165	6450	4447	5219
4. Petty do. ...	4000	4800	2701	4704
5. Survey expense ...	5000	5000	3315	2317
6. Compensation for removing huts ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
Total...	87674	38323	48540	21779
I—Stamp Department.				
1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies. ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
2. Discount paid in the sale of stamps, &c.	,,	,,	,,	,,
Total...	,,	,,	,,	,,
J.—Pension.	2820	2663	2819	2472
K.—Conservancy charges.	2454	3194	1954	1940
L.—Miscellaneous charges.				
1. Purchase of Government securities.	1500	1617	585	1616
2. Payment of interest ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
3. Value of police clothing &c. supplied.	2840	1500	2769	1390
4. Copying fee charges ...	60	60	52	15
Carried over Head L.	4400	3177	3406	3021
Carried over Rs.	273754	186506	181468	156523

Brought over Rs.		239909	239909	196541	,,	,,
Brought over Head G.	41240		41240	41049	,,	,,
G.—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts—contd.						
7. Miscellaneous receipts—						
(*a*) Refunds ...	6011		6011	1434	,,	,,
(*b*) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses. ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
(*c*) Other miscellaneous receipts	4925		4925	3918	,,	,,
8. Granary receipts ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
9. Agricultural receipts ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
Total...		52176	52176	46401	,,	,,
H.—Debts.						
1. Deposits—						
(*a*) Revenue and civil deposits	9543		9543	301	,,	,,
(*b*) Judicial (criminal Court) deposits. ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	423		423	,,	,,	,,
2. Advances recovered—						
By cash ...	113111		113111	153958	,,	,,
By wok done ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
3. Loans recovered ...	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
4. Cash recoveries of service payment made during the current year	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,
Total...		123077	123077	154259	,,	,,
Total Receipts ...		415162	415162	397201	,,	,,
Add total of Balance...		1116059	1116059	1040877	,,	,,
GRAND TOTAL...		1531221	1531221	1438078	,,	,,

Brought over Rs.	273754	186506	181468	156523
Brought over Head L.	4400	3177	3406	3021
L.—Micellaneous charges—contd.				
5. Granasry Establishment ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
6. Registration charges ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
7. Agricultural do. ...	9475	10600	7305	7296
8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land	,,	,,	,,	,,
9. Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital. ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
11. Bardashikhata expenses ...	4443	1300	4264	887
12. Traveller's bungalows ,, ...	542	510	514	462
13. Miscellaneous including Paddock	19438	21392	16675	17864
Total...	38298	36979	32164	29530
Total of Heads A. to L....	312052	223485	213632	186053
M—Debts.				
1. Repayment of deposits—				
(*a*) Of revenue and civil deposits	10000	,,	9543	,,
(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
(*c*) Of miscellaneous deposits ...	138	452	4	,,
2. Advance made ...	121917	152245	92062	135963
3. Loans given ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
4. Cash payments out of receipts under service head of the current year. ...	,,	,,	,,	,,
Total...	132055	152697	101609	135963
Total Expenditure ...	444107	376182	315241	322016
Surplus at the end of the year...	1084449	962167	1215975	1116059
GRAND TOTAL...	1528556	1338349	1531216	1438075

Manavadar, Dated 14 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji, Karbhari.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1907-8.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Manavadar.	4525	113	94	10	3	6	Rs. a. p. 3335-9-3	59·6	

Manavadar

Maganlal Sundarji

Dated April 1908.

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the **Manavadar State** for the year 1907-08.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	14478	648	685	0	1	432	402	0	30	47·4	47·3	29·8	27·7	

Manavadar

Dated 14 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the **Manavadar State**, for the year 1907-08.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
13	13	Primary School for boys.	488	453	376·19	347·45	0	0	4184-6-2	
1	1	Primary School for girls.	61	61	47·6	47·75	0	0	390-0-0	
1	1	English Middle School.	39	34	21·13	22·12	0	264-0-0	0	
Total 15	15		588	557	444·38	417·32	0	264-0-0	4574-6-2	

Manavadar

Dated 17th April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Political Relations.

No.	Name of State.	Ttibute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Manavadar.	Rs. 14821	British Government.	14478	557	523	Rs. 259000	390000	0	Prevailing diseases — fever, Cough, Scabbies, Diahrrœa, Ring worm&e. Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines. Bajri, Juwari, Cotton, Sessamum, Udad, Mung, Gram and Rice are the chief articles of produce. There are neither mines nor manufactures.

Manavadar

Dated 17 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XXVII.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Number.	Name of individual State and families to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste of race and religion.	Age.	How & where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Khan Saheb Fatehdinkhanji Gazaufarkhanji. Babi Mahomedan.	Manavadar.	3rd class Chief	Babi Mahomedan	22¾ years	Rajkumar College & Imperial Cadet Corps	,,	,,	Yes	,,	
1	Babi Kamaludinkhanji Gazaufarkhanji. Babi Mahomedan.	Ditto	Younger brother or cadet	Ditto	19⅓ years	Studying in Rajkumar College.	,,	,,	,,	,,	
1	Mr. Maganlal Sundarji.	Rajkot.	Karbhari	Nagar	50	Kathiwad High School Rajkot.	Karbhari	,,	,,	,,	

Manavadar

Dated 14 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Return of Press Worked and Nespapers or periodicals published during the year ending 31st March 1908.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Publication there of.	Remarks.
				Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0

Manavadar

Dated 1 April 1908.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari.

THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE MANAVADAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1909.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. Manavadar is a third class State in Kathiawar and contains 23 (twenty-three) entire villages and a Pati or defined portion of land within the limits of Bantva; besides an eight anna share in the revenues of the town of Bantva. A moiety of the alienated villages of Eklera, Bhalgam and Ghantia also belongs to Manavadar.

2. A moiety of the Mazmu village of Bantva Devali also belongs to this State.

3. The average income of the recoveries of the State is Rs. 250000 in a normal year exclusive of interest on cash investments amounting to nearly Rs. 41000.

4. The tribute annually payable to Government amounts to Rs. 14821 in addition to which various sums are contributed to the several Agency Local Funds and aggregate amount of Rs. 2347 is also paid to the Junagadh State under different denominations.

5. The ruling family is of the Mahomadan Babi clan. The Chief of the State, Khan Saheb Fatehdinkhanji, was born on 22nd June 1885 and is 24 years old. He has received his education at Rajkumar College Rajkot. He is very fond of manly sports and exercises. He entered the Imperial Cadet Corps in May 1904 and left it after obtaining certificate from the Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps. He takes a great deal of interest in the welfare of his subjects.

6. The Khan Saheb is married to Bibi Mulayambakhte Saheb the daughter of Babi Mohobatkhanji of Cambay.

7. The Superintendent of the Managed Estates was encamped here in June last when on his tour of inspection of the Managed Estates in Bantva and Sardargadh. The Vaccination Superintendent visited this place while on his inspection duty in September last. The Political Agent Sorath Prant visited this place in November last. He kindly condescended to perform the ceremony of giving State

and Palace guards' colours to the men at his hands at the request of the Khan Saheb. The Judicial Assistant was encamped here in February last.

8. There is no change in the personnel of officers except that Mr. Shivshanker Shamji Dalal B. A. L L. B. having got appointment in the Nawanagar State, is succeeded by Mr. Tribhovan Mulshanker B. A. L L. B. as Nyayadhish of the State. The Mahomadans of good family have got encouragement from the Khan Saheb this year. Babi Mohiudinkhanji his brother-in-law is attached to the revenue department to have some insight of the working of the office, and Babi Murtjakhanji son of Pajod Bhayat under Sardargadh has got appointment as Superintendent of the stables and other miscellaneous departments and is also attached to the Police office, in order that he may get insight in the working of that office. Babi Khanbahadur, son of the Bhayat of Vaspada under Junagadh, who has studied in the Bahadurkhanji High-School at Junagadh upto the VII Standard, is also given service in the State.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land Revenue.

9. For the purpose of revenue administration, this State is divided into three different groups or circles with a Vahivatdar in charge of each, under the direct control and supervision of the Revenue Officer, who works under the orders of the Karbhari.

10. The revenue collections are regulated on the well known Bhag-batai system according to which the entire produce is divided between the State and its cultivators, in fixed proportions, in addition to Santi Vero or levy in cash, which is levied from them at the rate varying from ten to two and a half annas per bigha in different villages according to the qualities of land and rateable distribution of the produce as fixed for each village separately. The recoveries of Vero are made in two instalments known as the Divali and the Holi kists (instalments) corresponding with the harvest Khariff and Rabi crops respectively to enable the cultivators to pay the same from the produce of that year.

11. A change has been effected this year by the Darbar in the Bhag-batai system of revenue collection by the introduction of the chokha-bhag system instead of mela-bhag Vahivat. This system was recommended by the Agent to the Governor in A. D. 1902. By this arrangement the maximum amount of Santi Vero annas ten is reduced to eight annas per bigha and the State's share of the entire produce is generally one fourth in the baret and one fifth in the irrigated land produce. The assessment of Vighoti on sugar-cane plantation is also reduced. By this system the cultivators are encouraged to raise more irrigated crops than be-

fore. The system has worked well; the Vahivatdars get more time than before to attend to other useful work concerning revenue matters and improvement of tillage. The cultivators are now in a position to understand easily the proportionate share of the produce they get and a great deal of time is saved in the measurement of the khalas.

12. Out of the total area of 63381 acres, land measuring 55052 acres was under occupation leaving about 8329 acres of salt marsh or uncultivable kharabo and no portion of arable land would thus appear to have been left unoccupied during the year.

13. There are no alienations in this State besides those held by Pasaitas and Jiwaidars on service tenure while the settlement of boundaries etc. has also been previously completed so as not to call for any special remark on the subject.

14. No advances are made to cultivators for maintenance etc. during the year under report.

15. The theodolite survey of all the villages (except Chudwa) and field survey of 19 villages was completed during the last year; while that of two is in progress. The Head Surveyor supervises the work.

16. Irrigation has received a fair share of attention in-as-much as several pucca wells are constructed and are also under construction and sinking of new wells is encouraged by the Chief. About 1600 bighas more land has been irrigated this year than it was in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

17. This State has not framed any special or local laws of its own except the minor rules and regulations shown in Appendix **II** and it has therefore adopted the administration of justice conducted on the principles and spirit of those in force in the Agency Courts for the time being.

18. There is no military force in this State.

19. Police—The full strength of the Police was the same as last year as detailed below:—

1 Superintendent of Police.
1 Chief Constable.
11 Mounted Police.
1 Dafedar, 10 Sowars.
37 Foot Police.
1 Jamadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Nayaks, 32 Constables.

20. The whole of the foot and mounted Police together with the Dhalia men i. e. palace guards and body guards of the Chief are drilled and disciplined with the foot and mounted Police. These men also help the police in the performance of the duty of watch and ward and patrol in the district when necessary in addition to their own duty. The foot police is armed with muskets and the mounted police with carbines, cavalry swords and lances. The result of the work performed by the Police is embodied in Appendix **V**. The total cost amounted to Rs. 11794-4-9 during the year against Rs. 13866 in previous year as per Appendix **IV** ; the ratio of the Police to population and area is 301.62 souls and .188 square miles respectively per unit.

21. It will be seen from Appendix V and VI that the percentage of the persons arrested and convicted is higher than the previous year (vide Appendix V); while in regard to the value of the property stolen and recovered, the value of the stolen property during this year amounted to Rs. 676 as against Rs. 524 in the last year; the value of the recovery this year was Rs. 354 as against Rs. 132 of the last year; thus there is higher percentage of recovery this year than that in the previous year (Appendix **VI**).

22. Village Police—The village Police consists of stipendary and hereditary servants, the former of whom are known as Chokiats and the latter as Pasaitas holding land on service tenure. The duties performed by them are confined generally to watch and ward as well as prevention and detection of crimes; while the latter are also employed on escort duty and other miscellaneous work of the village pertaining to that post. Their total strength is as follows :—

29 Chokiats or stipendary men.
125 Pasaitas or men holding land on service tenure.

23. Criminal Justice—The following are the Courts of criminal justice in this State:—

1 Hazur Court.
2 Karbhari Court.
3 Nayadhish Court.

24. The work performed by each of these Courts is given in Appendix **VIII**.

25. The appellate criminal work of the Hazur Court is given in Appendix **IX**.

26. Civil Justice—Hazur Court exercises the appellate (Civil and Criminal) jurisdiction over decisions passed by the Karbhari and the Nyayadhish Courts of this State. The Nyayadhish Court is invested with the powers of the 1st Class Magistrate and exercises Civil Jurisdicton upto Rs. 3000; the rest of the original

powers belongs to the Karbhari Court. While the appellate and revisional powers rest with the Hazur Court presided over by the Chief.

27. Information relating to the number and nature etc. of civil suits filed and disposed of during the year is given in Appendix **X** from which it will be seen that there was an increase of 7 civil suits during the year as compared with the preceding one. Altogether 118 suits of money transactions and two of other rights in all 120 were instituted during the year against 105 suits of money transaction, 6 of landed property and 2 of other rights in the last year.

28. The number of applications for execution of decrees filed and disposed of during the year will be found in Appendix **XI**, showing an increase of 8 as compared with the preceding one. The execution of decrees against cultivators can effectively be made when there are bumper crops in good rainy season.

29. The civil appellate work of the Hazur Court is given in Appendix **XII**.

30. Extradition— The number of persons surrendered to and by other States for trial under the rules in force was 2 and 8 respectively. There was one case of extradition from the Railway limits.

31. Prison—There is only one prison in Manavadar for which a large and commodious building is provided, with separate cells for males and females convicted and under trial as also for the civil debtors. There is a decrease of 6 in the number of prisoners as compared with the preceding one Vide Appendix **XIII**.

32. Registration—The registration of documents as shown in Appendix **XIV** would seem to be insignificant owing to the prevailing custom of reservation by the State of its sovereign rights over all the lands in general (except in limited instances), so as not to permit transfer of any such property necessitating execution of documents of the nature of compulsory registration.

33. Municipal Administration—The constitution of Municipality is not basedon the representative system. It is managed by the State from its general revenues; no information is available on the receipt side in the absence of any taxes or other impost levied on that account and only the figures of expenditure in connection with conservancy, lighting and other sanitary arrangements are therefore given in Appendix **XVI**.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

34. The rain was sufficient for the agricultural purposes during the year, the total rain having been registered at 27 inches and 2 cents of which 1 inch

58 cents was measured in June, 16 inches 87 cents in July, 6 inches 47 cents in August and 2 inches 10 cents in September last. The average maximum rainfall during the normal year may be put down at 25 inches but the rains this year had not favourable effect upon the Khariff crop Bajri in particular inasmuch as that crop suffered a great deal owing to incessant rain during the months of July and August last. In some villages the cotton crop was damaged owing to excessive cold.

35. Wages and Labour—The wages of labour continued to be almost the same as in normal years and labourers were able to find employments in fields, in this or the neighbouring districts and also in the local public works as well as in the Ginning Factories at Manavadar, Bantva and Sardargadh and were also able to earn livelihood during the earlier period by miscellaneous labour.

36. Prices of Food grains—The prices of food grains would appear from Appendix **XVIII** to have remained generally the same throughout the year.

37. Forest—There are no forest worthy of names in this State except a few reserves of Babul plantations and tracts of spontaneous growth in some of the villages.

38. Trade and manufacture—There is no important industry in this State deserving of mention and therefore among the articles of export and import, the former consists mainly of cotton and grains and the latter coarse cloth and miscellaneous grocery for domestic consumption.

39. Public Works—The Public works executed during the year are shown in Appendix **XIX** from which it will appear that the new residence of the Chief of Manavadar was in the course of construction last year as also Uttaras in several villages in the State.

40. Post Offices—There is a combined post and telegraph office at Manawadar and a village post office at Vadasada besides 11 letter boxes in some villages.

41. There is no Mint in this State.

42. General condition of State and people—The finances of this State are in a good condition inspite of the heavy extraordinary expenditure it had had to undergo this year (till 31st October 1908). About one lac two thousand Rs. were expended on the occasion of installation and sadi (marriage) ceremonies of the Chief. The new residence for the Darbar was in the course of construction. Rs. twenty five thousand were already paid to contractors through the Agency Engineer last year. The original estimate was Rs. 50000, and further sanction was obtained for the construction of the compound which was accordingly constructed this year. The Agency Engineer was requested so to arrange with the con-

tractors as to expend Rs. 25000 this year also. But as such an arrangement could not be effected, the work had to be stopped and the contractors were paid their charges for the work done and also the cost of the materials collected according to instructions of the Agency Engineer. This sum plus the superintendence charges paid by the State amounted to about Rs. 45000. There being no good carriage and riding horses as also carriages for the Chief, new animals and some carriages were purchased this year including race horses. The expenditure of stables, Paddocks, including this item amounted to about Rs. 38000. The amount of Rs. 7500 was paid as per expenditure of the Khan Saheb's mother's starting on Huz pilgrimage. During this year the amicable settlement of the Garas in appanage to Bhayat Babi Kamaludinkhanji is effected according to the amicable agreement passed by the Bhayat before the Agent to the Governor on 20th September 1908. The Agent to the Governor kindly took a great deal of trouble in bringing about the settlement and this he did at no less sacrifice of his valuable time; he has thus placed the parties into a deep debt of gratitude. Under the agreement the Bhayat gets Rs. 12000 annual Rokad Garas. He also got a lump sum of Rs. 20000, as a free gift. He is given a house for residence in Bantva, and also Rs. 5000, solely for the purpose of any construction, change, alteration or repairs connected with the house. Jiwai of the Bhayat's mother is continued by the State during her life-time on conditions laid down in the said agreement. The State had to incur this expenditure also during the year. The balance in the Treasury was Rs. 14135, at the close of the financial year (October last). This was in addition to other investments of Rs. 1082844 as detailed below:—

1	Government Promissory Notes	Rs. 349900-0-0
2	To States and Talukas	
	(1) The State of Dhrangadhra	Rs. 700000-0-0
	(2) K. S. Sherbulandkhanji's Majmu Estate of Bantva	Rs. 8763-0-0
	(3) The State of Vala Unad, Valera and Giga Rana of Chital	Rs. 2000-0-0
	(4) The subordinate Jiwaidars of Chudwa ...	Rs. 578-0-0
	(5) The Maiyas of Thaniana	Rs. 4022-0-0
	(6) Miscellaneous items	Rs. 1875-0-0
3	Grass	Rs. 1571-0-0
		Grand total Rs. 1082844-0 0

43. The condition of agricultural classes forming the bulk of population in this State was considerably affected by a succession of bad seasons. The accumulated balances of the State dues remaining outstanding at the close of the last

year can only be fully recovered during the years when there is a surplus field produce to enable them to pay off the same without incurring debts and without inconvenience and hardship to themselves.

44. Public Health—The public health continued to be fairly good except that there was an outbreak of plague in Manavadar and some other villages. The first appearance of this dire disease was in Bantva.

45. Births and Deaths—There is a decrease in the number of births by 44 and an increase in the number of deaths by 33 during this year as compared with the preceding year. There has thus been a decrease of about 3 in the ratio of births and increase of about 3 in that of deaths, as compared with the preceding year.

46. Agricultural Stock—The agricultural stock cannot be called satisfactory but it was not so bad as to affect the means of cultivation in any way; owing to the prevalance of cow pox and foot and mouth diseases in some villages the cultivators lost several good bullocks, cows and buffaloes.

47. Industrial enterprise—As regards industrial enterprise there is only one Ginning Factory at Manavadar which would not appear to have worked half so successfully as compared with an average of 3500 bales in a normal season, owing to a comparatively smaller produce of cotton during the last season. The Factory at Manavadar and that at Bantva are provided with new Boilers this year.

48. The population consists mainly of Kunbis, Ayars and such other agricultural classes of Hindus, who, as well as Mohomadans forming a portion of it, are not generally addicted to the vice of drinking and there has therefore been not a single shop for the sale of spirituous liquors within the limits of this State for a very long time past (Vide Appendix **XXI**); the same is the case with the consumption of intoxicating drug viz. Bhang and Ganja etc. in this State.

49. The farm for the sale of opium was given for the whole Taluka during the year under report and the income including pass fees and the produce of farm was Rs. 1037 as against Rs. 817 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finances.

50. The gross revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 292085 during the last year St. 1963 (A. D. 1906-7) while that of the current year St. 1964 (A. D. 1907-8) was Rs. 287945.

51. On account of the satisfactory condition of the finances of this State, loan or indebtedness is out of question.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics etc.

52. Dispensary—There is only one dispensary in Manavadar which is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon in service of the State. It is largely availed of by the people of villages in the neighbouring Talukas. The total expense of Rs. 4177-12-6 was incurred during the year. The particulars relating to the number of patients treated during the year is given in Appendix **XXIII.**

53. Registration of Births and Deaths—The statististies of births and deaths are given in Appendix **XXIV** from which it will be observed that the number of births registered during the year was 641 against 685 of last year while the total number of deaths was 435 against 402 of the last year.

54. The registers of births and deaths are kept by the Police Patel of each village and are scrutinized by the superior officers of that Department in course of their visits from time to time, while in the head-quarter town of Manavadar this work is done by the head constable under the supervision of the Police Superintendent.

55. Plague—Indigenous cases of Plague took place during the year in Manavadar as also in the villages of Nanadia, Mitadi, Jhilana and Jambuda and the town of Bantva.

56. Vaccination—No special establishment is maintained by the State for vaccination inasmuch as it is performed in this State, by the Vaccinator employed under Agency Vaccination Superintendent i. e. the Agency Surgeon. The Vaccinator performs his duties under the control and supervision of the Vaccination Department. The figures furnished by the Vaccinator for this State are entered in Appendix **XXVI.**

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

57. Schools—There are altogether 15 schools in this State which are managed by the Agency Educational Department and they are distributed as follows:—1 English Middle School, 1 Vernacular Boys' School, and 1 Vernacular Girls ' School are at Manavadar and the rest Vernacular Boys' Schools are at different villages with total number of boys and girls attending the same to the extent of 465 and 61 respectively during the year as per details given in Appendix XXV. The English Middle School teaches upto the 4th Standard and the Vernacular boys ' and girls' schools upto 7th and 6th Standards respectively. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 4852-2-8 exclusive of different scholarships

viz. one of Rs. 60 per year in the Female Training College at Rajkot, one of Rs. 120 in the Samaldas College at Bhavnagar and two of an aggregate amount of Rs. 72 in the local Schools.

58. Library—There is a small library at Manavadar. It is maintained by the State for the benefit of the public in general and the annual expenditure for the same amounted to Rs. 163-4-10 during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

59. There is neither a printing press nor is any news paper published in this State.

60. Paddock and Stables—A Paddock is maintained by the State under a Veterinary Graduate for the improvement of the breed of horses. Mule breeding operations are also conducted there. The cost of maintaining it as also purchase of new animals etc. amouuted to about Rs. 38000 during the year against Rs. 12441-6-10 of the preceding one.

61. This State is not infested with wild animals or poisonous snakes to such an extent as to require any special measures for their destruction.

62. There are no architectural or other remains of historical interest deserving of mention.

Manavadar
Dated 12th April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji
KARBHARI, MANAVADAR STATE.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the **Manavadar State** and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-9.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Mr. Maganlal Sundarji	Krabhari.	1-4-8	31-3-9	
„ Lallubhai Chhaganlal	Revenue Officer	Do.	Do.	
„ Shivshankar Shamji B. A. LL. B.	Nyayadhish.	1-4-8	5-12-8	
„ Lallubhai Chhaganlal	Do.	5-12-8	20-12-8	
„ Tribhovan Mulshankar B. A. LL. B.	Do.	21-12-8	31-3-9	
„ Shekh Mohudin	Police Superintendent.	1-4-8	31-3-9	

Manavadar

Dated 22nd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1908-9.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks
The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898). The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). The Civil Procedure Code (Act XIX of 1882). The Contract Act (Act IX of 1872). The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872). The Limitation Rules of Kathiawar of 1890. The Schedule of Court fees levies in the Kathiawar Political Agency. The Extradition Rules. The Cattle Tresspass Act. The Game Rules. The Registration Rules. Chokha Bhag and Jagat Regulations.	There are no Acts, Regulations or Rules framed specially for the Administration of Justice in this State which is therefore dealt with the principles and spirit of those in force in the Kathiawar Agency.		

Manavadar

Dated 22nd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908–09.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualities.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Imperial Service Troops...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 22-2 April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1908-09 in the **Manavadar State.**

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent ...	1	55	11794-4-9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Chief Constable	1	40		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar	1	22		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Havaldar	1	15		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Naique	1	12		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Lance Naique	1	10		0	2	0	0	0	0	1	
Constables...	33	271		8	13	0	0	0	9	5	
Duffedar	1	30		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Mounted Naique	1	20		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Sowars	11	225		4	5	0	0	0	3	1	
Total	50	700	11794-4-9	13	21	0	1	0	18	7	

Manavadar

Dated 22nd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908-09.

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manavadar	31	21	50	18	50	18	29	14	21	2	58	66·6	58	88·8	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

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Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908-09.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manavadar	523-13-8	676-5-3	132-1-8	354-9-3	25·2	52·36	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

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Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908–09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1 Against public tranquility	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Affecting the human body	0	15	15	12	9	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Against property.	0	20	20	14	20	25	17	0	1	1	5	10	0	17	8	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Relating to marriage	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Of Criminal intimidation.	0	12	12	3	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Against other Acts.	0	3	3	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	52	52	30	38	57	19	0	1	1	5	12	0	19	38	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1908-09.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during yhe year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 19*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hazoor Court.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court.	43	52	0	18	7	32	0	0	76	57	7	31	19	0	0	0	
Total	44	52	0	18	7	32	0	0	77	57	7	31	19	0	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908-09.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reserved.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Manavadar Huzur Court	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

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Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1908–09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money Transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 &under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y. m. d.	
Hazur Court.	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nyayadhish Court	16	18	111	120	127	138	109	128	18	10	10161-10-10	0	118	2	91	25	4	0	0	4	15	32	77	13247-1-9	0-1-12	
Total.	16	18	113	120	129	138	109	128	18	10	10161-10-10	0	118	2	91	25	4	0	0	4	15	32	77	13247-1-9		

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Hazur Court.	1	2	3809-1-7	2	1	5633-12-0	3	3	9442-13-7	1	1	3367-3-6	2	2	6075-10-1	1	0	1	
Nyayadhish Court.	320	301	51071-9-7	343	352	58568-4-8	663	653	109639-14-3	362	332	58628-5-7	301	321	51011-8-8	314	3	4	
Total.	321	303	54880-11-2	345	353	64202-0-8	666	656	119082-11-10	363	333	1995 9-1	303	323	57087-2-9	315	3	5	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.
22nd

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of:										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Hazur Court.	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	118-4-0	72-13-5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*y. m. d.* 0-1-15	*y. m. d.* 0-7-22

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.
22nd

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX **XIII.**

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Manavadar	1	2	21	29	23	·8	1·3	0	581-14-10	12·8	There was no mortality of convicts in jail.

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing registration of documents in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908–09.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgage.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Manavadar.	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	436-9-0	945-0-0	0	0	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

2220

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of registration in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908-09.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
For the sale of building house sites.	1	436	9	0	3	8	0	3	945	0	0	9	0	0	
Total...	1	436	9	0	3	8	0	3	945	0	0	9	0	0	
Deduct expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit....	1	436	9	0	3	8	0	3	945	0	0	9	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908–09.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1908.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past	Present.		
Manavadar	0	0	0	0	1591-0-0	1955-9-11	0	There is no regular municipality in the sense in which it exists in British Districts. The receipts on account of import and export duties are amalgamated with the ordinary revenues of the State which consequently bears the whole expense on that account.

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

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Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908–09.

State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Manavadar	0	0	1-58	16-87	6-47	2-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	27-2	16 88	18-63	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

2220

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1908–09.

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks.
Bajri	35	0	0	30	0	0	
Jawari	30	0	0	27	8	0	
Wheat	38	0	0	40	0	0	
Rice	60	0	0	60	0	0	
Gram	35	0	0	40	0	0	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal sundarji

Karbhari Manavadr State.

APPENDIX **XIX.**

Expenditure on public Works in the **Manavadar State** during the year 1908-9.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Raj Mahel	45115-12-0	0	45115-12-0				
Post and Telegraph ...	126-11-2	0	126-11-2				
Schools...	1147-11-11	0	1147-11-11				
State Uttara	1085-0-8	0	1085-0-8				
Garden Rooms	129-14-2	0	129-14-2				
New Police line... ...	1940-3-7	0	1940-3-7				
Other State buildings.	1870-6-11	0	1870-6-11				
Repairs.							
Road Repairs.	0	1490-11-4	1490-11-4				
Repairs to State buildings	0	5684-4-2	5684-4-2				
Tank Repairs... ...	0	89-8-4	89-8-4				
Repairs of drinking water wells	0	89-13-8	89-13-8				
Miscellaneous	0	19-9-11	19-9-11				
Aid to cultivators in sinking and constructing new wells.	0	3591-1-2	3591-1-2				
Total...	51415-12-5	10965-0-7	62380-13-0	0	0	0	62380-13-0

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

2nd

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing agricultural stock in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908-09.

District.	Year.	Horses aad cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Manavadar	1908-9	4277	2931	170	1817	58	105	51	301	9693	1352	0	1	905	The number of ploughs is nearly the same as last year pointed out in column 12 but owing to the slip of pen the number put down last year was 1755 instead of 1355.

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

2220

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX **XXI.**

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908–9.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Manavadar	0	0	13	1034-5-4	1	26-2-0	0	0	14	1060-7-4	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

Statement showing receipts and disbursements of the

	Receipts.				
	Opening balance at the commencement of the year.	1215975	2	7	
1	Land Revenue....	211091	0	3	
2	Miscellaneous collections or levies.	6266	9	7	
3	Sayer	21349	14	6	
4	Law and Justice.	2209	14	8	
5	Education....	168	0	11	
6	Interest.	41454	10	11	
7	Other receipts.	5404	1	9	
8	Deposits.	3677	13	5	
9	Recovery of Advances Loan and Taccavi.	90634	1	0	
10	Refund.	167	6	6	382423-9-6
	Total Rs....	382423	9	6	
	Grand total with Balance	1598398	12	1	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

XXII.

Manavadar State, for the year 1908-09.

	EXPENDITURE.				
1	Administration charges	22938	3	9	
2	Police	11794	4	9	
3	Arab Makrani	694	13	5	
4	Jail	581	14	10	
5	Education	4852	2	8	
6	Dispensary	4177	12	6	
7	Public Works	59598	7	10	
8	Dharmada and Pilgrimage...	14063	12	6	
9	Pension, allowance to Bibis and Rajkumar College expense, cash Giras, gift of lump sum to Bhayat etc.	33910	13	8	
10	Rajkharach including expenses of Installation and Shadi ceremonies	148874	0	1	
11	Political	21172	1	4	
12	Bardashi	3534	7	9	
13	Municipality	1955	9	11	
14	Stables, Paddock and purchase of new animals	37537	10	7	
15	Gardens and forests	6299	0	3	
16	Agriculture...	3629	3	8	
17	Bungalows, Dharamshalas and Uttaras. ...	561	10	9	
18	Revenue Survey	2549	4	5	
19	Miscellaneous	29661	9	6	408387-0-2
20	Deposits repaid	54	8	1	
21	Advances made	107123	12	6	
	Total... ...	515555	4	9	
	Balance on 31st October 1908...	1082843	7	4	
	Grand total including Balance,...	1598398	12	1	

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement showing Medical relief afforded in the **Manavadar State**, during the year 1908–09.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Manavadar	3649	124	110	9	3	2	4177-12-6	5.6 indoor 40 outoor	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

22nd

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the **Manavadar State**, for the year 1908–09.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Manavadar	14778	685	641	0	44	402	435	33	0	47·3	44·2	27·7	30·02	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the **Manavadar State**, for the year 1908-9.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
13	13	Primary Schools for boys.	453	433	347·45	333·46	0	0	386-11-10	
1	1	Primary School for girls.	61	61	47·75	46	0	0	435-12-0	
1	1	English Middle School.	34	32	22·12	28·0	0	413-5-0	0	
Total 15	15		548	526	417·30	399·54	0	413-5-0	3821-7-10	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Political Relations.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Manavadar	Rs. 14821	British Government.	14478	526	454	331000	307000	0	Prevailing diseases — Fever, cough, scabbies, diahrrœa, ring worm &c. Provincial articles of production, manufacture and mines. Bajri, Jawari, Cotton, Sessamum, Udad, Mung, Gram and Rice are the chief articles of produce. There are neither mines nor manufactures.

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX **XXVII.**

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Number.	Name of individual State and families to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Cast of race and religion.	Age.	How & where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogini-ture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Khan Saheb Fatehdinkhanji Gazaufarkhanji.	Manavadar	3rd class Chief.	Babi Mahome-dan	23¾ years	Rajkumar College & Imperial Cadet Corps	,,	,,	Yes	,,	
1	Babi Kamaludinkhanji Gazaufarkhanji.	Ditto.	Bhayat (younger brother)	Ditto	20⅓	Rajkumar College and now in the I. C. C.	,,	,,	,,	,,	
1	Mr. Maganlal Sundarji.	Rajkot.	Karbhari	Nagar	51	Kathiawad High School	Karbhari	,,	,,	,,	

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

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Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Return of Press worked and Newspapers or periodicals published during the year ending 31st March 1909.

District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Publication thereof	Remarks.
				Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0

Manavadar

Dated 3rd April 1909.

22nd

Maganlal Sundarji

Karbhari Manavadar State.

No. XI.

Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE MARWAR STATE,

FOR THE YEAR

1894-95.

Compiled and Reviewed in the Secretariat office

AND

Published by order of the Musahib Ala.

JODHPUR:
PRINTED AT THE "MARWAR STATE" PRESS.

1895.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

Marwar State

FOR

1894-95.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The year.

It was a favourable one in most respects. The harvests were tolerably well; and the grass and fodder were sufficient. The Rator rats had almost disappeared. The health of the people was generally good; the dacoities decreased, revenue rose and the progress made in various departments was on the whole satisfactory.

Changes in the personnel of administration.

The untimely death of Rai Bahadar Hardyal Singh necessitated certain changes, which are enumerated in their proper place. Three new members were added to the Council. To ensure efficient supervision, the country was grouped into 6 circles, each in charge of a Superintendent.

Political.

The cordiality of feelings between the Darbar and the Supreme Government continued to exist without any abatement. The Darbar is much beholden to Col: G. H. Trevor, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Col: H. B. Abbott Resident Western Rajputana for the lively interest, they have always exhibited in the progress, advance and well-being of the State.

Visits.

Their Highnesses the Maharao of Kotah, the Maharawal of Jeysulmere the Maharajas of Bikanir, Ulwar and Narsinghgarh and the Raja of Khetri as also the Agent to the Governor-General favoured Jodhpur with their visits during the year.

Cattle Fair and Polo Tournament and Pigsticking.

To improve the breed of cattle, a cattle fair was held at Jodhpur, in which certain tentative concessions were granted. To further enhance the importance of the fair, arrangements were made for Polo Tournament and Pigsticking sports.

Boundary Settlement.

The boundary of one village was completed; and pillars were erected in 14; sixteen out of 97 cases of pillar destruction were disposed of. With the exception of the demarcation of a few village boundaries, Jeypur and Marwar boundary was amicably settled while the dispute about Marwar-Jaisalmere boundary was finally disposed of.

Revenue Survey.

There were 625 villages at the close of the year under the charge of the Hawala department. The field survey of 610 villages, the fairing of the Settlement records of 369 and preparation of village statistics of 371 villages were completed. 364 villages of the four perganas of Godwar, Sojat, Merta and Jaitaran were duly assessed. "The revenue rates have been arrived at by careful collection, checked by former experience and local opinion."

The Bapoti *pattas* have been distributed in Sojat and Godwar.

A general map of the whole Marwar is nearing completion; and a village Directory is in press.

Land Revenue.

The actual net revenue amounted to Rs. 6,83,153. There has been a slight decrease, which is accounted for by the failure of Swanu harvest in most of the villages of Nagore and Merta, where the rainfall was much below the average. A sum of Rs 9,770 was realized as *Hukamnama*.

Court of Wards.

There were 11 estates, under the management of the court of wards. At the close of the year, the total surplus at the credit of different wards aggregated to Rs. 67,492.

Jaswant Samand.

The revenue derived from this magnificient embankment has gradually increased.

Customs Department.

The receipts of this department aggregated to Rs 12,14,778 showing an increase of more than two lacs. The management of the customs' collections along the Railway lines was also entrusted to the Superintendent.

Certain changes were made in the tariff during the year.

Forest Department.

The Ghanerao Forests were also placed under the Darbar management. 16 forests were closed to the cutting of green timber. The natural and artificial reproductions are improving; and arboriculture is making satisfactory progress. The total out-turn of the forests shows an excess from the previous year.

Salt.

2,10,707 *maunds* of duty free salt was taken delivery of and the balance in stock was 3,20,376 *maunds*. The total sale proceeds from 2,22,448 *maunds* amounted to Rs 5,08,038; while 2,727 *maunds* of Khari salt were sold off at a price of Rs 5,565. The licenses granted for the manufacture of saltpetre numbered 26.

Abkari.

For administrative convenience both the Hawala and Jagir excise departments were amalgamated. There were 151 stills and 138 licensed shops. The total income amounted to Rs 76,509. The number of the Tazimi Jagirdars enjoying the privilege of having a still of their own, remained unaltered.

Mints.

The Darbar has 3 mints *viz.* at Jodhpur, Pali and Nagore and by its permission, to the Thakar of Kuchawan, the special privilege of keeping a mint of his own has been continued.

The realizations of the year and the recovery of outstanding arrears aggregated to Rs. 34,386.

During the year 30,828 gold mohurs and 3,996 copper coins were struck.

The number of Bijeshahi rupees reported to have been coined during the year, however, includes some of the coinage of the previous year.

The figures for the year are:—

Jodhpur Mint	...	...	... 2,154
Pali „	...	...	... 1,86,696
Nagore „	...	...	... Nil.

Railway.

The original cost of the Merta Road-Kuchawan Road Section as well as that of the Nagore Section falls down to Rs. 38,45,132 against an estimate of Rs. 39,48,902 on account of the adjustments of certain transactions. A new approach to Marwar Junction was completed. The net receipts aggregated to Rs. 5,69,300 being 8·87 per cent of the capital cost.

Public works.

The total cost of works, executed was Rs. 5,01,371 the chief of them being Chapasni Tank, bunglow at Jaswantpura, Kailana canal, additions and alterations at the Jodhpur Jail and at the Residency.

Medical Department.

The births and deaths in the city of Jodhpur were registered during the year. The sanitation is properly attended to. A new dispensary was opened at Phalodi; malarial fever was prevalent in certain places; large supplies of quinine were accordingly furnished to the dispensaries; and arrangements were made for the sale of quinine through the post offices. The vaccination is steadily and satisfactorily progressing.

Thuggi and Dacoity.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of dacoities; but the number of highway robberies has slightly increased. None of these heinous cases were attended with murder and grievous hurt ensued in two only. The total amount of

property plundered was Rs. 14,344. In the elucidation of cases and arrest of the offenders, the figures show better results.

Settlement and Supervision of the Criminal Tribes.

The population of the Criminal Tribes increased from 92,253 to 97,709 and the acreage of land from 4,70,117 to 5,39,815. Of the persons, comprising the criminal tribes 67,799 form the dependent and unworking classes; and 30,372 were settled to agriculture, and 5,407 were engaged in other occupations. The land held with *pattas* however measured 2,51,315 bighas.

Three new Baori Moharirs were appointed. The land in possession of the criminal tribes in the perganas of Godwar, Nagore, Merta, Bilara and Jaitaran is being surveyed. Sansis were added to the criminal tribes. As the number of the criminal tribes has greatly increased and most of them are peaceably settled, the Durbar has fixed 2 grades of supervision.

(a) Those requiring a complete watch and supervision such as Baories, Sansis, Bhils and Minas, who will be entered in a register kept for the purpose.

(b) Those who have either been reformed and whose number is so small that they only require partial supervision, such as Thories, Bagries and Kolis.

Jail.

The Jail is reorganised, manufactory is improved and strict discipline is maintained. There were 716 prisoners at the close of the last year; while 1,405 were admitted during the year, 1,352 were discharged leaving 769 at the end of the year. The daily average strength was however 760.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days was 650; of whom 20 were sick in the hospital and 32 in the convalescent gang.

There were 63 persons pending trial on the 31st March 1894, while 736 were admitted during the year and 719 were discharged leaving a balance of 80 at the close of the year.

The cost per head of average strength was 37-14-9 and the average earnings per head Rs. 3-10-9.

The health of the prisoners was better than last year and the mortality fell remarkably.

Courts of Justice.

The number of civil suits and criminal cases is considerably above the figures of the past year and shows an increase of about 20 per cent which is principally under the Pergana courts. The organisation of the Superintendents' courts also is one of the chief causes which led to this abnormal increase. The courts however kept pace with the extra strain, the increase in the disposals being about 25 per cent. The pending files were consequently reduced.

The following abstract compares the cases, disposed of during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Name of the tribunal.	Jurisdiction.	CIVIL.				CRIMINAL.			
		For disposal.		Disposed of (including transfers).		For disposal.		Disposed of (including transfers.)	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894 95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Mahkmakhas ...	Confirmation ...	6	4	3	3	126	111	120	103
	Revision ...	20	20	10	12	5	6	5	5
	Appeal ...	224	279	167	224	27	35	23	33
	Jagir work ...	.....	144	.....	126	.....	2	.....	74
	Miscellaneous	1,035	2,309	806	1,894	899	584	792	511
Jagirdars' Courts ...	Original ...	2,424	2,424	1,620	1,570	1,120	1,174	784	846
Sardars' Courts	Original ...	2,980	2,876	2,092	2,050				
	Appellate ...	203	169	166	111				
Court Munsiffi ...	Original ...	2,779	3,016	1,836	2,405				
Adalat Munsiffi ...	Do. ...	2,295	2,778	1,159	1,406				
Superintendent Mallani	Original ...	453	686	374	555				
	Appellate ...	24	35	15	27				
Hakim Mallani ...	Original ...	770	943	523	581				
Munsiff Mallani ...	Do. ...	345	406	119	211				
Appellate Court	Original ...	103	114	66	93				
	Appellate ...	280	297	235	247	465	447	448	439
Fojdari Court ...	Original ...					3,502	3,578	3,309	3,504
Diwani Court	Original ...	1,342	1,240	829	884				
	Appellate ...	419	470	271	360				
Jodhpur Kotwali ...	Original ...	663	730	535	661				
Superintendent of Western Perganas	Original and appellate ...	.....	93	.....	66	.....	19	.....	13
,, North-Western ,,	Do. ...	.....	18	.....	12	.....	79	.....	47
,, Eastern ,,	Original ...	.....	47	.....	17	.....	72	.....	13
,, North-Eastern ,,	Original and appellate. ...	.....	991	.....	816	.....	378	.....	258
,, Northern ,,	Do. ...	.....	105	.....	78	.....	130	.....	73
,, Southern ,,	Do. ...	.....	241	.....	187	.....	212	.....	165
Hakumats ...	Original ...	9,572	11,431	65,690	8,345	6,581	7,284	5,437	6,265
Total ...		25,942	31,866	17,445	22,941	12,725	14,201	10,918	12,349

Judicial stamps.

The revenue has steadily increased. 24,703 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,21,461 were sold during the year. The realizations of the year are the highest on record.

Revenue and Finance.

There was a steady improvement in the revenue, and financial administration portended happy results. In the budget estimate, the total revenue to be realized was estimated at 47,28,600 and the expenditure at 47,18,500 leaving a surplus of revenue amounting to Rs. 10,000 ; the actual figures for the year show that the realizations aggregated to Rs. 52,93,085 and the expenditure to Rs. 52,16,477. The increase under receipts being principally due to the improvements in the Customs and Railway income; and that under disbursements to the payment of the Railway loan.

Military.

At the close of 1893 the total strength of the Durbar Military Forces was 8,113; in the following year it dwindled down to 6,633 for the main reason that it was brought under reduction to counter-balance the increased expenditure incurred in maintaining the second Regiment of the I. S. Troops. During the year under review however it was raised to 7,215 owing to Police requirements.

The Sardar Risala continued to maintain the efficiency it has attained. It is a fine body of cavalry, fully armed, well equipped, and admirably disciplined. The Snider curbines were substituted by the Henry Martinies. The funds of the Regiments are in a satisfactory condition. *Pony chundah cutting* was started during the year.

Education.

There has been no change in the number of institutions ; but the number of scholars have increased by about 20 per cent. The results of the university examinations are as under:—

Intermediate Examination		...	2 out of 5 were successful.
Entrance	,,	...	3 out of 7 passed.
Middle class	,,	...	3 out of 8 came out successful.

The nobles' school is steadily progressing.

Offices.

The various offices continued to work satisfactorily.

CHAPTER I.

Brief Description of the Country.

Position and Area.

Marwar, the most extensive State in Rajputana territory, is bounded on the north by Bikaner; on the north-east by the Shaikhawati District of Jaipur; on the east by Jaipur and Kishengurh; on the south-east by Meywar and Ajmere-Merwara; on the south by Serohi and Palanpur; on the west by the Rann of Cutch and the Thar and Parkar Districts of Sindh; and on the north-west by the State of Jaisalmer. It lies between lat. 24° 36' and 27° 42' N., and between long. 70° 6' and 75° 34' E. Its greatest length north-east and south-west is about 290 miles, and its maximum breadth is 130 miles. The extent of its area may be put in round numbers at 37,000 square miles.

Physical Aspects.

'The river Luni is the most marked feature in the physical aspects of Marwar. It rises in the hills near Ajmere, and is first known as the Sagar Mati, taking the name of Luni after its junction at Govindgarh with the Sarsuti (Saraswati), which has its source in the Pushkar Lake. From Govindgarh the river flows in a south-westerly direction through the State, and is finally lost in the marshy ground at the head of the Rann of Cutch. It is fed by numerous tributaries, chiefly from the Aravalli Hills. In heavy floods, which occur very rarely, it overflows its banks in the sandy District of Mallani. The local name of this overflow is *rel*, and fine crops of wheat and barley are grown on the saturated soil. Wells are dug in the bed of the river in all the Districts of the State through which it flows, and in this way, large tracts producing wheat and barley are irrigated. There is a saying in Marwar, that half the produce of the country, so far as cereals are concerned, is dependent on the Luni. The river is, however, capricious and erratic. On one bank it may be a blessing, on the other a curse. This is seen in two villages in the Gudha estate in the Mallani District. One is rich with crops, the other arid and bare; on one side the stream flows over sand, and its water is sweet,—on the other, over a hard bed and its water is briny. The Luni attains its greatest breadth in the Sanchor and Mallani Districts. Its water is, as a rule, saline or brackish, but that of wells sunk at a distance of 20 or 30 yards from the banks of the river is comparatively sweet, and the inhabitants of all the villages situated in its neighbourhood depend for their drinking supply on these wells. Melon and the *singhora* nut (Trapa bispinosa) are grown in great quantities in the bed of the river during the dry season. The chief tributaries of the Luni are the Jojri, the Sukri, the Guyabala, the Reria or Pali, the Bandi, and the Jowai. The only important lake is the famous salt lake of SAMBHAR, on the borders of Jodhpur and Jaipur. Two other depressions of the same kind exist, one in the north of Jodhpur at Didwana, and the other in the south at Pachbhadra. There are a few *jhils* or marshes in Jodhpur, notably one in the Sanchor District, which covers an area of 40 or 50 miles in the rainy season, and the bed of which, when dry, yields good crops of wheat and gram.'

'*The Geological* characteristics of the country are somewhat complex. The south-eastern boundary, *viz.*, that portion of Merwara and the Aravalli range within the frontier of the State, consists principally of metamorphic or transition rocks, rising precipitously from the plains of Jodhpur, and in some localities attaining an elevation of 3,000 feet. These rocks are chiefly gneiss, hornblende, quatrz, and mica-slate; but in the higher hills bands of basalt and porphyry are found, and occasionally granite, which, more towards the south, becomes the principal feature of the range, as at Abu. Passing from the Aravallis towards the west, the surface, even at the base of the mountain range, is found to be sandy; but the substratum appears to be chiefly gneiss, hornblende, mica-slate, and quartz, all of which may be seen cropping up through the sand, and in some places are from 800 to 1,000 feet in height. The aspect of the country, therefore, as far as the Luni river, which divides Marwar into two unequal parts, is that of a sandy plain, dotted with bold and picturesque conical hills or *mers*, rising to the elevation above mentioned. The most prominent of these formations are—the Nadolai Hill, on which a colossal stone elephant has been placed; the Punnagir Hill, near Jadhan; the Sojat Hill; the Hill near Pali; the Hill near Gundoj; the Sanderao Hill; and the Jalor Hill. Immediately around these hills the ground is hard and stony, but gradually passes into sand, which becomes more heavy as the eastern and northern districts are approached. After crossing the Luni, or at about one-third of the breadth of the State, these conical hills are less numerous, and sandstone appears, but the metamorphic rocks are not lost sight of, until the range is passed, on which the capital, JODHPUR, is situated.'

Geology.

'The country to the north of Jodhpur city is one vast sandy plain, called the *thal*, only broken by sandhills or *tebas* which, commencing in the State of Marwar, stretch into Bikaner in the north, and into Jaisalmer and Sind in the west and south. In the Mallani District these sandhills rise in places to a height of 300 or 400 feet, and this part of the country resembles an undulating sea of sand. Throughout the *thal*, an occasional oasis is met with; but water is exceedingly scarce, and often from 200 to 300 feet below the surface. It is conjectured that the substratum of this part of the country is sandstone, as that is passed through in sinking the deep wells, but no special investigations have been made. Zinc used to be obtained in large quantities near Sojat. The country is rich in salt, which is obtained in large quantities, chiefly from the natural salt lake of SAMBHAR. At Pachbhadra, 35 miles south-west of Jodhpur, at Didwana, and at Phalodi, salt is crystallized from the water of wells. The method of obtaining the salt is extremely simple. At Pachbhadra, for instance, the process is as follows:—Oblong pits of various sizes are dug: a supply of brine percolates through the pit bed, and when that has become sufficiently concentrated so as to show signs of crystallization around the pit edge, branches of a thorny shrub called *morali* are sunk in it. On these branches salt crystals form and continue to grow for two or sometimes three years. At the end of that period

Minerals.

the salt crop is extracted, usually in this way: men enter the pit, and with an iron chisel, wedge-shaped, and having a handle five feet long, they cut through the thorny branches, and break up the salt which is caked on the bottom. The branches, with the crystals attached, are carried to the edge of the pit, and the crystals are shaken or broken off. The salt thus broken up is drawn to the sides by a broad iron hoe, and is removed in baskets to the top of the pit. Marble exists in abundance at Makrana in the north, and also in smaller masses near Ghanerao on the south-east border. *Multàni matti* or fuller's earth is found in considerable quantities at Kapuri; it is used by natives of all castes for washing the hair. This earth is taken for sale to Umarkot in Sind, to Jodhpur, and Bikaner. It sells on the spot at about 2 annas a bullock-load.' Gypsium (Khadi) also is largely produced in and about Nagore and is used as a cement throughout the country.

Population.

The population of Marwar comprises the usual elements of the general Hindu community—the military classes (mainly represented by the Rajputs who are the lords of the soil) the industrial, mercantile, sacerdotal, and servile classes. The Marwaris are naturally enterprising and industrious and are well-known all over India, as a singularly business-like set of men. The Rajput section of the population (of which the ruling family is the head and representative) are a specially manly, chivalrous class of people, among whom the noble instincts and high ambitions of India's ancient aristocracy are amply found. The Charans, a sacred race, hold large religious grants of land. The Bháts are by profession genealogists, and are also engaged in trade. The Minas, Baoris, and Bhils are predatory classes, but are now being settled down to agriculture.

'In the sandy portion of Jodhpur, and throughout Mallani, the houses are mostly beehive-shaped huts, with the exception of the Thakur's residence, which in small villages is generally of mud, with a thatch roof. The village huts are generally enclosed with a strong fence. In advanced parganas middle classes dwell in houses constructed of mud, with thatch roofs; while those of the *mahajans* (traders) are frequently built of stone and mortar; in some villages, however, the Thakur's house is a handsome well-constructed residence. The lower classes are generally temperate, laborious, and economical; their dress is of the most simple kind; as a rule, they partake of two meals a day, consisting of bread, vegetables, curds and milk. Their houses usually contain nothing but a few cooking utensils and sleeping cots; carpets and rugs are rarely used, the people sitting on the bare ground. The majority of the cultivators are Jats, Sirwis, Bishnawis, Patels, Rajputs, and Mahomedans of the country, such as Káim Khánis, who enjoy grants of land.'

The total population of Marwar, as enumerated in the Census held in 1891 amounted to 25,26,293. The area being roughly put at 37,000 square miles, the relative density of population per square mile comes up to 68·3. Excluding Sambhar, the details of which are not known, the number of occupied houses is 5,04,115 and that of villages and towns together 4,225, the average

number of persons per house and per village therefore is 5·02 and 595 respectively. Of the total population 10·6 is urban and 89·4 rural.

As regards religions and religious sects 21,72,400 are returned as Hindus, (whose number predominates,) 1,78,153 as Mahomedans, 1,67,196 as Jains, 135 as Aryas, 55 as Christians, 38 as Parsis and 30 as Sikhs, thus giving the respective percentage of 86·27,7·07, 6·64, ·005, ·002 ·001 and ·001 to the total population.

Out of the total population about 97·07 per cent. are born in Marwar; while the immigration from beyond the limits of Marwar territory gives an average of 2·92 souls cut of every 100. Of this immigration about 1 09 per cent comes from the states within the province of Rajputana, while the proportional figures for that from the states or districts contiguous as well as remote to Rajputana comes up to ·3, and ·003 per cent respectively. The immigration from other Asiatic countries outside India is confined to Kabul and is quite insignificant.

The annexed memo: will show the relative strength of each class of the castes.

Class.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural	...	5,28,712	4,49,091	9,77,803
Professional	...	3,08,737	2,94,230	6,02,967
Commercial	...	47,328	52,704	1,00,032
Artizan and village menials	...	3,79,090	3,45,942	7,25,032
Vagarant, minor artizans and performers,		37,316	36,176	73,492
Races and nationalities,		22,593	16,088	38,681

The 5 most numerous castes in Marwar are:—Jats (3,15,443), Rajputs (2,44,563), Brahmans (2,11,396), Mahajans (2,32,351), Bhanbi (1,83,082)

The following are the figures for the various classes of occupations:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Durbar service ...	47,917	36,380	84,297
Pasture and agriculture	7.60,540	6,69,308	14,29,848
Personal service ...	53,261	41,358	94,619
The preparation, &c., supply of material substances ...	1,90,282	1,81,519	3,71,801
Commerce, the transport of persons and messages and the storage of goods ...	1,82,086	1,81,742	3,63,825
Professions learned, artistic and minor...	19,231	18,459	37,670
Indefinite occupations and means of subsistence independent of occupation ...	70,459	65,465	1,35,924

The accompanying statement shows the population of each pergana.

No.	Names of Perganas.	No. of towns.	No. of villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Jodhpore ...	2	456	1,74,461	1,52,906	3,27,367
2	Nagore... ...	4	428	1,30,640	1,21,617	2,52,257
3	Bali	2	352	1,09,179	1,03,300	2,12,479
4	Merta	3	390	1,07,089	98,615	2,05,704
5	Jalore	1	247	88,069	82,359	1,70,428
6	Sojat	1	230	73,597	68,185	1,41,782
7	Jaswantpura ...	1	212	58,517	53,033	1,11,550
8	Parbatsar ...	...	162	55,926	49,036	1,04,962
9	Sanchore ...	...	259	51,530	44,360	95,890
10	Jaitaran ...	1	118	45,720	41,915	87,635
11	Bilara	2	91	44,338	40,614	84,952
12	Phalodi ...	2	77	37,341	34,462	71,803
13	Shergarh ...	...	111	39,048	31,871	70,919
14	Siwana ...	...	120	33,425	31,322	64,7 47
15	Pali	1	78	29,949	28,514	58,463
16	Marote... ...	...	102	30,710	26,096	56,806
17	Didwana ...	.1	112	28,435	25,837	54,272
18	Pachbhadra ...	2	100	27,944	24,960	52,904
19	Nawa	2	16	16,721	14,817	31,538
20	Sheo	...	65	16,426	13,865	30,291
21	Sankra... ...	...	25	5,675	4,399	10,074
22	Mallani ...	1	448	1,19,036	1,02,148	2,21,184
23	½ Sambhar ...	Details not received by Jeypore Durbar.		4,532	3,754	8,286
	Grand Total ...	26	4,199	13,28,308	11,97,985	25,26,293

Agriculture.

The principal rain crops are pulses and millets—*bajra*, *joar* and *moth*. In the fertile portion of the State bordering the Luni, wheat and barley are produced in considerable quantities. The most fertile districts of Marwar are Godwar, Sojat, Jaitaran, and Marote. In these districts wells abound, and spring and autumn crops are grown. Cotton is largely produced. Tobacco and sugarcane are also grown, but not extensively.

'The soils of Jodhpur have been classified under the following heads:—*Baikal*, the most prevalent, is a light sand, having little or no earthy admixture, and only fit for the production of *bajra*, *moth*, *til* (sesamum), watermelons and other cucurbitaceous plants; *chikni*, a clayey fat black earth, producing chiefly wheat; *pili*, a yellow sandy clay adapted for barley, tobacco, onions, and vegetables; *safedi* (white), a soil of siliceous nature, only productive after heavy rains; *khari*, alkaline earth, poisonous to all vegetation. In the sandy parts of the State, the rain sinks into the soil, and does not flow off the surface, so that a very small rainfall suffices for the crops. When the rainy season commences the sandhills are ploughed by camels, and the seed planted very deep in the ground. After it has sprouted, a few showers at long intervals bring it to maturity; and as the light-built desert camels are quick movers, each householder is able to put a large extent of ground under crop. The produce in a favourable season is more than sufficient for the wants of the population. The surplus produce is frequently left on the ground as fodder for the cattle.' Irrigation works have of late years been extensively carried out in various parts of the country; the chief of which, Jaswant Sagar Lake, a project of magnitude is nearing completion. At the same time care is taken to make the best use of the rainfall by embanking the fields, so that the water is retained for a time until the soil becomes sufficiently saturated to produce the crops. 'Irrigation is also carried on by Persian wheels and ordinary wells where the water is not more than 75 feet in depth; beyond that depth, well irrigation is not remunerative.

Industry,

Numerous articles are manufactured in the country, the specialities however are:—Brass utensils, marble vessels, gold and silver ornaments, felt rugs, camel saddles, embroidered scarves called *Dawnies*, turbans embroidered silk knotted thread for wearing on the head dress, dyed and printed cloths, country leather portmanteaus, known as *Jamdanis*.

Some of the out-lying perganas of Mallani, Sanchore, Shergurh, Sheo and Sankra which are somewhat backward depend for their common industrial supplies on Bali, Nagore, Merta, Jodhpur and Didwana which are advanced in this respect.

Exports and Imports.

The principal exports of the State are salt, horned cattle, sheep, goats, horses, camels, cotton, wool, dyed cloth, hides and pomegranates. From Makrana, marble and marble manufactures are exported, and stone from various quarries. Stone flour-mills.

are constructed at Balmer in Mallani, and exported in large numbers. The chief imports are *gur* and *khand* (coarse and refined sugar), and rice from Bhiwani in Hissar, opium from Kotah, Udaipur and Beawar. From Bombay come English piece-goods, silver and copper; from Gujarat spices of every kind, dates, gum arabic, borax, cocoanuts, silk, sandal-wood, and dyes. Trade is carried on chiefly by permanent markets at Jodhpur city, Pali, Merta, Parbatsar, Nagore, Didwana, Pachbhadra, Phalodi, Jalore, Pipar, and Balotra, which are the chief towns of Marwar.

Medical aspects.

19. 'The prevailing diseases are malarious or paroxysmall fevers, especially in the autumnal season, when the extremes of temperature are first experienced. Skin affections are also very prevalent. Guinea-worm and mycetoma or Madura-foot are also diseases of the soil. Of epidemic maladies, small-pox occur periodically with some violence, but the spread of vaccination has greatly mitigated its effects. Cholera also sometimes breaks out.'

CHAPTER II.

Constitution.

His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj Saramad Rajhai Hindustan Sri Jaswant Singhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., is the Suzerain of the State and exercises supreme control, all important matters are referred to His Highness for sanction, as also capital cases, which must invariably receive His Highness confirmation. Under His Highness' directions Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., and A. D. C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, [illegible] aided by a council, carries on the practical work of the administration.

Changes in the personnel of administration.

In consequence of the lamented death of Rai Bahadar Hardyal Singh an official, who since his appointment in 1883 continued to render meritorious services to the State and had succeeded in earning marks of honor and distinction both from the Durbar and the Government in recognition of his useful service, the Durbar had been pleased to make the following appointments to the vacancies, thereby caused.

The supervision of the Treasury was devolved on the Mahkma Khas.

The Maharaj Kunwar was appointed to act as the Secretary to the Musaheb Ala and to carry on all correspondence, connected with the Secretariat.

Mr. Rhoda Mull, Barrister-at-Law (son of the deceased) was appointed Superintendent, Court of Sirdars with an increment of Rs 100 a month in his salary. The Thakur of Asope was to act as a Joint Judge in cases of importance and in case his own personal interest be involved, the Thakar of Nimaj was to act for him.

Pundit Madho Parshad was appointed Superintendent of Western Perganas (*viz.*, Mallani, Pachbhadra, Shergarh and Siwana) with an increment of Rs 100 in his monthly salary.

Muta Bakhtawar Mull was appointed Superintendent Criminal Tribes. He was granted two Assistants and one Motamid.

Pundit Jiwanand, Singhi Bachraj and Pundit Madho Parshad were appointed as members of the State Council.

The Boundary Settlement and Customs' Department were placed under Maharaj Zalim Singh, Assistant Musahib Ala.

With a view to ensure constant and efficient supervision, all the Perganas were arranged into 6 circles, each in the charge of a Superintendent, as per appended memo.

Grade.	Name of Supdt.		Perganas.	Head-quarters.
1st,	Pundit Madho Parshad	...	Mallani Sheo Pachbhadra	Balmere.
Do.	Pundit Narainsahai	...	Jodhpur Shergarh Sankra Phalodi	Lohawat.
2nd,	Munshi Yayah Khan	...	Nagore Merta Bilara	Merta.
Do.,	Munshi Ghayur Ahmed	...	Marbte Nawa Didwana Parbatsar	Didwana.
Do.,	Pundit Ratan Lal	...	Sanchore Jalore Jaswantpura Siwana	Jaswantpura.
3rd,	Prohit Sheo Lal	...	Pali Bali Sojat Jaitaran	Pali.

Pundit Brahmanund was appointed as an Assistant Superintendent, Hawala in place of Pancholi Indar Mull.

Pergana administration.

In the Pergana administration, the only changes worthy of record were the appointment of Mehta Bakhtawar Mull as Hakim of Merta during the absence on sick leave of Mohta Moti Lal, that of Minhar Chand Mull as a Hakim of Bali *vice* Prohit Sheo Lal, promoted to the rank of a Superintendent and that of Pancholi Indar Mull as a Hakim of Merta *vice* Yayah Khan, who was made a Superintendent.

Political.

The relations of the Durbar with the Paramount Power continued in every way satisfactory, they were as usual naturally amicable, honest, fair and cordial.

It is with deep regret the Durbar records the retirement of Colonel G. H. Trevor, C. S. I., towards the close of the year from the office of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, which he filled with marked distinction and ability for several years. He had the true welfare of the state at heart. The administration has been most cordially supported and aided by his valuable advice. He was succeeded by Colonel H. B. Abbott, Resident, Western Rajputana States, to whom the Durbar is highly grateful for the deep and abiding interest he has ever been manifesting in the affairs of the state.

The relations with the neighbouring states were friendly as usual.

Visits.

Maharao of Kotah.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah arrived here on the 1st July by the ordinary train. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib accompanied by the Musahib Ala, the State officers and the principal Sardars received him at the Raikabag Palace Station

On his alighting from the carriage the Maharaja shook hands cordially with the Maharao and afterwards conducted him to the State carriage.

The procession escorted by a detachment from the Sardar Risala drove direct to the Ratanada Bungalow. In the mean-while a salute of 17 guns was fired from the fort and the guard of honor, drawn up outside the Railway Station presented arms.

The Maharao stayed for 6 days at Jodhpur and on the 7th left by the night train, with the Musahib Ala, who accompanied him up to Pali.

Maharawal of Jeysalmere.

His Highness the Maharawal of Jeysalmere accompanied by his Maji Sahiba and Thakar Khushal Singh of Lathi passed through Darbar territory on his way to Ajmere, where he was going to attend the Mayo College. From the moment he entered the Marwar territory, he was treated as a Durbar guest and at every stage necessary arrangements were made for providing supplies to his camp.

The party reached Jodhpur on the 14th November at about 8 P. M. In the absence of His Highness, who was not at Jodhpur at this time, Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh accompanied with Maharaj Kunwar and Colonel H. B. Abbott, Resident, W. R. States, received the Maharawal at Nazarbag Palace—where every arrangement was made for his reception and entertainment. A salute of 15 guns was fired next morning.

After staying for 2 days the Maharawal left for Ajmere on the 17th by the midday train, highly satisfied.

Agent to the Governor-General's visit.

During his cold weather tour Colonel G. H. Trevour, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana favoured Jodhpur with his visit on the 15th December. Two members of Council (Pundit Dina Nath and Bhandari Hanwant Chand) proceeded previously to Marwar Junction to welcome the illustrious visitor.

His Highness the Maharaja attended with the Musahib Ala, members of the Council and other State officials and accompanied by the Resident was present at the Railway Station to offer cordial reception. On meeting the battery at the Fort fired a salute of 13 guns ; and a guard of honor, waiting at the Station presented arms, while the band in attendance sung the national anthem. Col : Trevour was conducted by His Highness to the State carriage which drove direct to the Residency.

In the afternoon formal visits were exchanged with His Highness under usual ceremonies.

The next day being Sunday was passed quietly.

On the 18th the Jail and the Jaswant College were visited.

On the morning of the following day he left for Bikanir under usual salute.

Among other illustrious visitors may be mentioned His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, His Highness the Maharana of Alipura State, Honourable Sir Charles Pritchard and Mr. H. E. N. James, Commissioner of Sindh.

Cattle Fair.

With a view to improve the breed of cattle and horses and to give impulse to the cattle trade, a Cattle Fair was held at Jodhpur in the outlying *Maidan* between Balsamand and Mandore. It commenced on the 6th March and lasted for six days.

As an encouragement, some tentative concessions (such as 2 seers of fuel and 2 earthen pots per man and 6 seers of grass and 2 wooden pegs per cattle) were granted to the dealers in cattle and to the traders, who attended the fair. In addition to this, no custom duty was levied on the sale of animals.

To further enhance the value and importance of the fair, so as to make its success sure and certain, arrangements were made for Polo Tournment and Pigsticking sports, for which cups valued at ~~Rs~~ 1,000 and 500 for the former and ~~Rs~~ 500 and 200 for the latter were offered by the Darbar to be awarded to the winning teams in the final tie.

Invitations were also sent to the neighbouring chiefs and other personages to grace the fair with their august presence—which were cordially responded to; in as much as that before the 6th of March, His Highness the Maharao of Bundi and the Maharao of Kotah had reached Jodhpur. They were followed by:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir.

His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar.

Col: Trevour, C. S. I. Agent to the Governor-General.

Col: Wyllie, Resident, Oodeypur.

H. H. the Maharaja of Narsinghgarh.

Col: Loch.

The Raja of Khetri.

All the illustrious guests were received with due marks of honor and under proper salutes. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur personally offered cordial welcome to the personages at the Railway Station, where the band and a guard of honour, to present the arms used to be in attendance. The State carriages were placed at their disposal; and every arrangement was made for their comfort and convenience. The native chiefs were put up in the magnificent Raika-bagli Palace, while a splendid camp, tastefully decorated was laid out at Ratanada for the European guests, who numbered about 125. They were treated with sumptuous entertainment.

The Cattle Fair.

In order to formally open the fair, His Highness the Maharaja and Colonel Trevor accompanied by the Resident drove down to Balsamand in a carriage on the 9th, where every arrangement was made by Colonel Elliot for their reception. The party took their seats under a Shamiana, erected for the purpose.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bickneer came in time to grace the meeting.

The following speech was read fluently by the Maharaj Kanwar on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja.

"Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen;

"The blessings of peace brought on in Rajputana by the benign rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty has enabled us to devote time and attention in developing the resources of our country. Some States can boast of their hoarded riches, some of the fertility of their soil, some of their picturesque natural scenery, some of their oriental pomp, but Marwar prides in the possession of noble breeds of horses and bullocks, which form the back-bone of our armies and Indian

agriculture. It is to encourage and improve the breed of these noble animals that has long been one of the cherished aims of my life.

" You might be aware that already two cattle fairs of importance are held in Marwar, the one at Tilwara and the other at Parbatsar. But the number, considering the extensive area of the country, is not what it ought to be. To meet the long-felt want, I have arranged a Cattle Fair to be held at my capital, for the special reason that the presence of a ruling prince amongst his ryots infuses fresh life and vigour in every undertaking. I think, I am doing nothing but echoing the innermost wishes of every one present, when I announce that to perpetuate the memory of a retiring exalted officer, who governed the destinies of Rajputana peaceably, liberally, and equitably, and acquired matchless popularity by his considerate regard to the rights of loyal Rajputs, this fair be styled " Trevor Fair."

" This is the first assembly of the fair, the heartiness with which my Jagirdars and ryots have contributed by bringing in thousands of animals, and the honor given to me by many of my European friends and brother chiefs in gracing the fair forebode a bright future.

" You will be pleased to observe that the entries, as they stand, are highly satisfactory. Till last evening the number was:—

Horses	676
Camels	1,187
Cows and bullocks	8,219
Buffaloes	14
Goats and sheep	52
Elephant	1
Total ...	10,149

" It is my hearty desire that the fair be opened by my esteemed friend Colonel Trevor and I hope he will kindly do me the honor by acceding to my wishes."

In response Colonel Trevor said as follows:—

" Your Highness, Colonel Abbott, Ladies and Gentlemen,

" Our first desire, I think, is to express pleasure at the way in which His Highness' address has been read in English by his son, the Maharaj Kunwar; our next to express regret that a temporary accident deprives us of the presence on this occasion of his Minister, Sir Pratap Singh, who has been identified with all the arrangements made for this Fair—I may say with all the progress made in the State during the last 17 years.

"Next we must congratulate His Highness on the success which marks this, the first Fair at Jodhpore and the number of horses and cattle gathered around us. I trust that the reasons which have led to the institution of the Fair may receive ample justification in future years.

" Marwar as we have just heard is famous for its breed of horses and cattle, the improvement of which is an aim worthy of all praise. It is also noted for its hardy race of men who are riders from youth—known far and wide, as the land of the horses, boar and the spear and for Sir Pratap Singh's wonderful Polo Team. We are glad to think it is the land of Maharaja Jaswant Singhji, the chief, with the big heart and open hands justly beloved by his subjects.

"I am fully aware that the great honor done me in associating my name with this Fair is due to that big heart and its generous desire to speed a parting guest with pleasant words. I thank your Highness for it most cordially and am most grateful for the good fortune which has given me your friendship and so many kind friends in Marwar and Rajputana.

"I have now much pleasure in complying with your request and declare the Fair duly opened."

The entry in the Fair was 8,005 men, 787 horses, 1,545 camels, one elephant, 9,979 bullocks, 16 buffaloes, 52 goats, as per accompanying memo.

SOLD OFF.

	No.	Price.
Horse	138	22,681-12
Camel	337	22,396-12
Bullock	2,156	79,325

On the 12th instant there was an assemblage of the judging committee at Balsamand who distributed prizes to the owners of best animals.

The appended statement shows the amount of the prizes distributed.

GRADES.	Horse.		Camel.		Bullocks.		Cows.		Elephant.		Goats.		Sheep.	
	No.	Amount of prize.	No.	Amount of prize.	No.	Amount of prize.	No.	Amount of prize.	No.	Amount of prize.	No.	Amount of prize.	No.	Amount of prize.
1st ...	12	350	6	90	3	48	1	8	1	30	1	4	1	4
2nd ...	11	238	8	77	3	36	1	6	...	.....	1	3	1	3
3rd ...	12	199	6	45	3	24	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2
4th ...	13	152	6	23	3	12	1	2	...	.....	...	.....	1	1
Total ...	48	939	26	235	12	120	3	16	1	30	2	7	4	10

Pigsticking cup—

In the first chance of the Jodhpur Pigsticking cup, there were 7 heats comprising of 26 riders, of whom 7 were the winners. In the second chance, the number of competitors and that of winners were also the same. In the final contest Mr. Comeron, Central India Horse, and Col : Elliot, 1st Bombay Lancers, carried the palm, to whom the 1st and the 2nd pigsticking cups respectively were presented by Mrs. Abbott, at the request of His Highness the Maharaja.

Polo Tournament—

The first game was played off on the evening of the 6th between the Central India Horse and the 7th Hussars' 2nd Team, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The game ended in favour of the former by 8 goals and 3 subsidiaries against 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries.

The second game came off in the afternoon of the 7th instant. It was a fast game and well contested, resulting in a victory to the renowned 7th Hussars by one goal and 3 subsidiaries.

The 8th being a dull day on account of the unexpected and continual drizzling, the match between the Kotah Team and the Central India Horse was postponed to the evening of the 9th. The Maharao of Kotah played splendidly, and ultimately winning the game by scoring 6 goals, and one subsidiary against 5 goals and 5 subsidiaries.

The final game for the 1st Cup was played off on the 11th between the 7th Hussars' 1st team and the Maharao of Kotah's team. The 7th Hussars however won amid loud cheers by 6 goals and 6 subsidiaries to 4 goals.

At the conclusion of the game, Mrs. Abbott, at the request of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib presented the 1st Polo Cup to Captain Carew, the Captain of the winning team, and a special Cup to Lieutenant Brooke, of the 7th Hussars.

The last game was played between Kotah and 21st Hussars in the morning of the 12th, which was won by the latter by 7 goals and 2 subsidiaries to Kotah 5 subsidiaries. The second Polo Cup was presented to Mr. Kenna by Mrs. Elliot amid a din of cheers and thus the Polo game came to an end.

CHAPTER III.

Weather and Crop.

Rainfall

The rainfall was splendid and general through a greater part of the country during the rainy season. It commenced in early June and continued till the end of July.

There were scattered showers in the latter half of August and the early part of September. In December and March also, scanty falls were registered.

As will appear from the following memo, rainfall was above the average in 5 parganas and in 9, it approached it. Pali headed the list while in Merta it was much below the average.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Pali	23	26	Chohtan (Mallani) ...	14	98
Bilara	23	9	Shergurh	14	74
Jaitaran	22	19	Didwana	14	16
Sojat	21	91	Nagore	13	91
Sambhar	20	99	Parbatsar	13	58
Marote	20	75	Nawa	13	3
Jaswantpura	18	96	Gudha	13	3
Jalore	17	4	Pachbhadra	12	35
Bali	16	93	Siwana	11	59
Jesol (Mallani) ...	16	10	Sankra	8	60
Sanchor	16	5	Merta	8	50
Badmere (Mallani) ...	15	31	Sheo	8	2
Jodhpur	15	6	Phalodi	6	57

Crops.

The crops were tolerably well ranging from half to three-fourth of a full crop, except in Merta and Nagore, where the Sawnu harvests mostly failed. In Mallani both the *kharif* and the *rabi* crops are reported to be slightly below the average. Grass and fodder was however sufficient.

The antelop rats which as stated in the report for 1893-94, had damaged the crops of the last year, virtually disappeared during the year.

The statement given overleaf shows the current rates which prevailed in the town of Jodhpur during the year under report.

Prices current (retail) of Food-grains, and Salt in the city of Jodhpur for the year 1894-95.

NAME OF MONTH.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																			
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best short.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum *Sorghum vulgare.)*		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays.*		Arhar or thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Salt.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
April	16 16	... 4	29	6	6	4	7	8	22	8	18 22	12 8	26 27	14 3	22	8	11	9	12	13
May	13 14	12 6	23	12	6	4	7	8	21	4	17 20	8 ...	22 23	8 7	20	...	11	4	12	13
June	13 13	2 12	19	6	6	4	7	8	18	12	16 17	4 8	22	8	20	...	11	4	12	13
July	13 15	7 ...	21	14	6	4	7	8	18	12	16 18	14 2	22 23	13 7	20	...	11	4	12	13
August	13 15	7 10	21	10	6	4	7	8	20	...	17 20	8 ...	26 26	4 14	20	...	11	4	12	13
September	13 16	12 10	21	4	6	4	7	8	...	...	17 20	8 8	28 28	2 12	20	...	11	4	12	13
October	14 15	6 10	23	12	6	4	7	8	19	6	16 20	14 ...	26 26	4 14	22	8	11	4	12	13
November	14 15	1 10	21	14	6	4	7	8	21	4	16 17	14 8	25 26	10 4	21	4	11	4	13	...
December	14 13	6 2	15	10	6	4	7	8	20	...	16 17	4 8	25 26	10 ...	22	8	...	...	13	...
January	13 15	... ...	21 28	4 8	6	4	7	8	21	4	17 18	8 12	26 26	4 ...	21	4	...	...	13	2
Feb.uary	12 15	13 ...	22	8	6	4	7	8	22	8	17 18	8 2	26 26	4 9	21	10	...	...	13	2
March	13 15	7 ...	23	2	6	4	7	8	21	...	17 18	8 12	26 26	... 9	20	...	...	...	13	2

Health.

The general health was on the whole good throughout the year. There was no epidemic of small pox. Two cholera cases were however reported on the 7th March, both of which terminated fatally.

Malarial fever was however much beyond the average in Jodhpur city and in the Merta and Jaswantpura Districts.

CHAPTER IV.

Settlement.

SECTION I.

General.

Personnel.

The department remained under the direct control of the Mahakma Khas since the departure of Colonel Loch. The Boundary Settlement work was placed in the charge of Maharaj Zalim Singh, Assistant Musahib Ala ; while the Revenue Settlement work was looked after by Judicial Secretary, Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad, B. A., who devoted his untiring energies and close attention to it.

Estimate of the work.

From the papers in the office, it appears that at the time the Settlement work was commenced, no plan of operation was drawn and no time or estimate fixed or was framed which the work was likely to take or cost for its completion; hence it was that although the work was under progress for a period of no less than 10 years and most part of the valuable work was done, yet as regards assessment it still remained unfinished. An estimate was however framed to bring the Settlement operations to a close. Two different machineries have been employed for finishing the work.

(1) Persons receiving salaries at a fixed rate per mensum.

(2) Persons receiving wages not at monthly rates but at fixed rates for the work done.

To supervise the work Munsarims, Sadar Munsarims and Superintendents are kept on permanent service list till the work would last. Where the papers are original and for record as an authority for reference, the work is entrusted to class (1) and where they are mere copies of an original document, they are entrusted to class (2). In fixing the working capacity of each writer, which has formed the basis of the estimate, a certain number of *khatas* and fields has been taken as a unit of measurement. The Bapoti pattas though a copy of the "Khatawar" have however been taken in the former class as they are the basis of assessment and the most important paper which confers on the ryot the right of occupancy.

The Assistant Settlement Officer, whose views on the subject have been freely consulted in framing the estimate has been enjoined not to exceed the limits of time and the bounds of expenditure.

SECTION II.

Boundary Settlement.

Control. Mir Ahmed Hussein, the Assistant Settlement Officer, carried on the work throughout the year satisfactorily.

Progress of work. One of the 4 village boundaries mentioned in the last report as pending demarcation, &c., was completed and the remainder were taken in hand towards the close of the year.

Pillar errection. Pillars were erected during the year in 14 villages, leaving only 5 villages to be done during the ensuing year.

Pillar Destruction. Only 20 cases of pillar destruction were reported during the year, which added to the balance of previous years gave a total of 97 cases. Of these 16 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 81 cases at the end of the year.

Village Maps. All the jagir village maps were completed during the year.

SECTION III.

Interstatal Boundaries.

Marwar-Bickaneer and Marwar-Kishengarh. The few discrepancies in the erection of the pillars on the Marwar-Bickaneer and Marwar-Kishengarh boundaries noticed in the last year's report were rectified during the year by mutual agreement of the States concerned.

Marwar-Ajmere. The discrepancy noticed in last year's report on the Ras-Kharwa boundary was amicably settled during the year by the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere Merwara and the Assistant Settlement Officer, Marwar.

Marwar-Jeypore. With the exception of the demarcation of a few village boundaries which had to be postponed owing to differences having arisen between the Marwar and Jeypore Motamids, the remaining boundary between (Sikar) Jeypore and Marwar was amicably settled during the year. There were two other disputes on the border between the Jeypore Jagirdar of Dudo and Habaspura of Marwar, touching the amount of Bhum leviable by the former from the inhabitants of the latter and his right to share in the produce of wood in a Marwar "Jor"

or grass preserve. Both these disputes were inquired into and disposed of by Captain Dawson who was specially deputed for their settlement. The decisions arrived at by this officer have however been appealed against by Jodhpur.

Marwar-Jaisalmere.

The dispute about a couple of fields noticed in last year's report was amicably disposed of during the year through the kind intervention of the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Marwar-Palanpur.

The dispute between Bapla of Palanpur and Dhamsen of Marwar is in *status quo*.

It is now mutually agreed by the states concerned that a Panchayet should meet on the border to dispose of the case.

Minor Boundary disputes.

There were some four cases of encroachment on one another's land between Bickaneer-Marwar and Jaisalmir-Marwar. Of these one was disposed of while the remainder are still under investigation.

Receipts and Disbursements.

A sum of Rs. 17,943-11-6 was realized through the Bakiat department during the year on account of survey and pillar erection and cost of maps, &c., while Rs. 55,034 were expended during the year. Of this sum Rs 45,106 is chargeable to *khalsa* and Rs 290 to Jagirdars while Rs 7,144 is debitable to pillar erection and Rs 2,594 to the Hawala Department for the training Patwaries.

Statement showing the progress of Boundary and Revenue Settlement works in Marwar during the year ending on the 31st March 1895.

Particulars.	Completed.		Incomplete.		Remarks.
	Previously.	During the year.	In progress.	Remaining.	
Field Survey	541	69	10	5	135 villages which have recently been surveyed under new rules (*vide* Para. modification of procedure) do not require girdawari.
Girdawari	484	6	...	...	
Attestation by Munsarim ...	484	90	3	48	
Attestation by S. Munsarim ...	457	100	2	66	
Completion of Misals ...	415	44	...	166	
Fairing of the settlement record in Hindi	296	73	34	222	
Binding of Records ...	213	46	...	366	
Preparation of village statistics,	363	8	...	254	
Fixing demand	9	324	...	292	
Distribution of demand ...	...	110	...	515	
Copying Bapoti Pattas ...	216	69	...	340	
Distribution of Bapoti Pattas ...	...	71	...	554	
Copies of record for Patwari ...	...	67	...	558	
Copies of Field maps for do. ...	489	47	...	89	

Note:—Owing to the spasmodic fluctuations of the number of khalsa villages, the total number of villages differs from that of the previous year.

SECTION IV.

Revenue Settlement.

Progress of assessment work.

Till the close of March 1894, only one village was regularly assessed. The work was started in earnest on the 13th April 1894. Four parganas of Godwar, Sojat, Merta and Jaitaran were regularly assessed and Jodhpur and Nagore were nearly completed during the year, under retrospect. These are the most important perganas and comprise no less than 419 *Khalsa* villages, out of which 364 were assessed, the rest having newly been made *Khalsa*, their statistical papers are under preparation.

Modification of Procedure.

Previously when the measurements had been completed, checked and passed, the attestation of record was commenced. The *Munsarim* checked these entries before the assembled peasants, compared them again with the records of rights and worked out discrepancies, if any. The Superintendent then went over every entry with the people at the village. Where there was a dispute, it was referred to Assistant Settlement Officer, who called the parties, examined the papers and decided how the rights should be recorded. This attestation proving unnecessarily long, it was deemed advisable to shorten it by combining it with the measurement stage in the newly acquired *Khalsa* villages. It has been distinctly ruled that when measuring a field, a *parcha* or a slip of holding showing measurements and area of his field and its class of soil, must be given to the holder, if the field were the first of his holding that had been surveyed or to enter the aforesaid particulars in the slip, already given. Thus the attestation is almost always done at the village and as little trouble as possible is caused to the peasants and almost all the persons, interested are present and are told how their rights are recorded. If a holder through some unavoidable circumstance failed to be present at the time of his field survey, the *Munsarim* was strictly enjoined to take the absentee to the spot and enter the particulars of his field in his holding slip by his own hands. Till then the entries in the field map and register were made in pencil. The *Munsarim* has to ink over such entries in order to make them *pucca*. The work of attestation done by different grades of officials was checked before the interested parties in the villages and in every case in which a petitioner thought himself aggrieved by the previous order of attestation, the Assistant Settlement Officer sent for the file and passed order regarding the disputed entry—very few such petitions were presented. The people generally expressed themselves as satisfied that their rights had been thoroughly investigated and properly recorded.

Tenure.

As stated in last year's report, Bigori system has been introduced to give perfect assurance to the ryot against fitful fluctuations in the *Jama*. It is based on the *Byotwari* tenure for the following reasons.

(1) Because the tenure in this country is mostly *ryotwari*. *Kabzewar* attaches responsibility to possession, *i. e.*, every body is responsible for the rent of the land, he holds; when he quits his possession, his responsibility ceases. The Darbar has to deal directly with the farmer and the village is not held on the joint responsibility for any loss in the *jama*, but every ryot is responsible for paying his own share.

(2) Because it is a system that gives flexibility to one's holding. The ryot can contract or enlarge their holdings as may suit their means. If the farmer however wishes to relinquish his fields, he shall have to give a timely notice to that effect not later than the 2nd fortnight of May, so that any other farmer, who may want to enlarge his holding should have sufficient time to raise his crops in the newly acquired fields.

The only way in which the title of a cultivator to any field can be vitiated is through his failing to discharge the assessment, laid upon it ; and he will be required to pay this assessment upon every field entered in his name in the village books without any reference whatever to the circumstances of its being waste or cultivated. The lands found cultivated at the settlement are to be considered cultivated for its term and uncultivated, as uncultivated. So long as the cultivator pays the assessment, no field can under any circumstance be struck or left out of his holding except upon his own written application to that effect; in famine years however he will be entitled to remission or suspension, as the circumstances of the case may demand, in accordance to the paying capacity of the crop.

This measure is framed for the class of small farmers who now prevail universally and for this class, it is admitted that a tenure involving much responsibility like that by which the land holder has to pay an invariable assessment for a long term of years would hardly be suitable for the main reason that he could not relinquish a part of his holding. Moreover greater freedom to contract or extend cultivation from year to year is ensured to the ryot by this settlement, which will be most conducive to the securing of a certain influctuating revenue to the Darbar. The revenue depends on the condition of the cultivators. Whatever system is most advantageous to the latter will best enable them to meet the Raj demand and would necessarily tend to contribute to the stability of the revenue. Reductions in the extent of the holdings of individual cultivators, permitted by the settlement will have but little perceptible influence on the revenue of a district. Such reductions will be met by equal enlargement of the farms of others and when once cultivation has become general over the land, the effect of these fluctuations in the revenue will become wholly insignificant.

The Durbar holds unoccupied lands as crown lands to be given to cultivators for being broken up at specified rates; they will be assessed when reclaimed. Such lands have consequently been considered as assessable but unoccupied areas. A holding however constitutes lands, held for the sole use of the cultivator whether he cultivates it or leaves it for grazing.

Classification and gradation of soil.

The cultivated land is divided into:—

(A.)—Matiali (clayey). It is of 3 kinds (1) blackish (2) reddish (3) yellowish.

(B.)—Bhuri—brown in colour having less clay in it.

(C.)—Retili—sandy.

(D.)—Magra (Tharra)—hard, having greater admixture of stone and pebbles.

(E.)—Dheri—when any one of A. B. or C. classes be so situated and shaped as to permit of greater collection of water and consequent retention of moisture, it is called Dheri.

(F.)—Dhora—Hill or mounds of sand where *bajra* or *moth* are grown.

NOTE.—The first two can be called *saiwaj* when wheat, rapeseed or gram can be produced therein simply by the rain without being irrigated; and land rich in Marwar which is generally situated near the village site is called Khera; it produces dry crops.

In the village settlement papers, whenever the surveyor was of an ability above the average, he was careful in recording the class to which fallow and recent fallow *(uftada* and *jadid)* belonged; but where the surveyor was of an ordinary type, he only entered the words, *jadid* and *uftada* without naming the class. This omission proved an obstruction in marking off the kindred blocks, as such areas are not inconsiderable. Although it could be fairly guessed that a piece of land entered as *jadid* and *uftada* can be ascertained to which class it belongs by its proximity to the cultivated land, but after all this would have been a mere guess and it is always safe to make entries on the strength of inspection, so as to secure accuracy, which forms the intrinsic value of a statiscal paper. It was this omission that has delayed the marking off of kindred blocks by colour on the field maps. To attain this object, the officials entrusted with the work of inspecting the standing crops in the *Khalsa* villages, which have already been assessed, have been directed to find out to which class the *uftada* and *jadid* actually belonged.

The soil can again be arranged into two classes—irrigated and unirrigated.

Irrigation may be by well *(chahi)*, by canal (*nehri*) or by inundation (*selabi*).

The extent of a well land called "jao" may be defined as [redacted] it can irrigate by rotation which the productive capacity of the soil may necessitate. If revenue paying aspect be taken into consideration, the land may be divided into (1) Rent free (2) Partially assessed and (3) Subject to the standard assessment. The rent free may either be hereditary or personal.

It may be partially assessed as a concession to a special class or as a matter of customary right or as temporary relief.

The principle of conventional classification has not been observed. It is no less general that the value of the land is enhanced in proportion to its proximity to the village, as the villagers can more conveniently guard the crop and no less easily manure it as well as carry its produce to their graneries. In many districts of British India, rates have been regulated on this conventional basis and the village area divided into three *hars* or cocentric rings having village for its centre, but in Marwar the existing classification in the records did not allow its adoption.

With the exception of Jaswant Sagar and Sadri— two bundhs of great magnitude and importance, a considerable part of the country is being irrigated by means of wells.

During the settlement operations, the well statements were prepared, but they could not show their relative value. A gradation list of wells in 16 *anna* notation system (which the cultivators make use of in expressing their opinions) has recently been prepared by conducting local enquiries which were conducted in an exhaustive way so that the relative value of the well-land be ascertained from the cultivators and the *chowdhries* themselves and fixed accordingly. If it was ever found that the cultivator was not satisfied with the award of the *chowdries*, the matter was carefully gone through. The opinions of the Superintendent, the *chowdries* and the Bigori party were invited and due weight was attached to the preponderance. The Judicial Secretary himself made investigations in such disputed cases on the spot and in presence of the cultivator himself, succeeded in settling them to the entire satisfaction of the parties. If in spite of all this, the cultivator was still found to be dissatisfied, he was ordered to file a written reference which was transferred to the Assistant Settlement Officer to make further sifting enquiries at the time of the distribution of the *Bapoti Pattas*, with a view to remove even the faintest cause for murmur.

The Durbar is glad to observe that out of 3,189 wells of the assessed perganas, only 8 such references have been lodged, showing thereby that a great majority of the cultivators were quite satisfied with the gradation; leaving an insignificant minority, whose contentions were neither supported by any fact on record nor proved by the enquiry, locally made. In fixing the relative value of land, situated around the wells, the Durbar has taken every possible precaution to secure the good will and consent of the cultivator, who in nearly all cases willingly accepted the gradation and the rates proposed.

To avoid tricks being played by the cultivator, the Durbar ruled that no cultivator can break up fresh land by throwing up the cultivated land of his holding unless he gives a sufficiently strong and reasonable cause for doing so.

The accurate classification of the soil, made during the incumbency of Colonel Loch guarantees the correctness of the relative value of the cultivated unirrigated (*Barani)* lands. This fact is supported by another equally strong proof that only 2 cultivators filed reasonable objections against the recorded classification.

The relative value of each and every soil, ascertained from the *chowdries*, afforded a sound and reliable basis for the distribution of demand.

Jama.

The broad principles on which the assessment is based are :—

(a) The village of which the yearly produce fluctuates but slightly, is assessed at a fixed rate for a period of ten years, the *Jama* varying with the amount of land, held or occupied. In years of scarcity, however, suspension would be made, as the circumstances of the case may demand.

(b) The village, which is solely dependent on the rains and there is no certainty as to its annual yield, is subjected to fluctuating assessment.

The latter seems less acceptible to the ryots and their apprehensions of being yearly left at the mercy of Raj officials in arriving at the state of crop in *annas* are to a certain extent well grounded. The difficulty of arriving at the exact number of *annas* which the real state of crop may warrant, can not be obviated unless an honest, competent and high official of the State visits every village and inspects the standing crop personally. Even an error of a pie in this calculation means a serious loss either to the Darbar or to the ryot; nor can the inches of rain be taken as the safe basis in judging the estimate of the year. It is not the amount of rain but its timely distribution and adequate fall that control the fate of a crop. Considerations like these may move the Durbar to adopt system No. (2) in a limited number of villages. In four perganas, however, the ryots have preferred system No. (1).

As regards the application of these systems to individual villages, a mixed committee consisting of the Hawala Superintendent, and the Settlement Superintendent is to arrange villages under these heads and submit their opinion for sanction to the Ijlas. The Judicial Secretary after visiting the village and consulting the villagers draws out a note which receives due attention of the Ijlas.

With a view to determine revenue rates and their applicability to villages, the perganas are subdivided and fitted into groups of villages, similarly situated, *viz.*, the villages are grouped into circles, consisting of tracts of country having similar advantages such as soil, climate, position as to markets, facilities for means of cultivation (such as manure) agricultural skill and means of irrigation. Those which are the best are placed in the highest circle and those, the worst, in the lowest ; the average rates apply to the medium placed villages and those for the others are as much higher or lower as is considered advisable after careful consideration.

All round rate, explained.

In case of well-lands, an all round rate has been fixed irrespective of the dry and wet cultivation of the *jao* (area attached to the well). As a rule there are different rates for the irrigated and unirrigated areas, but in the case of lands, attached to wells—which by rotation yield wet as well as dry crops—an all round rate, irrespective of the irrigation has been adopted. The rotation of crop on these lands is so well established and stereotyped that there is no danger either on the side of leniency or severity in fixing one rate for the whole area irrespective of the crop it may in one year produce. It is done by distributing crop rates for the period of rotation over the whole area and striking an average. If the land be very poor, not properly manured and the water saline, the same area can not yield rabi crop every year. Suppose

A.	B.	C.
14	14	14

is the *jao* of a saline well, 42 bighas in area. In the first year, wheat is grown in A, and it lies fallow for the next two years. In the second year B yields wheat and A. and C. lie fallow. In the 3rd year C. is cultivated and A. and B. lie fallow. Rs 2/14 being the rate for a bigha of wheat cultivation and one anna for the fallow, the demand on the whole area A. B. C. for each of the three years would be Rs 42. Instead of fixing 2/14 for the area actually under crop an all round rate of Re. 1 per bigha irrespective of being fallow or of bearing crop has been fixed for A. B. C. which will give the same amount, *i. e.*, Rs. 42. Where the water is sweet, from a portion of the *jao*, two crops are raised every year, the rest yielding one crop only. Such plots which yield 2 crops have not been measured into a separate survey number, as their position is shifted to allow that piece to recuperate, hence the *jama* of the double crop and single crop area of a *Jao* is taken as a whole and distributed over the whole area of the *Jao* and thus an all round rate is arrived at.

Fixing demand.

The basis of assessment is the past *Batai* collection with certain *Lags*, *i. e.*, what the Durbar used to get whether in cash or kind has been taken as the standard and the gross yield has been worked out by utilizing the results of the produce estimates which were made during the course of settlement and were recently supplemented by local enquiries. From these, having due regard to the portion of *Batai* and the *Lags* in vogue, the Raj demand is deduced. The existing grain-rents and cash rents formed the subject of consideration in checking the equitability as well as the suitability of the rates arrived at.

When the rates were thus determined, the Raj demand of the village was worked out, the amount thus obtained was checked by·

(*a*) Average revenue for the last ten years.

(*b*) Revenue obtained when *Batai* system was in vogue, for which past *Jamabandies* are available.

(*c*) The opinions of the local officers as to the revenue capacity of the village.

(*d*) The revenue proposed by the *Chowdries* of the village.

There is however no universal proportion of *Batai* throughout the *Khalsa* villages. It ranges from 3/5th of the produce to $\frac{1}{6}$th.

The concessions, if any, which the present condition of the village deserved were next considered. Favoured rates were only granted to Rajputs whose wives could not help them in their out-door labour or to those whose holdings were through the orders of the Muafiat Committee transferred recently from rent free to assessable area.

All the required information and data were gathered by the Bigori parties consisting of honest officials and on them the rates were worked out by the Judicial Secretary.

Where the wells were in a delapidated state or the holder was of impoverished circumstances the Durbar was pleased to assess the well on a progressive rate system to enable him to rebuild his shattered condition.

Distribution of demand.

When the revenue for a village was worked out as noted above, a part of it was apportioned in accordance with the gradation list on the well lands, which mostly represented nearly the same amount which the cultivator had hitherto been paying during the last ten years, the rest was distributed over the *Barani* fields.

The parties were again deputed to acquaint the cultivators of the demand that had been proposed on each well and *Barani* land, so as to permit of all reasonable objections being heard and recorded for reference to the Judicial Secretary, who made tours throughout the Parganas visiting each and every *Khalsa* village with a view,

(1) to ascertain if the cultivators were quite satisfied with the assessment.

(2) to dispose of the objections on the spot, if any.

(3) to *partal* the classification of the soil and the gradation of the wet and dry land.

(4) to note the general condition of the village and its cultivators so as to ascertain whether there is any necessity of increase or decrease in the proposed demand.

He did not fail to visit the places where a *bundh* or a well could with advantage be constructed or sunk,and to notice the sanitary condition of the village.

It will not be out of place to mention that the cultivators and *chowdries* unanimously hailed the announcement of the demand.

The subjoined memo. compares the revenue rates of Marwar, with those proposed in the British territory, which are at par with the 4 perganas, already assessed, as regards natural aspects and advantages.

Average revenue rates per bigha of irrigated soil of the parganas, assessed.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Sojat	...	...	1	1	0
Bali	...	...	1	14	0
Jaitaran	...	...	0	11	8
Merta	...	...	1	9	7

Average revenue rates per bigha of irrigated soil in certain districts of the Government territory.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Rhotak	...	...	0	15	11½
Karnal	...	...	1	2	4
Panipat	...	...	1	1	3
Delhi	...	...	1	3	3
Gurgaon	...	...	1	0	7½
Sirsa	...	...	1	2	9
Rewari	...	...	1	1	3

Average revenue rates of unirrigated soil per bigha of the parganas, assessed.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Sojat	...	...	0	4	6
Bali	...	...	0	4	11
Jaitaran	...	...	0	4	0
Merta	...	...	0	5	3

Average revenue rates of unirrigated soil per bigha certain districts of the Government territory.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Rhotak	...	...	0	6	10½
Karnal	...	...	0	6	10
Panipat	...	...	0	8	10
Gurgaon	...	...	0	7	10
Delhi	...	...	0	9	7
Sirsa	...	...	0	5	0
Rewari	...	...	0	6	2½
Hisar	...	...	0	4	9
Muzzafurgurh	...	...	0	5	5

NOTE.—In this system, there is no mid-man between the Durbar and the cultivator. The Durbar is in itself the proprietor and land-lord of the soil and consequently the Durbar revenue rates must of necessity be double those of the Government, where the proprietors claim and receive their own shares from the tenants, over and above the Government amount. As a general rule in the Government territory half the assets go to the Government as land-lord of the soil and the other half is retained by the proprietors. In Marwar, however, the Durbar is entitled to full assets, one half in the capacity of the proprietor and the other half in that of the land-lord. If this fact be borne in mind, in comparing the Durbar revenue rates with those of the Government territory,

it will appear that in the former, leniency and moderation has been kept a heading principle.

Cesses.

Formerly there were some 64 cesses, which were levied on the villages and formed a part of the revenue in addition to the *Batai*. Out of these, the Ijlas, has knocked off 47 and kept 17 by consolidating them into four (1) Kharra, (2) Ghasmari (3) Malba and (4) Chowdar. The latter two cesses, representing certain percentages on the revenue for the remuneration of *chowdris* and for village expenses respectively, have been fixed as under :—

	Chowdarbab.	*Mulba.*
Up to Rs. 2,000 ...	2 p. c. ...	2½ p. c.
From Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1½ p. c. ...	2 p. c.
Rs. 5,000 and upwards	1 p. c. ...	1½ p. c.

Kharra is a sort of cess levied on the non-agriculturists from which the menial village servants are, as a rule, exempted. The continuance of this cess does not entail any peculiar hardship upon the villagers, which falling upon people who are generally able to afford it, in the shape of an income tax, does little harm, while infinite benefit to the country might be derived therefrom by converting it to a Municipal fund for the improvement of the towns and villages in any way that might hereafter be approved of by the Durbar. Where there was the least apprehension of the tax telling heavily on the poor workers who earn a scanty subsistence, the *Kharra* was remitted or reduced to bearable limits. Its amount has been put at a certain fixed rate per house, which does not exceed Rs. 3 per annum in case of Banias, the highest rate payers. The amount being so arrived at, it is distributed over the members of the communities by their respective Punches. This amount however is held subject to remissions or deductions as the exigencies of the case may demand.

Ghasmari is the name given to the grazing fee. This is levied on non-agriculturists, the agriculturists have to pay as cess *Chowdarbab* and *Mulba* only.

Collection of Revenue.

The demand is divided into two instalments *Sawnu* and *Unalu*, each instalment being in proportion to the average wet and dry cultivation of the land tempered by the wishes of the chowdris.

Maintenance of record.

One of the most important factors in rearing and maintaining the grand superstructure is the competency of the agency employed. It is a matter of gratification that the native agency has been trained for the purpose. The Putwari school, established to train up the natives of the country, is making satisfactory progress and has turned out a good batch of *Hawaldars*, thus strengthening the foundation for maintaining the efficiency in assessment papers. The *Hawaldars* are trained

in all what is required for the efficient discharge of their duties; this training is supplemented by practical experience in survey and the fairing of records under proper supervision. As regards the working capacity of the *Hawaldars*, it would suffice to say that it was but very recently tested by an experienced *Pardesi* Settlement official who speaks very favourably of it. In the *Girdawri* of *kharif* crop of the Sojat Pergana the trained native *Hawaldars* were employed, the Inspector and the *Munsarim* being the only two persons who represented the foreign element, while the success achieved is creditable to all concerned.

By a purely *Desi* machinery, supervised by 3 *Pardesi Munsarims* and one Superintendent, the inspection of the *rabi* crop of the 4 perganas, *viz.*, Godwar, Sojat, Jaitaran and Merta, was taken in hand and satisfactorily completed. The village papers for the current year of the Sojat Pergana will be prepared by *Desi Hawaldar*, as it is in this pergana only where both the crops were regularly inspected.

From this it can be safely inferred that the agency, that has been trained up, will be equal to the occasion to carry on the records to the desirable pitch of accuracy, without the aid of the settlement staff when it is withdrawn.

For the present purpose a rough scheme of the grades of *Hawaldars*, *Naib Hawaldars*, Inspectors and *Daroghas* as given below has been sketched out. It will however be developed when the assessment work is completed.

For every 3,000 fields there is a *Hawaldar* or *Naib Hawaldar*.

For every six *Hawaldars* there is an Inspector.

For every four Inspectors there is a *Darogha*.

On the other hand there are five grades of *Naib Hawaldars* drawing Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, respectively. The *Hawaldars* also have five grades drawing Rs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, respectively.

There are four grades of Inspectors drawing Rs. 23, 25, 28, 30, respectively with Rs. 5 as camel allowance.

There are four grades of *Daroghas* drawing Rs 40, 45, 50, and 55, respectively and Rs. 10 as camel allowance. Two *Moharirs*, one of the *Hawaldar* and other of the *Naib Hawaldar's* grade, are given to each Darogha.

The work of a *Hawaldar* consists chiefly in observing and recording the results of each harvest, keeping the accounts of the village and bringing to notice all changes affecting the record of rights which he has to keep up to date. His work in the field is checked by the Inspector, and above them, there is a *Darogha* whose duty it is to supervise the work of Inspectors and *Hawaldars* and to maintain the revenue records, and above them again a Superintendent, who helped by an assistant maintains the revenue records at the *sadar* office.

After the assessment is completed, the services of 5 *Pardesis* (4 *Munsarims* and 1 *sadar Munsarim*) for two years would be quite sufficient for putting the *Desi* revenue machinery satisfactorily in a working order.

It has been decided to maintain the following settlement and revenue records:—

(1) Crop returns.
(2) *Jama bandi.*
(3) Supplementary field map and its register.
(4) Computation of area.
(5) Outstanding revenue realization.
(6) Mutation Register.
(7) Rain Register.
(8) Diary.

Bapoti pattas.

The regular payment of the Raj demand together with hereditory possession entitles an old cultivator to a *Bapoti patta.* Those who are not *Bapidars* are provided with *Kucha pattas.* The former differ from the latter in as much as that *Bapoti pattas* bear the seal of the Musahib Ala and the *Kucha pattas* are sealed with the seal of the Assistant Settlement Officer. In the former patchment papers are used and in the latter, ordinary. The *Bapidar* pays lighter rates than the *Gair bapidar* in as much as the former enjoys a concession of about 20 per centum. In short a *Bapidar* is an occupancy tenant and the *Gair Bapidar* a tenant-at-will.

The Assistant Settlement Officer conducts the distribution of the *Pattas.* The following are the rights conferred on a *Bapidar* and are printed on the reverse of the *Patta*; the *Gair Bapidar* has no such rights.

(1) No *Bapidar* will be deprived of his holding as long as he pays his dues except under the conditions, mentioned in sections 8 & 10.

(2) The standing timber and grass in his field will belong to the *Bapidar.*

(3) The *Bapidar* shall have to pay rent whether he cultivates the land or not.

(4) When a new well is sunk, if it be a *pacca* one, the *Bapidar* shall enjoy the concession of paying the revenue, calculated at the rates of *Barani* (cultivated unirrigated) land for ten years, but if it be a *kucha,* the concession is to last for five years only, after which the usual wet rates will be levied.

(5) It is strictly forbidden to transfer by sale or charitable grant any holding, held under *Bapoti* to foreigners, Brahmins, Rajputs and Charans. Every valid transfer of the land from one cultivator to another must be executed on a stamped paper and registered.

(6) The land of a *Bapidar* dying without leaving any lineal issue will revert to the Raj.

(7) If a *Bapidar* leaves his village under press of famine or otherwise, he will not be deprived of his rights, provided he returns within five years.

(8) The Durbar can, at any time it pleases, take the land held under *Bapoti Pattas* and give another of equal value instead, if it is wanted for any special purpose.

(9) The ores and mines found in the land belong to the Raj and not to the *Bapidar*.

(10) The *Bapidar* is bound to comply with all the legitimate orders issued by the Durbar authorities at the risk of forfeiture of the produce and even the *Bapi* itself.

(11) The revenue would be partially or totally remitted, as the case may be, for that year only when anything unforeseen happens over which the *Bapidar* could have no control. Under no other circumstance the remission shall be granted.

(12) The Durbar is authorized to change the conditions of the *Putta* from time to time as may be thought expedient.

The *Puttas* were distributed in Sojat and Godwar before the close of the year, under retrospect.

Muafiat Committee.

This committee consists ot Bhandari Hanwant Chand, Pandit Narayan Shahai and Kala Sheo Dat. From the past experience, it appears that the committee could not keep pace with the work of the fairing of Settlement records. In hastening their decisions, however, the very object of forming this committee would be frustrated. If however the work of the Settlement be retarded pending their award, it would entail extra expenditure. To meet both the ends, it has been proposed that the work connected with the fairing of the record may be continued irrespective of the committee's decision, which when announced will be enforced in the next annual *Jamabandi* of the village.

The entries of the Settlement records of such disputed holdings will be taken as a guide for the possession and not for the proprietory rights.

Other works of the year.

A general map of the whole Marwar neared completion towards the close of the year, in accordance with the recent distribution of the perganas. Also a Village Directory in alphabetical order is in the press.

The Judicial Secretary draws up in English a village note book for each village giving all the available statistics regarding its area, cultivation, irrigation, population, cattle, &c., and a note describing the condition of the village.

A set of rules and forms were drawn up which were printed in Vernacular, describing the duties of *Hawaldars*, *Chowdries* and Inspectors, and the form in which the record of rights is to be maintained. The basis of the whole system is the harvest inspection, at which the *Hawaldar* visits each and every field in the village and records what crop it has produced and whether any changes have taken place affecting the rights in it. The reports and returns which he draws up for each village after this inspection are sent to the *Sadar* Office and there entered in the registers, so that the condition of each village and of the pergana as a whole, can be ascertained from an inspection of the register.

Concluding remarks.

It is a healthy symptom to find in this country in which civilization has but recently been given a start, an instance of woman sufferage, a legitimate right which has been withheld from them in the most enlightened countries of Europe. It may be considered a happy omen for the future civilizing capacity of Marwar. In Ramsari, a village in Merta pergana, there is an old widow of a deceased *Chowdri* to whose vote and opinion a great deal of importance and weight is attached.

The extensive tours made by the Judicial Secretary gave him ample opportunities of coming in contact with agricultural classes in enabling him to ascertain their views about the introduction of *Bigori* system which is quite new to them. With a very few exceptions all of them hailed it. It is a matter of great regret that the harmony and peace of their simple lives are embittered by the great burden of the heavy irrecoverable debt, in which they are involved over head and ears, by the harrowing aggressive exactions of their *Bohras*, who levy exorbitant rates of interest. It is hardly possible that they can be saved from the inevitable ruin to which they are being drawn, unless the Durbar bestows its immediate attention to relieve them of their distress. The Judicial Secretary has laid the following proposals which are receiving the best attention of the Durbar, and the Hakims are being consulted on the subject.

(1) A committee consisting of the *Chowdries* and influential *Bohras* may be formed in every pergana, of which the Hakim may be made the President. It is to divide the produce of the land, after deducting the Durbar dues, into three equal or unequal parts (as may suit the circumstances); one of them to be paid to the *Bohra* in payment of his outstanding loan, and another to be set apart for improving the agricultural condition of his holding, and the third portion to be reserved for the maintenance of the cultivator, his cattle and the cost of supplying him with seed grain. If however the *Bohra* assists the cultivator in improving the condition of the land, he can be entitled to the second portion also. This scheme will, it is hoped, act as an incentive to the *Bohra*, as it will create an interest in the improvement of his debtor's agricultural position.

(2) Their misery would be effectually averted if the Durbar would also generously open an agricultural bank from which a reasonable sum may be advanced to meet the requirements of the needy cultivators at the rate of

not more than 9 p.c., and thereby save them from the inextricable clutches of the money-lenders.

(3) The Judicial Secretary has further suggested the advisability of enjoining every Raj official not to impress labour. This is another hardship, which the agricultural classes are generally put to. Some reasonable rates of labour may be devised which the touring officials must pay to the *Chowdry* or *Thanadar*, whose duty it will be to supply the labour.

Extract from a Review by the Resident, Western Rajputana States on the note on the Progress of the Revenue Survey.

"I have carefully read your Judicial Secretary's note on the progress of the Revenue Settlement as well as the papers accompanying it, which are very interesting and hope you will allow me to make the following remarks on the same :—

"It is satisfactory to have a well considered estimate of the time and money which will be required to bring the settlement operations to a close.

"The completion of the assessment of the 4 Eastern perganas, and the near completion of two others, from the time the Judicial Secretary was placed in charge, shows a very favourable rate of progress.

"I hope it will not be very long before the map of the State will be ready to be printed.

"The two specimens of the tables of village statistics, I have seen, enable me to say they embody in a small compass much information, clearly arranged; there are a few omissions which might make them more complete, namely :—

* "The quantity of produce per *bigha* might be shown.

* "The rates at which the estimated value of the produce has been arrived at might be given.

* "The area of the *bigha* might be given at the head of the tables as also the number of the group or circle in which the village has been placed.

* "It might be noted how the average prospect in *annas* has been ascertained.

"The skeleton maps have been nicely prepared and are most useful in placing before the eye a picture of the quality and condition of the village lands at the time of Settlement, as also the line of inspection followed by the Judicial Secretary, which judging by the two maps, I have seen, have been comprehensive. * May I suggest a change of colours in other maps (if it can be managed without inconvenience) more in accordance with facts. I mean, blue for irrigated, as

*. *These suggestions have been adopted.*

being water colour, dark brown for "metiali" being more like mud, light yellow for "retli" being more the colour of sand.

* " The note on " collections" might show what was unrecovered as a possible guide to the paying ability of the village.

* " That on the " villagers" does not always show the proportion of well-to-do and that of those in debt and the cause of the latter condition.

* " Under the heading of the " privileged classes" might be shown those who enjoy favoured rates, and the reason for it.

* " The result of the crop estimate in the tables might be brought out.

* " The final opinion of the assessing officer after taking into consideration all the statistics and his own notes in which he fixes the demand for the year of settlement might be recorded at the end, and thus complete this very useful settlement paper.

* * * * * * *

" The rates proposed appear to have been arrived at by careful calculations, checked by former experience and local opinion.

" The concessions to owners of wells which are in disrepair or who are in poor circumstances is a wise provision.

* * * * * * *

" I note that the condition of the village and the existence of favoured rates have not been forgotten in applying rates.

" The verification of entries in the record of rights and holdings seems to have received the careful attention, it requires.

" The maintenance of records has not been lost sight of, and it would seem the *Desis* promise to do this work well in due time.

" The revenue staff has been fixed in proper grades and in numbers proportioned to the work required of them, and the pay of *Hawaldars* and *Naibs* seems liberal.

* * * * * * *

" The intention to convert the " Kharra " cess into an improvement fund for villages is good.

" I notice with pleasure the desire to improve the lot of the cultivators, but schemes in this direction require much consideration and careful handling in order to prevent supposed remedies doing more harm than good.

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* *These suggestions have been adopted.*

"The directions to Durbar officials not to impress labour are decidedly good for the cultivators, as also the proposal to arrange for fodder provision against times of famine.

"Altogether it appears to me Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad is rendering the Durbar very valuable service in connection with this settlement, and I am surprised at the time and close attention he is able to devote to it in the midst of all his other important duties."

CHAPTER V.

Land Revenue or Hawala Khas.

Control.

Kala Sheo Dat continued to be the Superintendent. Lala Indar Mull having been transferred to Merta, Master Brahma Nand was appointed Assistant Superintendent.

Number of villages.

During the year under report 21 villages of the annual aggregate rental of Rs 45,486 lapsed to the Durbar and 3 villages with an annual rental of Rs 11,013 were granted in *jagir*. The total number of villages under this charge consequently rose to 591 which together with *kasbas* gave a total of 625.

Revenue.

The gross receipts of the year, under report aggregated to Rs 6,83,153 which together with Rs 6,211, derived from miscellaneous sources gave a total of Rs 6,89,364. After deducting the cost of establishment, which amounted to Rs. 37,942, the actual net revenue falls down to 6,51,423 against the budget estimate of 6,90,000, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 38,577, which is accounted for by the failure of *Sawnu* harvest in most of the villages of Nagore and Merta where the rainfall was much below the average. The revenue derived from Bilara and the irrigation of Jaswant sagar is shown separately.

The annexed is a comparative statement showing the amount of actual assessments for the year 1893-94 and 1894-95.

NAME OF PARGNAS.	1893-94.			1894-95.			REMARKS.
	Amount of actual assessment in Sambat year of Hawala Khas.	Amount of actual assessment in Sambat year of Kasba villages	Total.	Amount of actual assessment in Sambat year of Hawala Khas.	Amount of actual assessment in Sambat year of Kasba villages	Total.	
Jodhpur ...	1,07,747	.....	1,07,747	1,04,645	.....	1,04,645	The villages of the Bilara pergana are placed under the management of the Hakim.
Bilara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Phalodi ...	10,477	2,043	12,520	7,551	1,428	8,979	
Shergurh ...	2,952	1,091	4,043	2,634	851	3,485	
Sheo ...	5,141	440	5,581	3,379	400	3,779	
Nagore ...	1,55,640	6,100	1,61,740	1,23,345	5,610	1,28,955	
Merta ...	1,00,649 8	4,019	1,04,668 8	81,850 8	606	82,456 8	
Parbatsar ...	25,908 12	3,438	29,346 12	22,412 12	2,485	24,897 12	
Jaitaran ...	8,561 8	3,301	11,862 8	8,356	4,297	12,653	
Bali ...	1,05,811 14	.....	1,05,811 14	1,20,542 7	.....	1,20,542 7	
Sojat ...	35,187	14,401	49,588	50,881 8	18,939	69,820 8	
Pali ...	25,897	7,546	33,443	22,646	5,426	28,072	
Jalore ...	21,561	5,151	26,712	18,706	4,801	23,507	
Bhinmal ...	15,610	1,801	17,411	15,600	1,507	17,107	
Sanchore ...	13,804	672	14,476	7,404	601	8,005	
Pachbhadra ...	12,275	1,217	13,492	15,082	822	15,904	
Siwana ...	5,238	558	5,796	4,218	534	4,752	
Didwana ...	12,530	6,509	19,039	11,054	5,533	16,587	
Marote ...	3,937 3	3,311	7,248 3	3,304 3	2,481	5,785 3	
Nawa ...	.....	3,301	3,301	.....	2,701	2,701	
Jaswantgurh ...	.....	664	664	.....	520	520	
Total ...	6,68,927 13	65,563	7,34,490 13	6,23,611 6	59,542	6,83,153 6	

Hukamnámá.

The Jagir mutation fee realized by the Hawala Department during the year fell down to ~~Rs~~ 9,770 as against 21,681 of the previous year.

Court of Wards.

The department was under the direct control and able supervision of the Musahib Ala. The land revenue was as usual under the charge of the Hawala Superintendent. At the close of last year, there were 8 estates under the management of the Court of Wards; to which 3 more were added during the year.

The statement overleaf shows the income and expenditure of these estates.

Court of Wards.

Number.	Names of Minors.	Balance in hand.				Receipt.				Expenditure.					Balance in Hand.				Remarks.
		Deposit in *Khasi* Peti.	Deposit in Treasury.	Cash in hand.	Total.	Sambat year 1894-95.	Received as loan.	Taken as loan.	Total	Personal expenditure.	Given to *Bohras*.	Given as loan.	Debt liquidated.	Total.	Deposit in *Khasi* Peti.	Cash in Treasury.	Cash in hand.	Total.	
1	M. Daulat Singhji ...	10,000	1,000	7,796 7 6	18,796 7 6	17,992 1 6	3,500	...	40,288 9 0	8,843 4 0	...	...	...	8,843 4 0	10,000	1,000	20,445 5 0	31,445 5 0	
2	R. R. Bheron Singhji ...	10,706	...	3,518 10 9	14,224 14 9	4,144 6 0	...	...	18,369 0 9	4,771 6 0	...	...	...	4,771 6 0	10,706	...	2,891 10 9	13,597 10 9	
3	R. R. Bishan Singhji ...	...	...	5,748 5 0	5,748 5 0	1,214 0 0	...	...	6,962 5 0	3,252 9 9	...	...	...	3,252 9 9	...	...	3,709 11 3	3,709 11 3	
4	R. R. Fateh Singhji ...	...	...	2,356 7 0	2,356 7 0	2,333 8 0	...	...	4,689 15 0	2,522 12 0	1,500	...	...	4,022 12 0	...	...	667 3 0	667 3 0	
5	Rana Zorawar Singh ...	...	...	90 3 3	90 3 3	6,876 0 0	...	1,480	8,446 3 3	4,429 9 0	...	...	4,015	8,444 9 0	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	
6	Thakur of Gundoj ...	...	2,750	7,141 8 9	9,891 8 9	1,2802 12 3	515	...	23,209 5 0	7,135 13 9	192	1,480	...	8,807 13 9	...	2,750	11,651 7 3	14,401 7 3	
7	Do. Bankli ...	...	...	553 7 0	553 7 0	3,105 0 6	...	...	3,658 7 6	2,794 2 9	701-15-6	...	...	3,496 2 5	...	...	162 5 3	162 5 3	
8	Do. Balona ...	...	...	1,515 5 6	1,515 5 6	998 6 6	...	...	2,513 12 0	524 0 0	...	...	...	524 0 0	...	...	1,989 12 0	1,989 12 0	
9	Do. Mandli ...	...	...	...	...	601	...	...	601 0 0	165 8 0	300	...	...	465 8 0	...	...	135 8 0	135 8 0	
10	Do. Dudor ...	...	...	...	...	638	...	...	638 0 0	... 0 0	...	...	...	... 0 0	...	...	638 0 0	638 0 0	
11	Do. Barkana ...	...	...	...	...	2,707 12 3	...	...	2,707 12 3	464 0 0	1,500	...	...	1,964 0 0	...	...	743 12 3	743 12 3	
	Total ...	20,706	3,750	28,720 6 9	53,176 6 9	53,412 15 0	4,015	1,480	1,12,084 5 9	34,903 1 3	4,193-15-6	1,480	4,015	44,592 0 9	20,706	3,750	43,036 5 0	67,492 5 0	

JASWANT SAMANI

This is a splendid and magnificent embankment, constructed for irrigation purposes. The revenue is realized by Munshi Shubh Lal, Assistant Engineer.

The revenue derived from Jaswant Sagar and the Hawala villages, placed under the Hakim of Bilara has gradually increased from the gross average revenue of the last 8 years (from S. 1941 to 1948) which comes up to Rs 73,830, as will appear from an extract of the statement, submitted by him.

Year.	Gross Revenue of the current year.	Gross Revenue derived from Jaswant Sagar.	Total.	Surplus above the average.
1892-93 ...	79,268 ...	19,173 ...	89,441 ...	5,438
1893-94 ...	81,490 ...	42,569 ...	1,24,059 ...	60,220
1894-95 ...	85,391 ...	51,748 ...	1,37,139 ...	60,509

CHAPTER VI.

Customs Department.

Control.

This Department continued to flourish under the able superintendence of Singhi Suraj Mull and general control of Maharaj Zalim Singh.

With a view to simplify and improve the system of the customs' collections along the Railway lines, the management of the same was from the beginning of the year transferred from the Railway authorities to the Superintendent of customs.

Revenue.

The net actual revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 12,14,778 as against 10,04,645 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,10,132. The principal increase being under opium, *gur*, sugar, piece goods, groceries, *ghi* and wool, while minor increase arises under almost every other item of the tariff and the whole may be ascribed to a prosperous year, during which the consumption of luxuries was somewhat greater than before.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,87,191 as against 1,65,681 in the previous year, showing an excess of Rs. 21,510, of which some 20,000 were due to larger imports of Jaisalmere opium and the remainder to the augmentation of the customs staff, under the circumstances, mentioned above.

Changes in Tariff.

The following changes were made in the tariff during the year, under report.

The levy of duty on sweetmeats imported as a present on occasions of marriages, &c., abolished.

Import duty on "Rakhi" present and other *bona fide* gifts, abolished.

Import duty of Rs. 12 per cent. imposed on all foreign silver coins, not current in Marwar and imported for coining purposes.

The Mallani Jagirdars of Jasol, Chohtan, Setrao and Siyani were allowed to share with certain other Mallani Jagirdars, a rebate in the 10 per 100 sheep and goats duty.

Import and export duty on all *bonâ fide* cattle transactions at the newly established Trevor Fair at Jodhpur, remitted for the next 4 years.

The search of *bonâ fide* marriage parties by the customs' authorities abolished.

The levy of export duty on the forest produce of the Raipur Thikana abolished.

An import duty as per tariff rates imposed on all goods, imported for the use of Sardar Rissala.

Comparative Statement showing the Revenue of the Marwar Customs Department for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

No.	Article.	1893-94.			1894-95.			Remarks.
1	Opium	1,48,923	13	0	2,14,840	8	9	
2	*Gur*	1,38,888	4	6	1,61,636	8	3	
3	*Chini Khand* ...	1,02,450	12	9	1,23,576	13	0	
4	*Musri do.* ...	35,473	10	9	30,013	0	3	
5	Fine Cloth ...	1,37,022	11	6	2,11,872	14	0	
6	Coarse do. ...	5,784	3	9	8,517	2	6	
7	Woolen do. ...	1,152	4	0	1,576	11	9	
8	*Kirana*	74,394	13	6	1,14,456	12	3	
9	Metals	17,537	13	6	20,441	0	0	
10	Ivory	11,574	13	9	12,806	8	0	
11	Lace	11,733	6	9	16,914	13	9	
12	*Pashmina* ...	5,378	11	9	4,868	10	3	
13	Cotton	9,604	5	9	13,292	14	3	
14	Wool	34,210	3	6	60,060	13	9	
15	Dressed Hides ...	3,013	3	6	6,212	0	6	
16	*Ghi*	17,068	5	3	30,548	15	0	
17	Oil	6,795	1	0	6,184	6	0	
18	Raw Hides ...	3,470	2	6	8,602	10	9	
19	*Til*	77,533	7	9	82,214	9	9	
20	*Moara*	23,241	13	9	15,522	2	3	
21	Rice	18,802	1	6	22,951	7	9	
22	Tobacco ...	51,079	13	3	59,782	9	3	
23	*Bardana* ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
24	*Sarson*	3,710	10	9	9,012	2	0	
25	Indigo	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
26	Fruits	5,356	11	0	6,444	7	0	
27	*Ganja and Charas* ...	753	7	9	704	15	0	
28	Soda	13	10	0	.....	...	...	
29	Anise seed ...	2,150	8	9	4,000	0	6	
30	Cotton seed ...	5,143	2	9	6,934	13	9	
31	Timber... ...	11,394	13	3	14,147	7	3	
32	Animals ...	68,259	7	3	75,326	7	3	
33	Miscellaneous ...	1,14,633	11	9	44,459	2	7	
....	Cash	10,887	5	2	9,925	15	5	
	Total ...	11,57,437	9	8	13,97,849	6	9	
	Superintendent's Office	12,902	10	4	3,425	1	7	
	Loans	.....	...	...	868	1	9	
	Grand Total ...	11,70,340	4	0	14,02,142	10	1	

Comparative Statement showing the expenditure of the Marwar Customs Department for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

No.	Particulars.	1893-94.			1894-95.			Remarks.
	Cost of collection.							
1	Pay of establishments	86,908	10	0	86,906	14	6	
2	Office Expenditure or contingencies ...	1,617	2	1	1,936	3	3	
3	Carpetting, &c.	76	9	6	97	14	3	
4	Postage and Messengers ...	719	0	9	866	6	9	
5	Travelling Expenses and Rents ...	856	15	9	1,221	7	0	
6	Stationery, and Oil	399	4	3	446	6	3	
7	Rewards to Informers	2,649	12	10	1,876	3	6	
8	Construction and repairs of *Thanas* ...	1,410	0	5	2,245	2	3	
9	Discount or *Hundawan*	491	9	7	731	3	6	
10	Printing forms, &c.	912	6	3	683	15	6	
11	Charitable grants	28	2	0	33	0	0	
12	Miscellaneous including scales and weights	812	10	7	1,416	9	1	
	Total ...	96,882	4	0	98,461	5	10	
	Compensation.							
1	To Kuchawan on account of *mapa* ...	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	
2	„ Ghanerao	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	
3	„ Mahamandar	3,217	0	0	3,217	0	0	
4	„ M. R. Kishore Singhji ...	4,200	0	0	3,500	0	0	
5	„ Minda	710	0	0	*1,136	0	0	* Including arrears.
6	Charitable grants to Mahajans ...	3,757	0	0	3,756	15	9	
7	Chhadami Compensation to Chopasni	3,750	0	0	3,750	0	0	
	Total ...	38,634	0	0	38,359	15	9	
	Remissions on Goods.							
1	To Malani Jagirdars	12,253	2	0	12,987	8	9	
2	„ Marwar Sirdars	2,670	1	6	3,402	5	3	
	Total ...	14,923	3	6	16,389	14	0	
	Refunds.							
1	To Jaisalmere on account of opium	13,495	9	9	33,279	13	3	
2	„ Miscellaneous	1,746	5	9	700	8	0	
	Total ...	15,241	15	6	33,980	5	3	
	Total Expenses Rs. ...	1,65,681	7	0	1,87,191	8	10	
	Amount remitted to Treasury ...	10,04,645	10	0	12,14,778	3	9	
	Loans	13	3	0	172	1	6	
	Grand Total Rs. ...	11,70,340	4	0	14,02,142	10	1	

CHAPTER VII.

Forest Department.

Control.

Pundit Gokal Das, Superintendent of the Forest Department continued to perform his duties satisfactorily. Lala Lachman Das, a Marwari youth, who was sent to Dehra Dun, to attend the Forest class, returned successful and was appointed Assistant Superintendent.

This Department publishes a separate report.

General.

With a view to further develope the Forest Conservancy, an important reform, was introduced. 16 Forests covering an area of about 70 square miles were closed to the cutting of green timber, to which the right holders did not raise any objection, as the adjoining forests were kept open for them at convenient distances.

The revised list of right-holders, referred to in the last report was published in the " Marwar Gazette " for the information of the public and widely circulated.

The rules in vogue regarding the grant of Forest produce to the right-holders and the Criminal Tribes were slightly altered, mostly in favour of the cultivators.

Forest area.

The area under Forest conservancy was increased by 8 square miles as the Ghanerao Forests were also placed under the Darbar management during the year. The reserved area including 13 square miles of Raipur and 8 square miles of Ghanerao rose to 294 square miles. The proposal for the conservation of Jaitaran and Parbatsar Forests and the scheme of extending the operation of the Forest Law to Jaswantpura Pergana are still under the consideration of the Darbar.

Compensation.

The compensation of forests was granted to all the Jagirdars except Bagri, Jujawan and Kantalia, owing to their careiessness in supplying accounts and proofs in support of their extravagant claims.

Boundaries.

All the pillars have been white washed and are being plotted over the village maps. The exact area of each Forest will thereby be easily ascertained and the encroachments will also be completely checked.

Protection and Improvement.

The Superintendent reports favourably of the behaviour of the criminal tribes. The Grassias of Nana and Bera did not break any fresh land for cultivation; but they continued to graze goats on the reserved area.

Breaches of Forest rules.

131 cases were compounded by the Superintendent against 130 of the previous year. 8 cases were sent to the Hakumats, which together with 7 pending from the last year, gave a total of 15, of which 12 were disposed of; punishments having been awarded in 9, and 3 dismissed for want of proof.

The following memo: compares the number of cattles impounded during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Year.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Goats.	Others.	Total.
1893-94	142	828	1,376	79	2,425
1894-95	164	493	2,431	86	3,174

Fires.

Out of 1,74,720 acres attempted only 1,124 acres were burnt.

Grass and Fodder.

The grass and fodder was abundant. The right-holders had wisely availed themselves of the concessions, granted to them and stored a greater quantity of grass than what they had done in former years.

Reproductions.

The natural and artificial reproductions are steadily improving. The bamboos kalms established themselves in most of the ravines and Babul sowing was also encouraging.

Roads and Chowkies.

The cart-tracks were laid out in Nana, and Shiryari Forests and Forest chowkies were built at Bijapur, Sadri, Desuri, Kot, Jujawa, Phulad and Jinjari.

Disposal of the Forest produce.

Fuel, charcoal, and *dhaw* Dandas are stored in Jodhpur Depot for the public sale; but the importation of Salar planks was stopped, there being no demand for the same; grass is however stocked at Johan, Shiryari and Bada Gudha.

Financial results.

The revenue of this Department has shown an elasticity to increase. While the expenditure rose from 12,337 to 14,424, there was more than a corresponding increase in the revenue, which aggregated to Rs. 24,764 against Rs. 16,372 of the year before, thus giving a surplus of Rs. 4,035.

The expenditure excludes Rs. 3,350 paid direct as forest compensation and Rs. 1,260 incurred in the training of the students at the Forest school at Dehra Dun.

Arboriculture at Jodhpur.

The area of plantations was increased by 48 acres; and 11,700 new trees were planted during the year.

The mango plants at Bada Bhakar, Balsamand and along the Mandor road are reported to be in a thriving condition. The bamboos raised from seeds and planted at Balsamand are said to be doing well. The receipts and charges under this head were 1,573 and 18,938 respectively.

CHAPTER VIII.

Salt and Abkari Departments.

Management.

Pancholi Mukand Chand continued to ably superintend both of these revenue yielding departments under the direct control of the Mahkma Khas.

SECTION I.

Salt.

Outturn of edible salt.

2,49,000 maunds of duty free salt are, according to the Treaty, annually received from the various salt sources, given below; of which 28,293 maunds lapsed during the year and 10,000 maunds were not taken delivery of; so that the total outturn of the year was 2,10,707 maunds as under :—

From Pachbhadra	...	1,42.500	out	of	1,50,000
,, Didwana	...	43,408	,,	,,	60,000
,, Phalodi	...	10,799	,,	,,	15,000
Sambhar and Nawa allotments		14,000	,,	,,	14,000
For *Khasa Rasora* from Pachbhadra		*nil*	out	of	10,000
	Total	2,10,707	,,	,,	2,49,000

12,000 *maunds* referred to in last year's report was also taken delivery of; the grand total being 2,22,707 *maunds*, out of which 2,07,185 *maunds* were disposed of, leaving a balance of 15,522 *maunds* at the close of the year. 15,263 *maunds* out of the old stock of 3,20,376 *maunds* were also sold, the total quantity remaining unsold was, therefore, 3,20,635 *maunds*.

Sale proceeds from edible salt.

The gross revenue derived from the duty free salt, received during the year, aggregated to Rs. 5,08,038; of which the actual receipts came up to Rs. 4,71,126. The sale proceeds from the salt, in stock, amounted to Rs. 38,816.

Khari salt.

The manufacture of *Khari* salt having been tentatively stopped, the balance in stock remained 24,664 *maunds*, of which 2,727 *maunds* were disposed of, at a price of Rs. 5,565, thus leaving 21,937 *maunds* in stock when the year closed.

Arrears.

A sum of Rs. 54,140 was realized out of Rs. 98,566 shown as outstanding arrears in the last report, leaving Rs 44,426 which together with Rs. 36,912 being the arrears from the sale of salt, sold during the year, under report, gave a total of Rs. 81,338, of which Rs 72,887 are to be realized from the salt traders and Rs. 8,491 are to be credited to the department.

Revenue and expenditure.

The total sum, realized from the sale of the salt, both edible and *Khari* as well as from the recovery of arrears rose from 5,45,560 to 5,69,648, out of which a sum of Rs. 5,59,446 against 5,34,876 was remitted to the Durbar Treasury. The balance of Rs. 10,093 was expended under different heads. The establishment charges, however, were as under :—

Debitable to edible salt.		
Debitable to khari salt	...	4,344
Sadar establishment charges	...	1,302
Pergana „ „	...	1,476
Total	...	7,122

Price and duty of Salt.

The Durbar duty of two Rupees and 6½ annas remained unchanged, but the price of salt per *maund* was four annas at Nawa and Sambhar, 3 annas at Phalodi, 1½ annas at Pachbhadra and one anna at Didwana.

Durbar salt shops.

The number of salt shops in which paid agency is employed for the sale of Durbar Treaty salt was 13 as during the last year.

Saltpetre.

26 licenses were granted for the manufacture of saltpetre. The fee derived from the licenses, amounted to Rs. 366½ while 681½ *maunds* of saltpetre were manufactured during the year, under retrospect.

Illicit removal of Khari Salt.

No illicit manufacture or serious removal of natural formation was noticed during the year, but 9 cases of petty removals were reported; which with 9 pending from the close of the preceding year, gave a total of 18 for disposal, of which 11 were disposed of.

Abkari Department.

Amalgamation

For administrative convenience both the Hawala and Jagir excise departments were amalgamated during the year.

Stills and Licensed shops

The number of stills and licensed shops was considerably reduced, in as much as that at the end of the year, their number stood as under:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Stills ...	304	151
Licensed shops...	338	138

The total receipts from 3,434½ villages (Jagir 3,005⅓ and Hawala 429⅙) wherein 121 *pattas* were granted, amounted to Rs. 76,508-12-0 as below.

Jagir	...	...	... 60,191-5-0
Hawala	...	...	... 16,317-7-0

During the year, a contract for the sale of hemp-drugs (*ganja*, *bhang* and *charas)* was also given, which realized an income of Rs. 1,166.

A sum of Rs. 66,310 was remitted to the treasury; while the working expenses with other incidental charges aggregated to Rs. 10,119 being 13 percentum of the total revenue.

Sadar distillery of Jodhpur.

Seth Nimgi continued to hold the contract. There were 976 distillations during the year.

	Distillations (Bottles)	Sold (Bottles)	Price
Asa ...	... 8,590¼	8,350$\frac{9}{16}$	11,426-11-9
Dubara ...	... 7,577	6,650¼	4,437-7-0
Chhata ...	... 87,140	85,183⅝	42,591-13-0
Total ...	... 1,03,307	1,01,084$\frac{1}{16}$	58,451-15-9

Ruling price.

The ruling price of *Asa* liquor was slightly raised to prevent smuggling, but that of *Dubara* and *Chhata* remained the same.

Tazimi Sardars.

The number of *Tazimi* Jagirdars, who enjoy the privilege of having one still of their own and to whom in addition to the old *abkari* income of their estates, half the Durbar profits are conceded as compensation was the same as last year *viz.*, 91.

The total of such compensations aggregated to Rs. 9,438.

Breach of Abkari rules.

The year commenced with 12 cases on the file, and 32 were newly instituted. 27 were disposed of. Of which 9 were dismissed for want of proof. In the remaining 18 cases fines were imposed and confiscations were effected which respectively amounted to Rs. 17 and 51-8. A sum of Rs. 55-5 was however awarded as rewards to the detectives.

CHAPTER IX.

Mint.

General.

During the year, under report 3,082⅛ gold *mohurs*, 4,40,344 *Bijeshahi* and 3,996 copper coins were struck in all the 3 mints of Jodhpur, Nagore and Pali. The total realizations aggregated to Rs. 34,386 and the expenditure to 24,206.. A sum of Rs. 21,635 was remitted to the Durbar Treasury.

Jodhpur.

In this mint 3,082¼ gold *mohurs* and 27,215 *Bijeshahi* rupees were struck. The receipts amounted to 17,676 against 26,322 of the preceding year. The total expenses of the mint however amounted to Rs. 1,418.

Pali. In the Pali mint 1,18,474 *Bijeshahi* and 3,996 copper coins were coined. The realizations amounted to 3,045 and the expenses to Rs. 3,361.

Nagore. It coined 44,655 Rupees of *Bijeshahi* currency only. The income and expenditure were Rs. 3,196 and 590 respectively.

Kuchawan mint. It is a mint worked by the Thakar of Kuchawan by the permission of the Durbar. During the year 15,316 *Iktisinda* were coined.

The *Iktisinda* contains an alloy of 35·5 per cent. and is $\frac{38}{41}$ of a British Indian standard tola. It is 4·5 per cent. less in weight than the *Bijeshahi*.

CHAPTER X.

Railway and Public Works Department.

W. Home Esquire, Superintending Engineer, continued to manage the Jodhpur-Bickaneer Railway and the Durbar's Public Works Department with his characteristic ability, zeal and frugality. At the recommendation of the Durbar, the Government of India was pleased to sanction an increment to Mr. Home's pay which was consequently raised from Rs. 1,100 to 1,350.

This department publishes a separate report of its own—an abstract of which is given below:—

SECTION I.

Railway.

A.—Capital Works.

The expenditure on Merta Road—Kuchawan Road Section was as follows:—

Ballast and Permanent way	...	...	**—54,990**
Stations and buildings	...	...	450
Rolling stock	...	...	**—92,754**
Suspense ...	...	...	**—50,145**
		Total ...	**—87,450**

While on Jodhpur to Bickaneer frontier section it was

Ballast and Permanent way	...	...	3,884
Stations and buildings	...	...	3,549
Rolling stock ...	...		**—45,164**
		Total ...	**—37,781**

The expenditure during the year on the whole line was therefore —**1,25,181,** thus reducing the original cost to 38,45,132 against an estimate of 39,48,902 as per memo. given below:—

Estimate.	Section.	Total expenditure up to end of March 1895.
15,08,000	Merta Road Kuchawan Road section	14,15,967
24,40,902	Nagore Section.	24,29,165

The transactions during the year were chiefly adjustments made on receipt of the final accounts of money paid to the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway for materials and rolling stock. The original capital accounts have however now been closed.

The new approach to Marwar Junction was completed at a cost of Rs. 40,685 against an estimate of 37,932, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,309.

The excess is ascribed to the fact that the value of some old permanent way materials is still to be credited.

The four new engines and brake-vans were delivered by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at a cost of Rs. 1,31,068 being Rs. 2,860 less than the estimate.

	Rs.
Refunded by Rajputana-Malwa Railway unexpended balance	**-6,735**
Expenditure during the year ...	3,875
Total ...	**-2,860**

A sum of Rs 79,152 was paid to the Government telegraph department for construction of the telegraph line from Jodhpore to the Bickaneer frontier and from Merta Road to Kuchaman Road.

The staff at Pali had hitherto been accommodated in a Durbar building near the Railway Station. As this was required for other purposes, new quarters have been erected at a cost of Rs 2,274 against an estimate of Rs 3,397.

B.—Revenue.

The gross receipts of Rs 9,97,500 were realized at a cost of Rs 4,28,200 leaving a net profit of Rs 5,69,300 being 8·87 per cent of the capital cost.

The receipts during the months of April, May, June and July is said to have been largely increased by an adnormal traffic in salt from Pachbhadra owing to a failure in the Sambhar supply. Large quantities were however

made at the latter source last hot weather and the Pachbhadra traffic is reported to have fallen again to its usual amount.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts for the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Coaching	3,78,987	4,50,560	+71,573
Goods	5,41,596	5,34,409	**-7,187**
Miscellaneous	21,143	12,531	**-8,612**
Total ...	9,41,726	9,97,500	+55,774

The working expenses were as follows:—

	Rs
A.—Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations	1,38,408
B.—Locomotive Expenses	1,72,320
C.—Carriage and Wagon Expenses ...	13,760
D.—Traffic Expenses	55,506
E.—General Charges	36,914
G.—Special and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	11,292
Total ...	4,28,200

ESTABLISHMENT—

The establishment charges amounting to Rs. 16,343 were made up as under.—

	Rs.
Pay and Travelling Allowance of Engineer	1,887
Do. of Assistant Engineer and his Klassis ...	5,086
Overseers, Sub-Overseers and Klassis ...	7,931
Office Establishment	1,172
Miscellaneous	267
Total ...	16,343

The Establishment consists of:—

Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway, pay and travelling allowance ...	...	Rs.	726	($\frac{1}{3}$ portion.) per mensem	
1 Assistant Engineer	...	,,	280		,,
1 Overseer ...	...	,,	105		,,
1 Do. ...	...	,,	100		,,
1 Do. ...	...	,,	90		,,
1 Sub-Overseer ...	...	,,	72		,,
1 Do. ...	...	,,	70		,,
1 Do. ...	...	,,	50		,,

The total cost of works executed being Rs. 5,01,371, the establishment charges come to 3 26 per cent of the same.

Beside this, there are			Rs.	
Police Inspector, sepoys and sowars		...	5,361	per annum.
Dak Bungalow servants	...	...	492	,,
Pay of cashier	...	...	574	,,
Pay of Telegraph instructor	...	...	397	,,
Pay of H. H.'s Trolly men	...	...	512	,,

A sum of Rs. 1,784 was however realized, being the rents of dak Bungalow and post office buildings.

ICE AND SODA WATER FACTORY.

The gross receipts were Rs. 9,100 and working expenses Rs. 8,335 leaving a profit of Rs. 765.

During the year 1,825 *maunds* of ice were made, and 1,449 *maunds* were sold, the balance of 376 *maunds* represented wastage.

2,501 dozens of aerated waters were sold.

BUILDINGS AT THE RESIDENCY.

Quarters were built for the Mir Munshi and Malani Munshies, Naib Vakil, Native Doctor and Chaprassis.

A house and Treasury for the Vakil are now being built.

Electric bells were fitted in all rooms in the Residency, and a water pipe was laid to it from the station supply pipe, which comes from Balsamand.

BUILDINGS AT RAIKABAGH.

The old stables having been ordered to be replaced by more substantial ones having free ventilation, a large series of blocks were pulled down and two new ones are being built, each containing 15 loose boxes with a verandah in front, and an upper storey for accommodating syces, saddlery and stores. The buildings which are nearly finished are estimated to cost Rs. 13,853 which works out to Rs. 462 per stable. A sum of Rs. 6,353 was expended during the year. The Durbar proposes gradually replacing all the old stables which are in a dilapidated condition.

Four sets of latrines each consisting of 21 units were erected, at a cost of Rs. 2,058 against the estimate of Rs. 3033. They are made of corrugated iron attached to stone posts.

A shed for carriages consisting of 28 units each $20\frac{1}{2}' \times 11'$, was built at a cost of Rs. 6,168, against an estimate of Rs. 6,212.

Other works at Raikabag being:—

Estimate.	Work.	Expenditure during 1894-95.			Total expenses up to 31st March 1895.
Fern house	...	300	...	...	1,315
Compound Jodhpur Palace		8	...	...	2,268
499	Sentry Box	480	...	...	480

BARRACKS.

Barracks of a superior and ornamental description built for the Jodha Squadron of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment were nearly ready by the end of the year. The horses of this squadron which are all of a good class are each to have a loose box while the *Sawars* are to be accommodated in the upper storeys of blocks built at intervals in the lines.

Their cost amounted to Rs. 36,796 against the estimate of Rs. 30,677.

CHOPASNI TANK.

This tank was ready as regards its dam, by the rains, to hold water to a depth of 15 feet, a temporary overflow having been arranged at that height. The sluices however had not been fixed when the first rain fell, which was a month earlier than usual. Eight feet of water came in with the first rain, and it had to be pumped out to admit of the sluices being fixed. Subsequently the tank again filled to a depth of 13 feet but 2 feet were let out to enable the workmen to get at the approach to the sluice chamber, which was not ready.

There is some leakage from this tank which as far as can be ascertained goes through crevices in a small rocky hill to the west of the main *bandh*. Even this leakage, it is hoped, will be stopped by a small side *bandh*.

It has however been decided to have the dam 5 feet lower than originally designed by Mr. Home.

The masonry corewall was completed to the final height of 39 feet and earthwork is done up to about 23 feet and will be ready for the rains. The total cost of the work till the close of the year had been Rs. 1,37,800 out of the estimated sum of Rs. 2,07,751, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 79,897.

It is at too low a level to admit of the water running through by gravitation.

The Durbar however has put in hand the construction of a canal from the Kailana tank to the city and Rai-ka-bagh at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,36,613.

JASWANT SAMAND, LATE BILARA BUNDH.

It was practically completed, there remained only a little earthwork and coping to be done and the waste weir to be excavated, which latter is expected to be ready by the rains.

The waste weir will be 700 feet long, and another 300 feet long was made at a height of 4 feet above the main one to provide for very high floods, the top of the dam is 6 feet above the latter.

The irrigation canals were all far enough advanced to deliver water for the autumn sowings, and neared completion by the close of the year.

Comparatively little water came into the tank this year as it only filled to a depth of 27 feet or one foot less than last year, while no water came into it after the end of June.

The memo : given below shows the total cost up to date :—

Estimate.	Work.	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1895.
13,18,253	Jaswant Samand	1,06,484	7,74,543
46,733	Left Canal ...	8,373	25,224
49,208	Bhavi Canal ...	8,040	44,744

There will be a saving on the estimate for the tank of about Rs. 5,00,000 chiefly under the head of masonry and earth work, which is principally due to the fact that the dams have been made 10 feet lower than were estimated for, the height of overflow above river bed level being 40 instead of 50 feet.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S BUNGALOW AT JASWANTPURA.

A large bungalow is being built for His Highness on the top of Jaswantpura hill, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 35,096; of which Rs. 21,062 have already been laid out.

The walls are of stone masonry and the roof of carrugated iron covered with tiles and backed with deal planking.

The building will, it is hoped, be ready for the hot weather.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC WORKS.

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1895.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	.....	GARDENS—		
	.....	Paota Garden...	3,100	
	.....	Raikabag	8,480	
	.....	Road Trees	680	
		ROADS—		
2	.....	Repairs to Jodhpore roads ...	8,455	
3	3,266	New road from Ry. Station to Residency	60	2,708
4	1,421	New road from Ry. Station to Jalori Gate	1,657	1,657
5	2,405	Kucha road from Rai-ka-Bagh to Balsamand	690	
6	.....	Repairs to Jaswantpura road ...	1,283	
7	5,815	Road from Maharaj Kunwar's Bungalow to Shekhawatjee's tank ...	400	
8	2,570	Road from Chawni to Shekhawatjee's tank	2,305	
		WATER-LIFT TO FORT—		
9	.....	Working	1,655	
10	4,023	Raising the dam of the Ranisar *Bundh*	4,113	
11	5,950	Canal to feed the Ranisar Bundh ...	2,852	
		JODHPORE JAILS—		
12	84,974	Main buildings	2,261	73,731
13	11,157	Division wall, Godown, &c. ...	582	6,603
14	2,232	Compound for garden	1,420	1,420
15	12,110	Hospital	8,206	8,206
16	7,000	Shutters	8	6,301
17	4,828	Gate and office	71	3,102
18	12,967	Daroga's house and entrance gate ...	5,300	5,300
19	420	Piping	394	

Serial No.	Estimate	Name of Work.	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1895.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		NEW RESIDENCY—		
20	1,090	Tent godown	846	1,046
21	5,304	Malani Munshi's quarters ...	4,262	5,262
22	3,253	Mir Munshi's quarters	2,177	2,777
23	.....	Repairs and petty works ...	1,363	.....
24	.....	Fowl house	555	670
25	3,472	Treasury and Vakil's house ...	3,350	3,350
26	9,784	Piping and Miscellaneous works ...	6,420	6,420
27	.....	Naib Vakil's house and godown ...	600	600
28	.....	Cow shed	541	.....
29	3,427	Doctor's quarters	2,095	2,695
30	2,133	Chaprasis' houses	229	1,871
31	177	Road to Head Clerk's house ...	148	.....
		RATANADA TANK—		
32	8,732	Excavating	10,936	10,936
33	15,467	Canal to feed the Ratanada Tank ...	8,283	8,283
		RATANADA—		
34	30,677	Alterations to barracks ...	36,796	36,796
35	561	Salotri's house	422	422
36	5,362	Race course and polo grounds ...	6,035	.....
37	416	Horse jumping wall	329	.....
38	2,416	Floor in Musahib Ala's bungalow ...	3,585	3,585
39	.....	Cheetur Palace	2,098	13,322
40	2,250	Alterations to Hospital... ...	619	619
41	468	Grain Store	194	.....
42	15,520	Additions and alterations to Maharaj Kunwar's bungalow	11,232	11,232

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1895.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
43	10,256	Stables to Maharaj Kunwar's bungalow	5,000	
44	2,429	Doctor's quarters	700	
45	.....	Additions and alterations to Musahib Ala's bungalow	1,644	
46	.....	Platforms for wooden bungalows ...	1,200	
		KAIM KHANI RISALA—		
47	2,008	Armorer's shop	55	1,991
48	7,443	Hospital	2,690	6,006
49	427	Veranda to Armorer's shop ...	246	
		ABU BUNGALOWS—		
50	.....	Repairs	1,094	... ..
51	1,284	Repairs to Vakil's house ...	1,263	.....
52	277	Punchayat house	260	269
53	1,032	Jeysalmere house	1,032	...
54	.....	Sheep shed	661	.....
		HOSPITALS—		
55	1,379	Repairs	1,297	...
56	3,965	Nagore Hospital	2,554	...
		GENERAL OFFICES, JODHPORE.—		
57	7,070	Compound and Gates ...	2,009	8,575
58	1,168	Whitewashing, &c. ...	765	...
		AT PALI—		
59	8,886	Stables	8,463	8,463
60	2,095	Daroga's house	2,378	2,378
		MISCELLANEOUS--		
61	2,241	Compound to Powta	712	...
62	...	House for Cashier	172	...

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1895.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
63	...	Telephone between Mr. Harji Singh's Bungalow and Kucheries and electric bells in Residency	329	715
64	315	Lowering Jagut Sagar ...	349	349
65	4,897	Enclosure to pig-sticking ground ...	2,532	3,698
66	2,593	Repairs to Chopra canal ...	2,028	2,028
67	1,500	Post Office Merta Road ...	7	1,189
68	...	Repairs to miscellaneous buildings at Jodhpore ...	1,878	...
69	...	Repairs to *bundhs* and canals, Jodhpore	1,560	...
70	1,035	Compound to Doctor Sommerville's bungalow ...	695	...
71	3,750	Customs' quarters on line ...	345	2,847
72	1,180	Piping at Jodhpore Fort ...	962	962
73	...	Latrines „ „ ...	119	...
74	...	Tramway at Desuri ...	450	450
75	1,035	Additions and alterations to Balsamand Bungalow ...	1,033	...
76	581	Bath room to the Ry. Manager's bungalow	637	...
77	1,36,613	Kailana canal ...	22,275	22,275
78	1,830	Dressing ground for fair at Balsamand	870	...
79	200	Repairs to Sojati Gate ...	198	...
80	692	Repairs to Juswant College ...	659	...
81	1,183	Repairs to Lalsagar Mahals ...	846	...
82	8,988	Dining room at Marwar Junction ...	5,609	5,609
83	...	Repairs to Mahâraj Jeewan Singh's bungalow	1,000	...
84	...	Suspense	21,248	700

JODHPORE STATE.

Statement of roads in Jodhpore State for 1894-95.

LOCALITY.	Length in Miles on 31st March 1894.		Metalled Roads.		Unmetalled Roads.		Remarks.
	Unmetalled.	Matalled.	Constructions.	Maintenance.	Constructions.	Maintenance.	
		(a)					
About Jodhpore ...	2·00	26·75	4,422	8,455	.....	690	
About Pali	0·50					.....	
About Jaswantpura ...	9·00					1,283	
Sendra to Erinpura ...	96·00					.....	
Total ...	107·50	26·75	4,422	8,455	.....	1,973	

(a) Includes 2¼ miles constructed during the year.

CHAPTER XI.

Medical Department.

Control.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut. Col. T. Ffrench Mullen was the officiating Residency Surgeon during the year. Besides the professional skill and medical experience which he possessed, he had by his pleasing manners and free access earned the gratitude of many a people.

Registration.

The registration of births and deaths for the city of Jodhpur within the walls was commenced on the 1st January 1894. The memo. given below summarises the vital statistics, recorded during the year.

Births.	Males	...	691
	Females	...	562
	Total	...	1,253
Deaths	...	...	1,985.

The population of the town being 61,759 souls, the birth rate per thousand of population comes to 20·29 and death rate to 32·14. The latter is believed to be a pretty close approximation to the truth, but the former, as the Medical Officer remarks, seems to be very much below the actual number. Efforts however are being made to secure more efficient registration of births and it is hoped that the records of the next year will show an improvement in this respect.

Sanitation.

To improve the sanitary condition of the city, a Tramway for the removal of the city filth and refuse was at length formally decided upon by the Durbar, and the Manager Jodhpur-Bickaneer Railway was requested to forward proposals as to the direction which the line is to take and a probable estimate of cost.

The public latrines and baths are much frequented and are well looked after.

Dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries maintained by the Durbar was 15; a new dispensary having been opened at Falodi in September 1894.

A new dispensary will be opened early next year at Bali.

The new building for the dispensary at Nagore is almost completed.

The tabular statement summarises the work of the dispensaries during the year, and compares it with the figures of the two preceding years.

Years.	States.	Total No. of patients treated.	Operations performed.	
			Major.	Minor.
1892	Marwar and Mallani ...	66,072	277	3,673
1893	Do. ...	70,492	223	3,943
1894	Do. ...	71,939	192	4,181

The leading operators during 1894 were Ali Mardan Khan, Deputy Superintendent of dispensaries and vaccination, with 2 lithotomies and several tumours; and Hospital Assistant Batok Nath of the Hewson General Hospital three lithotomies, and two amputations; Hospital Assistant Futteh Mahomed of Jalore with 8 lithotomies and 5 amputations of limbs; Hospital Assistant Husmat Ali of Nawa with 3 lithotomies and one Podalic version; and Hospital Assistant Haribhai of Falodi with three lithotomies.

Prevailing diseases.

Malarial fever was prevalent much beyond the average in the Jodhpore city and in the Merta and Juswantpura districts. The ratio per cent of total treated to admission for malarial fevers varied in Marwar from 3·9, in Didwana dispensary, to 28·4 in Jodhpore city and to over 35 in the Merta and Juswantpura Dispensaries.

The average ratio for all Marwar and Mallani institutions (exclusive of Jodhpore Central Jail and Residency Hospital) was 23·3.

To relieve the immense amount of suffering caused by these fevers large supplies of quinine were furnished to the various Dispensaries, and in November 1894 quinine in 5 grain powders was supplied to each post office in these states for sale to the public, each post office having been given 2 packets of these powders (each packet containing 102 powders) as a permanent advance, for the cost of which the Post Masters were not held responsible. The cost of this issue to Marwar and Mallani was Rs. 219-12-9. Besides this free issue, packets were sent on payment to Bali and Nana post offices.

It is hoped that this experiment will prove in course of time more useful as the people learn how efficient and cheap is the remedy brought now to their doors.

The Fluoride treatment for ague cake spoken of in the last year's report was also continued during the year.

Expenditure.

1894.

The following statement shows the expenditure on the dispensaries of the states during

States.	Establishment.	Europe medicines &c.	Bazar medicines.	Diets.	Hospital medicines and contingencies.	Total recorded expenditure.		
						1894.	1893.	1892.
Marwar and Mallani ...	12,072	9,134	697	630	2,540	25,093	22,525	20,718

A considerable portion of the increased expenditure on dispensaries is said to be due to the fact that a new dispensary was opened in Falodi which was provided with a good supply of instruments and medicines.

The Medical Officer inspected nearly all the dispensaries and found them well supplied with instruments and medicines. The bills for Europe medicines, the same officer observes, are higher than would be the case if only dispensary patients had to be catered for. The royal families, the nobles and high officials of the State are supplied with medicines from the dispensaries, and so drugs and preparation of drugs which would not be of necessity in ordinary Dispensary practice, have to be kept in stock.

The allowances to the Medical Officer from Marwar and Mallani, and the payments to the Hospital Assistants' Reserve Fund do not appear in the above statement.

Besides the institutions supported by the Durbar there are four others, *viz*, the Salt Department dispensaries at Pachbhadra, Didwana and Bhatki and the Residency Hospital.

The following is a summary of work done in the dispensaries of the N. I. S. R. Department and the Residency Hospital.

Salt Dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated in 1894.	Operations.	
		Major.	Minor.
Pachbadra	1,003	19	20
Didwana	533		16
Bhatki	407		11
W. R. S. Recy, Hospital, Jodhpore ...	959		53

Concluding remarks.

The Medical Officer concludes his report with the following remarks. "I have this year as last to record my thanks for the promptitude and liberality shown by the Marwar Durbar in meeting any demands made upon it by me for assistance monetary or otherwise to secure the more efficient working of the Department under my charge."

Vaccination.

The following is an extract of the Vaccination Report, forwarded by Surgeon Colonel A. Adams, M. D., F. R. C. S., Medical Officer, Western Rajputana.

It is steadily and satisfactorily progressing in Marwar. 77 Vaccinators were employed during the year in Marwar and Mallani against 86 in the previous year. They performed 75,752 against 77,951 primary vaccinations, 99·26 against 98·60 per cent of which were successful.

The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was however greater, being 983·80 against 906·41 of the previous year, which gives 27 pies against 29 pies as the cost of each vaccinator.

The Superintendent, Dr. ffrench Mullen inspected 45 villages and 1,669 children, 99·10 per cent of whom are reported to have been properly vaccinated.

The Deputy Superintendent inspected 423 villages and 9,089 Vccinations 98· 64 per cent of whom are said to have been successfully performed.

The six Assistant Superintendents inspected 1,818 villages and 30,936 children, 97· 38 of whom are stated to have been well vaccinated.

CHAPTER XII.

Thuggi and Dacoity Department.

SECTION I.

GIRAI DEPARTMENT.

Personnel.

Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal continued to hold charge of this Department. He made tour in the 9 perganas and had an occasion to go in Jeypore and Tonk territories in search of the criminals.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of this department was the same as last year, being Rs. 8,964.

Heinous offences.

The number of dacoities showed an appreciable decrease but there was a slight increase in the number of highway robberies. The former fell from 13 to 8 ; and the latter rose from 31 to 55,

Out of these cases, none was attended with murder and grievous hurt ensued in two only.

The total number of 63 cases committed is thus arranged in proportion to the value, plundered.

Cases	in	which	the	loss	was	below	Rs.	50	...	15
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	100	...	19
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	200	...	13
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	400	...	7
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	800	...	4
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,600	...	4
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2,000	...	1

The total amount of property, plundered was however less than the preceding year, being of Rs. 14,344 against Rs. 15,484.

The appended memo. shows the number of cases arranged in order of dacoits concerned in them.

Highway Robberies.

11	Cases	are	said	to	have	been	committed	by	1	robber.
25	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	robbers.
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,
9	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	,,

Dacoities.

2	Dacoities	are	said	to	have	been	committed	by	5
1	Dacoity	is	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6
1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
2	Dacoities	are	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9
2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10

Of the 188 persons, who are said to have committed the heinous offences, which marked the total for the year, there are said to be 1 Jat, 1 Kangar, 2 Baories, 3 Minas, 3 Kaim Khanis, 3 Raibaries, 3 Rawats, 4 Sindhies, 4 Mohemedans, 14 Rajputs, 36 Bhils and 114 of unknown castes. It may however be mentioned that this number might have been grossly exaggerated as per plaintiffs' statement without any regard whether the offenders of the one case were concerned in the other.

In the elucidation of cases, and arrest of the offenders, the figures show comparatively better results.

13 against 8 cases were elucidated, 21 against 5 offenders were apprehended; and the amount of property recovered amounted to Rs. 1,718 against Rs. 969.

Approvers.

There were 16 approvers in Durbar service, and the cost of their maintenance came up to Rs. 860; no offender was released on security during the year.

SECTION II.

Settlement and supervision of the Criminal Tribes.

Control.

In consequence of the untimely death of Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh, this Department was placed under the charge of Mohta Bakhtawar Mull to control both the discipline and the settlement of the criminal tribes in Marwar. He was given two Assistants, one of them to look to the discipline and conduct of the Moghias and the other to providing them with land.

By this arrangement the friction and misunderstanding as also the anomaly that heretofore existed between the Sadar office and the Hawala Department, to whom was entrusted the settlement of the criminal tribes, was entirely dispensed with.

Expenditure.

The amalgamation thus effected, necessitated an increase in the expenditure, as the charges of the Hawala establishment were not included in the figures, given in the previous reports of the department. It consequently rose to Rs. 4,632.

The total amount of expenditure, laid out by the Darbar on the Colony Settlements of Dudorzor, Jaswantabad, Sojat Kasba, Sadri, Jaitaran and Juna Indla, aggregated to Rs. 4,970.

Baori Moharirs.

Three new Baori Moharirs whose appointments were sanctioned last year, were appointed, one at Pachbhadra, the other at Siwana and the 3rd for both Shergurh and Sankra.

Survey of the Land.

Five *amins*, employed to survey the land, held by the criminal tribes in Godwar, Nagore, Merta, Bilara and Jaitaran, surveyed 38,005 bighas of land, as appears from the accompanying statement.

Hakumat.	No. of villages.	Land surveyed during the year, in possession of the			
		Boaries.	Thories.	Sausis.	Total.
Bilara ...	37	5,210½	1,737½	451¼	7,399¼
Jaitaran ...	29	4,542½	2,571¼	...	7,113¾
Merta ...	89	8,223¼	3,474½	...	11,698¾
Nagore ...	39	3,695¾	8,698¼	...	11,794
Total ...	164	21,072	16,481½	451¼	38,005¾

Sansis.

The Durbar, after due deliberation, deemed it advisable to settle the Sansis like other criminal tribes; their control and supervision were consequently entrusted to the Superintendent. It was however ordered that only those villages shall be held liable to the settlement of the Sansis, in which according to the last Census they were found residing permanently.

Inspections. The Superintendent visited 10 Hakumats and 9 Thikanas and granted new *Pattas* for 14,569 bighas.

The Resident, Western Rajputana States during his tour through the *perganas* of Didwana and Nagore inspected the criminal tribes, settled there.

The Assistant General Superintendent was on a tour of inspection from the 23rd February to the 16th of March and passed through the perganas of Parbatsar, Merta, Jaitaran, Bilara, Jodhpur, and Sojat. He approved and appreciated the scheme of surveying the land, held by the criminal tribes and the introduction of an improved form of the lease containing a plan of each holding. Certain minor discrepancies were pointed out by him, which are being remedied. On the whole, however, he was gratified to find that the main and broad principles of settlement were duly attended to.

Grades of Supervison. As the number of the Criminal Tribes was on an increase and most of them had reformed themselves and were peaceably settled, the Darbar fixed certain grades of supervision.

The settlement involving two distinct processes (1) providing them with land and funds (2) keeping an eye over their conduct, the Durbar divided the various Criminal Tribes into two main heads.

(A) Those whose conduct necessitates a complete watch and supervision and who must be settled to agriculture by providing them with sufficient lands, agricultural implements and funds. In this class were placed the Baories, the Sansis, as well as the Bhils and Minas of certain notorious villages, and they alone will be entered in a register kept for this purpose.

(B) Those who have either been reformed or whose number is very small and for whom partial supervision is all what is required. Under this head were placed the Thories, the Bagries and the Kolies.

If the members of the Criminal Tribes of class A. residing in any village be found sufficiently reformed, they would be struck off the A. class register. Similarly if any one of those who are placed under class B. prove themselves worthy of strict supervision, they would be enlisted on register A.

Population of criminal tribes. The Criminal Tribes, according to the statements, submitted by the various Hakumats, numbered 97,709 against 92,253 of the preceding year.

		Men	Women	Children	Total.
Boaries	...	5,487	4,571	7,153	17,211
Minas	...	6,140	4,329	7,440	17,909
Bhils	...	12,395	10,361	19,204	41,960
Thories	...	4,482	3,806	5,879	14,117
Kolies	...	933	811	1,473	3,217
Bagries	...	985	822	1,488	3,295
Total	...	30,372	24,700	42,637	97,709

As stated in the report of the last year, they are scattered over almost all the perganas. The number of Baories and Thories predominates in the perganas of Merta, Jaitaran, Nagore, and Sojat. The Minas are chiefly found in Bali and Jalore ; while the Bhils abound in Jaswantpura, Jalore and Sanchore.

Of 30,372 men, 24,503 against 23,035 of the previous year were settled to agriculture. Of the remaining number 5,407 were engaged in other occupations and 462 are reported to be incapable of service.

The land under the cultivation of the agricultural population aggregated to 5,39,815 *bighas* against 4,70,117 of the previous year, giving on an average a plot of 22 *bighas*. The land held with Pattas measured 2,51,315 *bighas* of which new Pattas were granted for 15,001 *bighas* during the year, under review. Making an allowance for a difference of a clerical error of 2,562¼ *bighas*, which is said to have crept in the totals of the last year, there still remained an increase of 69,644½ *bighas*. The cattle in the possession of the criminal tribes numbered 73,407 against 67,154.

The marked increase in the area of holdings and in the number of cattle is an ample proof of the fact that the members of the Criminal Tribes are well looked after and that they are gradually becoming self-supporting.

Debts.

The total amount of debts outstanding against 20,492 persons aggregated to 10,46,306, of which no less than Rs. 10,17,731 was of the Bohras and the rest, which was exclusively advanced to the Baories, was due to the Durbar.

9,885 persons against 8,636 were out of debt, which is approximately ⅓ of the total male population.

Character.

3,072 members are reported to be of bad character forming 3·14 per centum of the total population of the Criminal Tribes.

The authorities concerned are strictly enjoined to keep a close and constant supervision over them.

— —

Thefts.

The accompanying statement shows the details of the thefts, committed during the year

Thefts.	Number of cases, committed.	Value of property, stolen. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of cases elucidated.	Value of the property, recovered. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of offenders, arrested.	Number of offenders, convicted.	Number of cases proved against the criminal tribes. 1894-95	1893-94
HAKUMATS.												
Property	897	82,347	7	9	314	8,007	7	3	803	222		
Cattle	649	36,118	4	0	282	10,528	4	0	491	172		
Total ...	1,546	1,18,465	11	9	596	18,535	11	3	1,294	394	227	134
THIKANAS.												
Property	65	3,537	6	0	22	716	0	6	41	28		
Cattle	11	425	0	0	2	40	0	0	3	1		
Total ...	76	3,962	6	0	24	756	0	6	44	29	23	8

The number of thefts in Hakumats showed a slight increase in the Perganas of Bali, Jalore, Jaswantpura, Marote, Merta, Nagore and Siwana; the Hakims thereof were duly warned.

The number of cases proved against the Criminal Tribes also rose. The increase is ascribed by the Superintendent to the follcwing facts.

(1) The criminal tribes are hotly pursued and hunted down and no leniency is shown to them in this respect.

(2) Petty offences such as those of thefts of grain and grass are also registered.

487 cases were tried in the Hakumats and 38 in the Thikanas of the values of Rs. 14,027 and 461 respectively, while 514 cases involving Rs. 72,354 and 13 cases involving Rs. 2,348 were transferred. The cases disposed of, for want of proof in the Hakumats and Thikanas numbered 282 and 19 respectively.

Compensations out of the *lag bag* of the criminal tribes were awarded in 69 cases in the Hakumats and in 11 cases in the Thikanas ; the total amount of the compensations consequently was Rs. 1,299 and 92 respectively; while the decrees to the amount of Rs. 4,616 was awarded in the Hakumats only against the villages where tracks terminated.

CHAPTER XIII.

Jail.

Personnel.

Byas Har Narain held the post of the Darogha of the Jail from 1st April to 13 April 1894, when he was relieved by Lala Maya Das, whose services were lent by the

benign Government for a period of 6 months. He reverted to his original post on the 9th October 1894, and was succeeded by Babu B. R. Gupta, the loan of whose services was obtained for a period of one year. The present Jailer is effecting a reorganisation of the Jail, improving the manufactory and maintaining thorough discipline.

Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel T. Ffrench Mullen was consulted as adviser to the Darbar on sanitary and disciplinary matters.

Strength of the Jail.

The table given below shows a general summary of all classes of prisoners who passed through the Jail during the year under review as compared with the preceding year.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Remained in Jail at the commencement of the year,	875	716
Admitted during the year	823	1,405
Total ...	1,698	2,121
Discharged from all causes during the year ...	982	1,352
Remaining in Jail at the close of the year ...	716	769
Daily average strength	811	760·76

Classification.

The subjoined table compares the statistics of convicts only for the past two years.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Remained in Jail at the commencement of the year	767	650
Admitted during the year	544	629
Total ...	1,311	1,279
Released on bail	5	11
Do. on appeal	4	6
Do. on expiry of sentence	399	317
Do. on account of sickness by order of the Durbar ...	...	3
Do. on Birthdays by order of the Durbar	223	234
Transferred to other Jails	...	5
Died	30	19
Escaped	...	...
Executed	...	...
Total discharged from all causes	661	595
Remaining in Jail at the end of the year	650	684

Of the 629 admissions of convict population during the past year

551 were Hindus

and 78 were Musalmans.

The ages of the 629 admissions were as follows : —

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Juveniles under 16 years of age ...	10	2	12
Adults between 16 and 40 years ...	489	22	511
Do. exceeding 40 years ...	100	6	106
Total ...	599	30	629

The occupation followed by the male convicts previous to their admissions into the Jail, is shown below :—

Persons employed in the State service ...	32
Do. performing personal offices ...	106
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals...	437
Do. engaged in commerce or trade ...	24
Total ...	599

In the following table 629 convicts, admitted during the last year, are arranged according to the length of their sentences. It also shows the length of sentences of those remaining in the Jail at the end of the year under report.

	Admitted during the year 1894-95.			Remained on 31st March 1895		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding one month	31	1	32	2	...	2
Above one and not exceeding 3 months	107	2	109	7	...	7
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	133	14	147	40	1	41
„ 6 „ „ 1 year	100	3	103	42	3	45
„ 1 „ „ 2 years...	102	7	109	100	3	103
„ 2 „ „ 5 „	114	2	116	326	4	330
„ 5 „ „ 7 „	5	...	5	68	6	74
„ 7 „ „ 10 „	5	1	6	26	3	29
„ 10 „ „ 14 „	...	...	...	17	2	19
Exceeding 14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sentenced to imprisonment for life	2	...	2	26	8	34
Total ...	599	30	629	654	30	684

Of the 629 admissions, 1 only was sentenced to simple imprisonment and the rest to rigorous imprisonment.

The number of reconvicted and habitual convicts rose from 31 to 57

Employment of Prisoners.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days was 650. They were distributed as follows :—

Sick in Hospital	20
In the convalescent gang	32
Prison Officers	21
Do. Servants	26
Employed in preparing articles for Jail use or consumption	16
On unremunerative labour	122
On manufactures	413
Total ...	650

Under-trial Prisoners.

There remained on the 31st March 1894, 63 prisoners pending trial. During the year under report, there were admitted and discharged as many as 736 and 719 respectively, leaving a balance of 80 on the 31st March 1895. This latter number consisted mostly of new admissions received towards the close of the year, and none amongst the other inmates was detained for any unduly long period.

The 719 discharges consisted of,

Discharged without trial	56
Acquitted after trial	242
Convicted and sentenced	392
Transferred to other Jails	14
Released on bail	14
Died	1
Total ...	719

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a steady decrease in the daily average of under-trial prisoners, *viz.*, 93 during 1894-95 as contrasted with 130 and 103 during 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively, which reflects credit on the trying Courts.

Income and Expenditure.

The total cost incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners of this Jail during the past year amounted to Rs. 28,852-1-9 against Rs. 27,281 of the previous year. The slight increase is due chiefly to the appearance of certain extra charges in connection with the reorganization of the Jail. The cost per head of average strength was, however, a little less, being Rs. 37-14-9 against Rs. 38-8-3 of the year before. The reduction in the average cost per head is accounted for by a higher daily average population.

The total profit on the other hand aggregated to Rs 2,796-8-0 as compared with Rs. 1,101 during 1893-94. The average earnings per head were therefore Rs. 3-10-9 against Rs. 1-8-11 during the preceding year. Deducting the average income per head from the average cost incurred per prisoner as guarding and maintenance charges, the actual cost per head to the Durbar was therefore Rs. 34-4-0 against 36-15-4 of the previous year.

Health.

The statement given below compares the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of all classes during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

It may be noted that the number of prisoners of all classes that can be accommodated in the new Jail is 784 exclusive of the accommodation available in the Hospital Ward. The present Hospital ward will be vacated shortly when the new Jail Hospital will be ready for occupation. There will then be accommodation on the authorized scale for 35 additional prisoners, that is, for a grand total of 819.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Average daily strength of all classes of prisoners	811	760·76
Maximum population on any one day	913	912
Daily average sick	22·87	19·11
Number of deaths in and out of Hospital	37	20

It is very satisfactory to note that with a decrease in the daily average sick, the mortality fell remarkably from 37 to 20. The death-rate per millie per annum of the average population of the Jail consiquently dropped from 45·6 during 1893-94 to 26·2 during the year under report.

Civil Prisoners.

There remained in the Jail at the close of last year, 3 prisoners of this class, while 40 were received during the year, of whom 38 were released, leaving 5 in the Jail on the 31st March 1895. The daily average of civil prisoners was 4·63.

Conclusion.

The Durbar is glad to remark that as regards general reformation of the Jail administration, the era under review is marked by the following improvements.

(1) In addition to the Military guard and the staff of old Jamadars and Barkandazes, a reserve force of 50 newly appointed warders was stationed inside the jail who have watch and ward both by day and night. Apart from this number, the Durbar sanctioned the appointment of 6 foreigner Head warders

and warders of which five were filled up by men having thorough knowledge of the workings of Government Jails in Bengal, Ajmere and the N.-W. Provinces towards the close of the year.

(2) New quarters for Jailor and Naib Jailor were completed during the year, while the lines for warders were under construction.

(3) A new hospital building to accommodate the sick prisoners and a general kitchen for the whole Jail under the Central Watch Tower were in course of construction at the end of the year.

(4) A range of store rooms was constructed for keeping prisoners' clothing both private and state.

(5) As an improvement in the general appearance and smartness of the Jail, the passages both inside and outside the Jail and the barrack yards, were ordered to be metalled. It is believed that this measure will also prove of material advantage from a sanitary point of view.

(6) The old Workshop the in front of the New Jail, being too small to accommodate full complement of the working convicts, all the various manufactures except the Paper Department, were removed to the old Jail.

(7) As an encouragement to efficient and trustworthy service, the pay of the old Jamadars and Barkandazes was increased to an appreciable extent.

(8) A system of alarm parade which is observed in the Bengal Jails and which has been recommended by the Prison conference of 1892 for adoption in all other British Jails in India, was introduced as a precautionary measure against any out-break on the part of the prisoners occurring in the Jail.

(9) All convicted prisoners are now on their admission into the Jail, subject to religious scruples, shaved, and required to bathe and are then given a uniform consisting of 2 blankets, a piece of *talpattee*, one *jungiah*, one coat, one cap and one *langoot*.

(10) Each convicted prisoner is now provided with a wooden ticket showing his register number, term of imprisonment and dates of admission and release, suspended to an iron ring worn about the neck.

(11) It is under the consideration of the Durbar to supply each convicted prisoner with a History Ticket on strong smooth paper like that extant in Government Jails.

(12) Each prisoner's state of health is now noted on his admission and examined at each Monday's muster and the weight of all prisoners are recorded at their admission and discharge.

CHAPTER XIV.

Court of Justice.

MAHAKMA KHAS.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH.

CRIMINAL.

For the confirmation of capital sentences and life imprisonment 5 cases against 6 of the last year were submitted to His Highness the Maharaja, who was pleased to uphold the findings of the Ijlas in all, awarding capital punishment to 2 and life imprisonment to 3.

CIVIL AND BOUNDARY.

No reference was made under these heads.

COUNCIL.

The *Ijlas*, the highest Judicial and Executive tribunal of Marwar which exercises full powers of revision and control over all the courts, and is composed of 4 influencial Thakurs and 11 officers of the State was as usual presided over by Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, the Musahib Ala of the State, under whom it held 132 sittings.

CRIMINAL.

Confirmation.

The year commenced with 6 cases on the file while 105 against 116 of the previous year were instituted during the year, giving a total of 111 for disposal, of which 103 were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 8 at the close of the year.

Revision.

5 out of 6 cases filed during the year under report, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1 at the close of the year.

Appeals.

31 appeals against 24 of the previous year were lodged and 4 were pending at the commencement of the year. 33 were disposed of, thus reducing the pending files by two at the close of the year.

The *Ijlas* recommended life imprisonment in 3 cases and capital punishment in 2.

Under-trial prisoners.

90 persons were brought to trial of whom 67 were convicted and 21 were acquitted, and 2 were sent to Palanpur under Extradition Treaty.

The percentage of conviction and acquittal consequently stands at 74·4 and 23·3 respectively.

The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment according to the lengths of term, awarded for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

				1894-95	1893-94.
Not exceeding	6	months	...	6	11
„ „	1	year	...	26	8
„ „	2	years	...	14	15
„ „	5	„	...	13	8
„ „	10	„	...	3	6
Capital punishment			...	5	6

The annexed table shows the work for disposal and the manner of disposal of the civil appeals.

Courts.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.						Balance at the close of the year.
				Upheld.	Modified.	Revised.	Remanded.	Dismissed.	Total.	
APPEALS.—										
Boundary ...	5	8	13	5	...	2	...	2	9	4
Appellate Court ...	32	140	172	69	33	32	1	14	149	23
Sardars Court ...	16	53	69	32	6	10	...	1	49	20
Mallani ...	4	21	25	8	2	3	1	3	17	8
Total ...	57	222	279	114	41	47	2	20	224	55
REVISION.—										
Ijlas Khas ...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Boundary ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appellate Court ...	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	4	...
Sardars Court ...	3	6	9	2	1	3	...	...	6	3
Civil Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakumats ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	10	10	20	5	2	5	...	...	12	8
CONFIRMATION.—										
Boundary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appellate Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardars Court ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Civil Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallani ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Hakumats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	1	4	...	2	...	1	...	3	1
Grand Total ...	70	233	303	119	45	52	3	20	239	64

The following statement shows the work done by the *Ijlas* per sitting :—

Classification.	No. of sittings.	Cases disposed of.	Average per sitting in 1894-95.	Average per sitting in 1893-94.
Criminal	34	141	4·1	4·3
Civil	43	244	5·4	4
Boundary				
Miscellaneous	55	624	11·4	10·4

Municipality.

29 appeals were lodged against the decisions of the Municipal Committee which with 9 pending at the end of the previous year, gave a total of 38 for disposal of which 27 were cleared.

Sanction for Extraordinary Expenditure.

287 files were received and 22 were pending at the beginning of the year out of these 288 were disposed of, leaving 21 pending at the end of the year.

Audit.

There were 6 files pending audit at the commencement of the year, while 165 were received and as many were disposed of during the year, leaving the same balance of 6 at the close of the year.

Military.

435 references were made under this head and 51 were on the files from the previous year. 451 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 35 for disposal on the 31st March 1895.

Court of Wards.

The number of references received under this head with that of the previous year gave a total of 62, of which 47 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 15 when the year closed.

Number.	Names of Estates or Estate-holders.	Annual Income.	Budgetted expenditure.	Savings.	Remarks.
1	Bhakri	11,236 3 6	7,536 8 0	3,699 11 6	
2	Chandawal	31,000 0 0	25,864 0 0	5,136 0 0	
3	Panchoto	18,832 6 9	7,851 5 9	10,981 1 0	
4	Bijawas	4,096 0 0	1,125 4 0	2,970 12 0	
5	Kherwa	28,383 11 9	18,722 1 9	9,661 10 0	
6	Malgurh	4,532 14 6	2,152 0 9	2,380 1 9	
7	Manda	9,696 14 6	7,814 10 6	1,882 3 9	
8	Dodiana	15,790 3 0	11,419 7 0	4,370 12 0	
9	Jeelio (Narsinghji) ...	5,216 13 6	3,549 1 9	1,667 8 9	
10	Rama	3,501 0 0	1,182 0 0	2,319 0 0	

Abkari.

Out of 138 applications which include 10 of the last year, 130 were disposed of, leaving 8 in balance.

Judicial Miscellaneous Applications.

The petitions are personally presented by the petitioners to the Judicial Secretary to the Musahib Ala, who disposes of them after receiving reports from the lower Courts.

Criminal. 477 applications were received and 107 were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of which 511 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 73 at the close of the year.

Civil. 653 applications were filed and 125 were pending, out of which 658 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 120 at the close of the year.

Boundary. 213 applications were instituted which together with 104 pending from the close of the year gave a total of 317, out of which 128 were disposed of.

JAGIRDARS' COURTS.

In September 1884 some rules systematising and regulating the powers of Jagirdars were formulated and tabulated. Three grades of powers were accordingly fixed. The jurisdiction of the 1st grade Jagirdars extended to hear civil suits up to Rs. 1,000, to imprison for 6 months and to fine up to Rs. 300; that of the second grade, to entertain suits under Rs. 500, to imprison for 3 months and to impose fine up to Rs. 150 and that of the 3rd grade to admit suits up to Rs. 300, to imprison for one month and to inflict fine up to Rs. 100.

As was provided in the rules, this department was placed under the direct control of the Mahkmakhas after the death of Rai Bahadur Har Dyal Singh.

During the year Lawera was invested with 3rd class Judicial powers, so that at the close of the year there were 21 Jagirdars exercising 1st class, 7 second class and 10 third class Judicial powers.

Civil. There were 8 appeals on the file at the commencement of the year, the number of institutions and disposals balanced each other, being 33; thus leaving the same number of pending files at the close of the year.

Of the disposals, 12 were upheld, 4 modified, and 11 reversed and 7 remanded.

Criminal. 7 appeals were lodged during the year against the decisions of the Thikanas. Two were on the file at the close of the last year. Five were disposed of. As to the mode of disposal, two were upheld, one was modified, one was reversed and one was remanded.

The enclosed statement shows in a tabular form the disposal of jagir work other than that of appeals.

	Civil.					Criminal.				
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Nigrani	1	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...
Revision	3	8	11	8	3	3	8	11	11	...
Cases beyond the powers of Jagirdars	...	3	3	3	...	23	123	146	138	8
Execution of Decree ...	4	3	7	7	...	...	2	2	2	...
Miscellaneous ...	20	83	103	93	10	14	69	83	69	14

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal work of the Courts of the Jagirdars, exercising judicial powers during 1894-95.

NAME OF THE THIKANA.	CIVIL SUITS.													CRIMINAL CASES.								Decisions appealed against during the year.
	Suits Filed.					Total.	Suits Disposed of.					Remaining.	Receipts.				Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Receipts.			
	Pending.	Number of.	Value of.				Number of.	Value of.																	
			Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.							Rs.	A.	P.	
THIKANAS, EXERCISING FIRST CLASS JUDICIAL POWERS.																									
Maharaj Fateh Singh (Kushalpura)	4	31	64	2	0	35	23	1	8	0	12	2	8	0	24	23	47	26	21	48	2	0	...	
Pohkaran	354	182	7,081	10	9	536	204	10,480	5	6	332	442	12	0	23	112	135	107	28	519	4	0		2
Nimaj	97	108	3,190	8	9	205	96	2,070	4	3	109	225	2	0	3	15	18	11	7	63	5	0		1
Kuchawan	25	137	8,506	11	0	162	145	10,377	14	0	17	419	1	0	5	54	59	57	2	682	13	0		9
Asop	5	54	3,270	10	9	59	54	3,235	15	0	5	228	4	0	2	15	17	17	..	72	6	0	...	
Ras	3	11	469	4	0	14	9	238	14	0	5	28	14	0	3	15	18	11	7	63	5	0		1
Chandawal	2	5	222	5	6	7	6	382	4	9	1	58	4	0	3	35	38	37	1	222	12	0		1
Chanod	64	213	7,991	1	9	277	163	6,348	13	6	114	619	14	0	43	69	112	54	58	506	10	0		1
Kantalia	4	9	113	13	0	13	7	172	13	0	6	14	0	0	5	13	18	14	4	32	4	0	...	
Rian	1	53	1,429	0	6	54	46	1,429	7	0	8	86	3	9	2	31	33	32	1	47	8	6		1
Kherwa	5	39	994	3	0	44	37	1,076	6	0	7	110	2	0	5	23	28	21	7	161	13	0		1
Khimsar	5	4	253	13	0	9	3	4	0	0	6	62	4	0	3	8	11	7	4	1	0	0		1
Marote	7	62	1,378	6	0	69	61	1,403	0	0	8	87	2	0	2	26	28	23	5	24	4	0	...	
Chanerao	10	153	4,144	12	9	163	152	3,134	4	0	11	416	14	9	4	44	48	45	3	121	13	0		9
Jaola	10	23	832	12	6	33	28	43	12	0	5	36	14	6	1	9	10	8	2	27	0	0	...	
Bhadrajun	40	21	646	0	6	61	35	694	6	9	26	76	0	0	67	21	88	56	32	56	8	0	...	

Khejarla	...	...	1	36	917	2	3	37	32	657	7	0	5	59	3	9	1	4	5	4	1	15	0	0	...	
Abore	...	...	10	72	2,064	7	6	82	73	2,288	7	0	9	203	13	9	4	21	25	21	4	140	0	0		2
Bagri	...	...	...	20	2,550	14	9	20	19	2,129	15	0	1	152	10	0	...	17	17	13	4	59	0	0		2
Agewa	...	...	3	6	124	14	0	9	6	48	4	0	3	13	2	0	6	3	9	6	3	5	0	0	...	
THIKANAS, EXERCISING SECOND CLASS JUDICIAL POWERS.																										
Sathin	...	...	6	33	506	1	0	39	28	411	3	0	11	57	9	3	2	8	10	5	5	20	0	0	...	
Dodiana	...	...	...	47	1,583	12	0	47	32	1,512	12	0	15	151	0	0	1	45	46	35	11	44	4	0	...	
Jhalamand	...	...	5	6	932	10	0	11	11	932	10	0	...	5	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	..	...	
Khimwara	...	...	14	10	490	12	0	24	6	18	4	0	18	37	9	0	11	7	18	13	5	84	12	0		1
Samdari	...	...	8	17	45	11	6	25	20	19	0	0	5	2	13	9	20	10	30	7	23	1	8	0		5
Ren	...	...	5	67	1,242	14	0	72	69	3,684	4	6	3	96	11	3	1	6	7	5	2	4	8	0		1
Laubian	...	...	5	12	521	8	6	17	2	15	10	0	15	40	14	0	20	10	30	7	23	1	8	0	...	
THIKANAS, EXERCISING THIRD CLASS JUDICIAL POWERS.																										
Harsolao	...	...	4	11	408	0	0	15	7	519	6	6	8	28	8	9	6	5	11	5	6	0	8	0	...	
Daspan	...	...	6	5	178	3	0	11	7	411	10	0	4	20	2	3	2	4	6	5	1	14	6	3	...	
Bera	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bakra	...	...	4	11	189	3	6	15	8	48	0	0	7	13	0	9	2	9	11	10	1	34	8	0		1
Rakhi	...	...	6	11	401	4	0	17	10	320	1	0	7	39	12	0	7	8	15	10	5	17	10	0	...	
Khodala	...	...	2	10	644	14	6	12	11	898	15	6	1	92	1	6	...	10	10	9	1	19	8	0	...	
Bargaon	...	...	2	5	41	0	0	7	6	3	1	0	1	23	9	0	2	11	13	12	1	31	6	0	...	
Sanderao	...	...	24	28	37	4	3	52	39	71	6	9	13	3	8	0	1	1	2	...	2	0	8	0	...	
Bhenswara	...	...	14	21	60	0	0	35	25	70	8	0	10	18	8	0	16	14	30	26	4	21	8	0		1
Raipur	...	...	47	59	1,073	13	0	106	67	1,748	12	0	39	88	6	0	14	74	88	69	19	1,201	0	0	...	
Blonda	...	...	...	14	113	0	0	14	10	118	14	0	4	2	2	0	...	9	9	6	3	15	4	0		1
Lavera	...	...	...	13	32	6	0	13	10	22	8	0	3	21	3	0	...	15	15	11	4	12	0	0	...	
	Total	...	804	1,620	54,997	7	9	2,424	1,570	50,614	14	0	854	4,173	9	6	336	838	1,174	846	328	4,626	11	0		41

COURT OF SARDARS.

Personnel.

Mr Rhoda Mull, Barrister-at-Law succeeded his father, the late lamented Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh, as Superintendent of the Court of Sardars.

The Thakur of Asop, who is a member of the State Council, was appointed as the Joint Judge ; but in case his own personal interest be involved, the Thakur of Nimaj was to act for him. Pundit Jiwanand, who was also made a member of Council, continued to hold the post of the Assistant Superintendent.

The civil suits, over which the jurisdiction of this court extends, were for the sake of convenience divided into two categories.

A. Those which fall under the jurisdiction of the Joint Judges such as:—

(*a*) Adoption and succession suits.

(*b*) Cases in which a landed property is in dispute.

(*c*) Monetary suits in which the claim exceeds Rs. 5,000.

B. Those which come under the sole jurisdiction of the Superintendent.

Original civil suits.

In the following statement of civil suits (original jurisdiction) the disposals are shown, as numbering 1,526, which include no less than 749 transfers. Excluding these, the number of actual disposals falls down to 777; of which 227 were disposed of in the Ijlas of the Joint Judges.

ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS.

Number.	NATURE OF THE SUITS.	Suits of disposls.			Disposed of.												
					Decree awarded.					Amicably settled.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed.		Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
		Pending.	Filed.	Total.	On admission.	Exparte.	*By reference to Panchayat.* Appointed on the mutual consent of the party.	*By reference to Panchayat.* Sultani.	On merit.			For want of proof.	In default.			
1	Monetary Suits ...	153	1,065	1,218	87	150	7	...	78	55	6	25	60	645	1,113	105
	Value of the Suits ...	2,24,325-3	4,15,123-7-9	6,39,448-10-9	44,944-4-6	49,475-10-3	2,985-8	...	38,252-0-6	8,250-1-6	1,359-6	2,03,693-12	34,725-10	40,111-10-3	4,32,797-13	2,06,650-11-9
2	Land disputes ...	180	225	405	2	...	4	...	42	33	16	13	24	42	176	229
3	Adoption Suits ...	21	16	37	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	2	1	2	13	24
4	Betrothal Suits ...	3	33	36	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	13	23	13
5	Miscellaneous Suits...	103	177	280	3	3	...	2	89	16	7	8	26	47	201	79
	Total ...	460	1,516	1,976	103	153	8	2	215	107	31	48	116	749	1,526	450

Execution of Decrees.

441 applications for adjustment of the decrees, awarded by the court were presented during the year; which with 379 pending from the close of the last year, gave a total for disposal of 820 applications; of which 480 applications were struck off the files.

The mode of disposal by cash was of Rs. 42,414 and by instalments of Rs. 87,429.

Bankruptcy.

This department serves a double purpose. It makes a convenient arrangement for the liquidation of the heavy debts of the encumbered Jagirdars and is proved to be of an equal facility and advantage to the money lending classes. During the year, under retrospect 44 cases were instituted and one was admitted on review; while 35 cases were pending on the files from the commencement of the year. Out of the total of 80 cases for disposal, 44 were disposed of, as under:—

On admission	...	... 7
Amicably settled	...	... 4
Withdrawn ...	...	... 10
Dismissed for default	...	... 22
Transferred ...	...	... 1

The amount involved in the disposals was Rs. 93,522.

Out of the balance of 36 suits 16 are of a duration longer than 6 months and the rest of over one year.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

81 appeals were lodged during the year against the findings of the Hakumats, Superintendents and Munsiffs' Courts, which including 50 pending from the close of the last year, 24 admitted on review, and excluding 7 transferred to other courts, gave a total for disposal of 162, of which 111 were disposed of. The previous decisions were confirmed in 35, modified in 15, and reversed in 18 while 10 were compromised and 28 were dismissed and 5 were sent back for revision.

Appeals.

Of the suits, disposed of by the court 335 only were appealable, of which 59 were appealed against in the Mahkmakhas giving a percentage of 17·6.

The previous decisions were confirmed in 34, modified in 7, reversed in 13 and dismissed in 1.

Court Munsiffi.

Civil suits.

There were 602 suits pending at the close of 1893-94, which including 1,278 newly instituted and excluding 621 transferred to other courts, gave a total for

disposal of 1,223; of which 642 were either dismissed or decided exparte; and 12 were withdrawn, leaving 569 suits, out of which 298 were disposed of as per details, given below :—

On merits	...	...	47
Amicably settled	...	...	100
Dismissed for want of proof	...	...	50
Decreed on admission	...	...	84
Decreed by reference to Punchayat		...	17

Of the suits disposed of, there were 279 suits relating to monetary transactions (for Rs 28,606), 10 relating to land, 3 concerning betrothals and 6 of miscellaneous nature.

Execution of decree.

There were 291 applications for execution of decree (involving Rs 18,324) on the pending files, while 881 (for Rs 64,711) were presented during the year, giving thereby a total of 1,172 (for Rs 83,035); of which 832 applications (for Rs 49,300) were struck off the files.

The mode of disposal by cash was Rs 7,724 and by instalments Rs 41,576.

Adalat Munsiffi.

Original suits.

There were 1,226 civil suits newly instituted during the year which including 558 pending from the commencement of the year and excluding 385 transfers and 534 (in which exparte decrees were passed) gave a total for disposal of 865 suits, of which 192 were disposed of.

As to the mode of disposal, 53 were decided on admission, 4 by reference to Punchayat, 19 on merits, 85 were compromised, one was withdrawn and 30 were dismissed for want of proof.

Of the disposals 180 were for money involving Rs. 19,655 in dispute, 8 relating to land, 2 concerning betrothals and 2 of miscellaneous nature.

Execution of decree.

There were 578 applications for Rs. 80,242 on the files, when the last year closed while 416 for Rs. 36,957 were lodged during the year, giving thereby a total of 994 for Rs. 1,17,199 ; of which 295 were disposed of.

The mode of disposal by cash was Rs. 3,796 and by instalments Rs. 28,163.

In the middle of December, the records of this Court were burnt away by a fire, which had accidentally broken out in its premises.

MALLANI.

Personnel.

On the demise of the late Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh, Pundit Madho Parshad took over charge of the civil and revenue jurisdiction of Mallani in August 1894

as Superintendent of the Pergana. The criminal powers were as usual exercised by the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

General description.

Mallani contains 597 villages and is divided into nine sub-perganas of Balmere, Jesol, Sindari, Nagore, Gudah, Bisala, Siyani, Chohtan and Tilwara and covers an area of 6,488 squire miles. There are two Thanas, one at Jesol and the other at Chohtan, while small *chowkies* are placed in Gudah, Sindari, Nowsar, Kasonba, and Ramsar. In July a man belonging to the Jagirdar of Sindari was murdered in an affray consequent on a land dispute, by the Bhatis of that place, which led the authorities to post a punitive police there consisting of one Hawaldar and 5 Sepoys for 2 years at a monthly cost of Rs. 32 to be recovered from the Jagirdar.

The Police of Mallani consisted of 52 horses, 50 camels and 40 foot under the control of Risaldar Sikandarkhan.

Tours.

The Resident, Western Rajputana States *en route* to Jysulmere passed through Mallani in December 1894; and encamped at various villages. As appears from the report of the Superintendent, he seemed to be satisfied with the general condition of the Pergana.

The tour of the Superintendent commenced from the 3rd December 1894 and terminated on the 23rd January 1895, in which he visited 21 villages, and inspected the office work of the Hakumat, Munsiffi and Thanas.

Court of the Superintendent of Mallani

Hakumat side.

Judicial work.

The civil suits (original jurisdiction) showed a marked increase. Both the institutions and disposals were nearly double the figures of the preceding year. The number of decrees executed was nearly the same but there was an appreciable increase in the cases under appellate and revisional jurisdiction, as will appear from the accompanying memo.

	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Civil (original)	29	339	368	344	24
Execution of decrees	15	27	42	28	14
Civil (appeals)	1	3	4	4	...
Revision	...	3	3	3	...
Miscellaneous	23	92	115	79	36
Total	68	464	532	458	74

216 against 112 *misls* of criminal cases were received by the Superintendent for submission with his remarks to the Residency office, which with 2 *misls* pending from the preceding year, gave a total of 218, of which 217 were forwarded leaving only one on the file at the close of the year, under retrospect.

The cases of murder, Dacoity and Highway robbery which were previously submitted by the Hakim of Mallani direct to the Residency office, have now been ordered to be forwarded through the Superintendent.

Munsiffi Side.

There was a slight increase in the disposal of Munsiffi Suits also. Out of the disposal, some 3 suits are said to be of an intricate nature, which were of a long pendency.

40 claims to land were instituted during the year, which with 10 pending from the close of the last year, gave a total for disposal of 58. The disposals however numbered 40, thus leaving 18 suits on the files on the 31st March 1895.

Partition and Haqial suits (original).

The number of applications filed during the year was 6, while there were 2 applications on the file, when the last year closed. Out of the total of 8 applications for execution of decrees, only 5 were disposed of.

Execution of decree of Haqial suits,

There were 23 appeals for disposal, of which 7 were pending at the commencement of the year. 15 appeals were disposed of.

Claims to land (appeal).

The suit for the *partal* of pillar erection, pending from the close of the last year, remained undisposed.

Partal of Pillar erection,

All the five suits instituted for revision, were struck off the files.

Revision.

59 out of 94 suits of miscellaneous nature were disposed of.

Miscellaneous,

Civil work of the Hakim of Mallani.

The following memo. will show the civil work done by the Hakim of Mallani.

	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Original Civil suits ...	167	534	701	455	246
Execution of decrees ...	80	115	195	105	90
Miscellaneous	19	28	47	21	26
Total ...	266	677	943	581	362

Munsiff of Mallani's work.

The Superintendent reports that the work of the Munsiff was not satisfactory.

The following is a brief summary of his work.

Claims to land.

There were 139 suits on the files while the new institutions numbered 128, thus giving a total of 267 for disposal. The disposals were however 148.

Partition.

21 partition suits were newly instituted during the year, which including 27 suits pending from the last year, gave a total of 48; of which 15 were disposed of.

Boundary.

All the 3 boundary disputes, two of which were pending from the commencement of the year, were disposed of.

Execution of Decree.

12 applications for adjustment of decrees were presented during the year, while 23 were on the files on the 31st March 1894; out of the total of 35, only 21 were disposed of.

Revision and Partal of pillar erection.

33 suits were pending and 11 were filed during the year. The disposals however numbered 16, the pending files were thus reduced to 28.

Civil suits (original.)

There were 9 civil suits for disposal, two of which were pending from the previous year. 8 suits were decided during the year.

APPELLATE COURT.

Control.

Bhandari Hanwant Chand continued to be the Judge of the Appellate Court.

Civil.

Original Jurisdiction.

The suits pending from the close of the last year numbered 13 while 61 new civil suits were instituted during the year, the total number of suits for disposal was therefore 74 against 64. The disposals rose from 61 to 67 and one was transferred, thus reducing the arrears at the end of the year to 6. Of the suits disposed of, 52 pertained to adoption, 2 were partition suits and 9 were for various amounts of money over Rs. 500 involving a total sum of Rs. 10,00,565, while 5 were of miscellaneous nature. Of the 9 monetary suits, the value of one of them was as much as Rs. 9,47,261.

Execution of decrees.

As will appear from the appended memo, 16 applications for execution of decrees were filed during the year, which with 24 pending from the commencement of the year, gave a total of 40, of which 25 were struck off the files.

	Relating to money transaction.	Adoption suits.	Miscellaneous suits.	Total.
Pending ...	12 for 65,813	9	3	24
Filed ...	7 for 33,852	9	4	20
Total ...	19 for 99,666	18	7	44
Disposed of	2 for 21,128	8	1	11
Transferred	5 for 33,384	8	1	14
Total ...	7 for 54,512	16	2	25
Remaining	12 for 45,153	2	5	19

Appellate Jurisdiction.

The pending files at the close of the year numbered 45, while 252 appeals were lodged during the year. The total for disposal excluding 32 transfers was 265 against 280. The disposals rose to 247 against 218. The decisions of the subordinate court were confirmed in 181, modified in 29 and reversed in 37.

Of the disposals 121 were monetary suits involving Rs. 42,158 in dispute, 74 concerning immovable and 12 regarding movable properties, 10 relating to betrothals, 9 about partition and 21 of miscellaneous nature.

Criminal.

Appeals.

The appeals presented during the year, numbered 159 implicating 221 persons, which including 16 cases, affecting 20 criminals and excluding 2 transfers affecting 2 persons, gave a total of 173 cases implicating 239 persons. The disposals rose to 168 affecting 231 persons. Of the persons, dealt with, 108 were acquitted and 123 were convicted.

Of the disposals, the decisions of the Foujdari Court were confirmed in 122 cases, affecting 180 persons, modified in 22 cases implicating 33 persons and reversed in 24 cases affecting 18 persons.

Confirmation and revision.

Eighty-eight cases implicating 123 persons were forwarded by the Foujdari Court for the final orders of the Mahakma Khas, out of which 87 were submitted to the Mahakma Khas with an expression of opinion and one was sent back. In 79 cases affecting 103 persons, the previous decision was endorsed, in one case affecting one person, it was modified and in 7 cases implicating 18 persons it was reversed.

Of the persons dealt with 51 were acquitted and 71 were convicted.

The number of cases, received for confirmation of the court was 183 affecting 254 persons, while one case affecting two persons was on the files at

the commencement of the year. 4 cases involving 7 persons were transferred and 180 cases affecting 249 persons were disposed of.

In 155 cases affecting 202 persons, the findings of the Foujdari Court were confirmed, in 16 cases implicating 38 persons, they were modified and in 9 affecting as many persons, they were reversed.

Of the persons dealt with, 84 were acquitted, 164 were convicted and one died.

FOUJDARI COURT.

Control. Kaviraj Murar Dan continued to hold charge of the Marwar Foujdari Court.

Cases. There was a slight increase in the number of cases, instituted during the year. They rose from 2,487 to 3,419. The disposals also showed a corresponding increase. Since their number during the year under review stood at 3,504 against 2,656 of the last year; thus reducing the pending files to 74.

Offenders. 22 offenders were implicated in the cases, pending from last year and 1,506 were brought to trial, giving thereby a total of 1,528 persons, awaiting trial during the year, under retrospect, of whom 39 were transferred to other courts, 2 died and 200 were released for want of proof. 1,279 culprits were however convicted, of whom one was condemned to capital punishment, 731 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 7 to imprisonment with fine; and 7 to imprisonment with floggings; while fines were imposed on 747 and floggings were awarded to 349 persons were on security, 28 of whom were on personal bail. Thus there were only 8 persons under trial at the close of the year.

The proportion of persons convicted to persons brought for trial was therefore 19·16.

The memo. given below compares the cases disposed of during the year, classified according to the main heads of crime during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

	1893-94	1894-95.
Offences against the State ...	11	21
Offences by or relating to public servants	23	64
False evidence and offences against public Justice	11	11
Offences relating to coin and stamps ...	4	...
Offences relating to weight and measures	3	8
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals,	4	4
Offences relating to religion ...	1	7

Offences affecting the human body.	Offences affecting life ...	330	575
	Causing miscarriage, abortion, &c. ...	22	23
	Hurt	182	223
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	45	30
	Criminal force and assault ...	20	105
	Kidnapping, and abduction ...	112	48
	Rape	28	15
	Unnatural offences	1	4
	Adultery	32	9
Offences against property.	Theft	653	469
	Extortion	45	28
	Highway Robbery	66	33
	Dacoity	22	3
	Criminal misappropriation of property	12	7
	Criminal breach of trust... ...	42	11
	Receiving stolen property ...	2	9
	Cheating and mischief	0	24
	Criminal tresspass	110	48
	Criminal breach of contract ...	0	3
	Defamation	38	17
	Criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance	32	8
	Escape from custody	19	42
	Smuggling of custom duty ...	20	10
	Illegal marriage	21	7
	Forgery	24	18
	Obstruction to work	49	19
	Causing loss	83	48
	Minor offences	502	44

Cases regarding theft of property.

The number of offences relating to property pending from the close of last year was 28, involving Rs. 14,906; while 668 cases of the value of Rs. 1,40,548 and 139¾ Gold Mohurs were instituted during the year.

In 104 cases property worth Rs. 11,994 and 14¾ Gold Mohurs were recovered. 22 cases involving property valued at Rs. 1,566, were amicably settled. The court awarded decrees in 238 cases to the amount of Rs. 38,599 and 8 Gold Mohurs; while 287 cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 89,749 and 117 Gold Mohurs were summarily dismissed for want of proof. 30 cases of the value of Rs. 9,236 were however transferred leaving 15 cases valued at Rs. 4,259 on the files of the Court at the close of the year.

Cases regarding cattle lifting.

There were 6 cases valued at Rs. 238 on the files at the commencement of the year and 216 cases of the value of Rs. 15,954 were brought to trial, giving thereby a total of 222 cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,192.

In 63 cases, cattle of the value of Rs. 4,386 were recovered; in 36 cases decrees were awarded for Rs. 1,891. 76 cases valued at Rs. 6,699 were

dismissed for want of proof; and 41 cases valued at Rs. 2,845 were transferred, leaving 6 cases of the value of Rs. 370, undisposed of, at the end of the year, under report.

DIWANI COURT.

Personnel. Mehta Amrit Lall continued to be the Judge of this Court.

Original. 172 suits were pending when the year commenced. The new institutions numbered 494, thus giving a total of 666 suits for disposal. 341 were disposed of and 244 transferred, leaving a balance of 81 at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees. 333 applications under this head were filed during the year which together with 341 pending since last year, gave a total of 574 for disposal; their aggregate value amounted to Rs. 2,49,100. The number of disposals rose to 299 applications of the value of Rs. 2,01,814 of which Rs. 42,722 were realized in cash. The balance at the close of the year was 275 amounting to Rs. 47,285 in value.

Appeals. The balance of the last year was 148 and 322 were newly filed. The total disposals during the year were 346 and 14 were transferred to other courts, thus leaving 110 appeals undisposed of, at the close of the year.

JODHPORE KOTWALI.

Civil. 437 suits were filed during the year. Adding to it 40 suits being the opening balance, the total for disposal rose to 477 all of which were disposed of. The following is a detail of the disposal:—

Without trial	...	125
Without contest	...	62
With contest	...	269
Transferred to other courts	...	21
Total	...	477

Execution of decrees. The figures given in the memo. noted below will show the details of the workings in connection with the execution of decrees.

	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Original	76	118	194	140	54
Received by transfer ...	17	42	59	44	15
Total ...	93	160	253	184	69

The value of the applications disposed of amounted to Rs. 20,096 of which Rs. 13,194 were realized in cash, and instalments were fixed for the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 6,902.

Criminal. 20 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, and 534 were new institutions. Thus the total number for disposal was 554 all of which were disposed of. 405 cases being concerning petty crimes and 149 about heinous offences.

COURTS OF THE PERGANA SUPERINTENDENTS.

Civil. 1,222 civil suits were filed in all the six courts of the Pergana Superintendents during the year. The disposals numbered 854 and transfers 322.

Criminal. Of all the criminal cases, 760 were new institutions and the number disposed of during the year was 569.

The following table shows the civil and criminal working of each Superintendent for the year under review.

Civil.

Circle.	Name of the Superintendent.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Remaining.
Western Parganas	Pundit Madho Prashad	...	93	93	66	...	27
North-Western Parganas	„ Naran Sahai ...	...	18	18	12	...	6
Eastern „	Prohit Sheo Lal ...	...	47	47	17	...	30
North-Eastern „	M. Gayur Ahmad ...	178	813	991	543	273	175
Northern „	M. Ayah Khan ...	38	67	105	55	23	27
Southern „	Pundit Ratan Lal ...	60	181	241	161	26	54

Criminal.

Superintendent of Western Pargana	...	19	19	13	...	6
Do. of N. Western Pargana	...	79	79	47	...	32
Do. of Eastern Pargana	...	72	72	13	...	59
Do. of N. Eastern Pargana	100	278	378	258	...	120
Do. of Northern Pargana	9	121	130	73	...	57
Do. of Southern Pargana	21	191	212	165	...	47

Hakumats.

The number of these tribunals remained the same; with the exception of Jaswantpura whose jurisdiction extends to try civil suits to the value of Rs 700, all the other Hakims can hear original civil suits up to Rs 500. They can sentence up to 4 months' imprisonment and levy a fine up to Rs 200 in criminal cases.

A detailed statement showing the civil and criminal work, done during 1894-95 is appended, from which it will appear that both the institutions and disposals have considerably increased.

Civil Suits.

Original.

There were 1,242 suits pending at the commencement of the year against 993 of the previous year; while the new institutions rose from 5,687 to 6,537 giving a total for disposal of 7,779 against 6,680; out of which including transfers 6,150 against 5,438 were disposed of, leaving 1,629 at the close of the year.

As to the mode of disposal, that marked the total for the year 1,562 were dicided on admission, 792 *ex parte*; 220 on arbitration and 659 on merits; while 1,661 were compromised, 68 were withdrawn and 798 were dismissed. Of the suits pending disposal at the close of the year, 1,309 were of a duration shorter than 6 months, 225 over 6 months and 85 longer than one year.

The subjoined statement shows the nature of the civil suits.

	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Suits relating to monetary transactions	880	5,526	6,406	5,166	1,240
Suits pertaining to land ...	179	400	579	397	182
Suits regarding adoption ...	1	.....	1	.....	1
Suits concerning betrothal ...	40	161	201	152	49
Miscellaneous suits ...	144	448	592	435	157
Total ...	1,244	6,535	7,779	6,150	1,629

Execution of decrees.

There were 1,776 applications for the execution of decrees on the file on the 31st March 1894; which together with 1,876 applications, instituted during the year gave a total of 3,652 for disposal involving a sum of Rs 2,77,343; of which 2,195 for Rs 91,201 were disposed of, thus reducing the arrears to 1,457 at the close of the year.

The mode of disposal by cash was Rs 46,530 and by instalments Rs 44,670.

Criminal Cases.

Light offences.

There were 733 cases pending at the close of the preceding year, while 4,413 were reported during the year under review. The total number of cases, and offenders brought to trial were 5,146 and 2,489 respectively. The total disposals rose from 3,779 to 4,448 affecting 2,323 offenders; thus leaving a balance of 698 cases implicating 166 offenders at the close of the year.

Heinous offences

The heinous offences pending disposal from the close of last year numbered 412 while 1,756 were newly instituted. The total for disposal therefore rose from 2,068 to 2,138 affecting 1,101 offenders. The disposals numbered 1,817 implicating 952 offenders, leaving a balance of 321 cases affecting 149 persons.

Offenders.

Of the 3,590 offenders, implicated in both the Heinous and Light offences 694 were acquitted, 19 were called upon to give recognizance, 1,421 were transferred to other courts, 1 died while 2 escaped and 1,138 were convicted, as given below:—

Simple imprisonment was awarded to	340
Imprisonment with fine	24
Imprisonment with floggings	65
Fine was imposed on	544
Floggings were awarded to	165

Of the offenders awaiting trial at the close of the year, 268 were released on bail, and 47 were in custody of whom the case of one only was of a duration longer than one month. The percentage of conviction was consequently 91·2.

Statement showing the work, done in the Hakumats during 1894-95.

NAMES OF THE HAKUMATS.	CIVIL SUITS.								EXECUTION OF DECREES.										CRIMINAL CASES.													
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Value of the disposals.			Remaining.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Value of the suits for disposals.			Disposed of.	Mode of disposals.							Remaining.	Cases pending.		Cases filed.		Total cases.		Total number of persons implicated.		Cases disposed of.		No. of persons implicated in disposals.		Cases remaining.		Persons pending trial.	
																	By cash.			By instalments.			Total.																
						Rs.	A.	P.					Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.
Bali ..	62	553	615	25	504	4,558	8	6	86	276	109	385	3,642	4	0	102	4,734	13	6	6,248	12	9	10,983	10	3	283	13	12	293	171	306	183	79	60	294	178	79	59	12	5	...	1
Bilara ...	84	271	355	46	227	1,445	4	0	82	144	74	218	21,223	12	3	51	1,643	12	6	1,109	8	0	2,753	5	3	167	55	25	182	45	237	70	147	23	188	47	141	19	49	33	6	4
Didwana ..	21	165	186	6	159	6,296	9	9	21	15	34	49	4,599	14	9	35	1 392	5	9	1,723	7	9	3,115	13	6	14	22	10	160	60	182	70	106	20	155	51	101	14	27	19	5	6
Jaswantpura ..	73	262	335	10	276	2,737	2	0	49	31	54	85	5,025	3	6	58	992	3	0	1,157	5	6	2,149	8	6	27	11	19	236	125	247	144	141	72	205	125	135	79	42	19	6	2
Jalore ..	80	575	655	59	422	2,061	11	0	174	96	204	300	18,757	3	0	190	1,793	15	9	8,418	14	3	10,212	14	0	110	10	16	174	159	184	175	27	48	165	152	27	44	19	23	...	4
Jaitaran ..	15	133	148	2	123	441	0	3	23	59	21	80	9,611	12	0	31	890	10	0	1,809	2	6	2,699	12	6	49	18	9	132	68	150	77	39	43	134	68	39	41	16	9	...	2
Jodhpur ..	181	393	574	44	245	6,355	0	3	285	120	144	264	21,322	8	6	113	5,505	7	9	1,337	14	6	6,843	6	3	151	105	34	215	106	320	140	162	92	233	109	132	67	87	31	30	25
Nagore ...	108	563	671	45	453	6,669	10	3	173	334	156	490	52,436	8	6	85	7,030	13	6	957	9	9	7,988	7	3	405	152	85	351	169	503	254	85	54	403	208	65	49	100	46	20	5
Nawa ..	20	254	274	5	240	673	3	6	29	18	108	126	4,194	12	3	88	1,159	4	6	1,363	11	6	2,523	0	0	38	3	2	111	49	114	51	34	26	106	51	34	26	8	....	...	...
Marote ..	7	227	234	10	213	603	2	0	11	20	55	75	4,249	6	9	64	600	14	0	2,116	1	9	2,716	15	9	11	15	3	262	75	277	78	161	33	272	72	161	32	5	6	...	1
Merta ..	61	549	610	42	472	1,242	4	0	96	30	85	115	7,767	15	0	69	3,059	7	0	1,094	14	0	4,154	5	0	46	63	57	397	141	460	198	187	66	383	172	183	53	77	25	4	13
Pachbhadra ..	47	385	432	11	376	2,952	1	3	45	72	150	222	15,186	14	3	116	2,556	15	6	5,280	0	6	7,837	0	0	106	32	22	163	42	195	64	219	70	171	58	196	66	24	6	23	4
Pali ...	89	256	345	2	296	903	12	0	47	45	63	108	11,600	3	9	60	2,331	6	0	4,659	5	3	6,990	11	3	48	21	11	159	77	180	88	90	59	152	77	88	57	88	11	2	2
Parbatsar ...	125	467	592	11	379	1,938	15	6	202	103	192	295	17,004	0	6	56	1,663	0	6	1,087	4	0	2,750	4	6	239	40	23	208	68	248	91	263	81	197	70	241	63	51	21	22	18
Phalodi ...	50	224	274	27	195	1,074	1	9	52	58	70	128	9,943	4	9	42	1,579	4	0	516	14	3	2,096	2	3	86	22	24	147	46	169	70	165	101	149	50	160	76	20	20	5	25
Sambhar ...	26	98	124	10	94	270	15	0	20	181	74	255	14,597	8	0	45	1,154	15	9	696	15	3	1.851	15	0	210	31	...	300	3	331	3	62	...	311	1	57	...	20	2	5	..
Sanchore ...	18	171	189	11	134	1,002	14	0	44	4	37	41	3,092	3	6	25	1,376	8	0	715	5	0	2,091	13	0	16	24	18	208	95	232	113	184	105	213	103	170	99	19	10	14	6
Sankara ..	2	69	71	3	58	78	2	0	10	1	5	6	149	4	0	5	123	4	0	...	...	...	123	4	0	1	4	4	104	24	108	28	56	3	92	19	53	3	16	9	3	...
Sheo ..	4	78	82	5	71	246	10	0	6	...	12	12	818	5	0	10	332	4	0	158	5	0	490	9	0	2	4	1	87	17	91	18	63	19	88	16	55	8	3	2	8	11
Shergurh ..	35	117	152	13	105	498	7	6	34	66	25	91	5,089	8	9	43	993	7	0	1,691	1	9	2,684	8	9	48	14	9	96	28	110	37	76	55	96	28	73	42	14	9	3	13
Siwana ..	51	285	336	8	277	662	11	9	51	35	101	136	5,691	8	0	74	1,325	6	6	1,196	8	9	2,521	15	6	62	13	6	134	35	147	41	54	20	134	36	49	20	13	5	5	..
Sojat ...	83	442	525	9	427	2,522	13	6	89	68	103	171	13,338	7	6	77	4,290	2	3	1,231	2	0	5,621	4	3	94	61	22	294	123	355	145	89	51	307	126	84	42	48	19	5	7
Total ...	1,244	6,535	7,779	494	5,746	45,234	5	5	1,629	1,776	1,876	3,652	2,77,343	0	6	2,195	46,530	4	9	44,670	5	9	91,200	10	6	1,457	733	412	4,413	1,756	5,146	2,138	2,489	1,101	4,448	1,817	2,323	952	698	321	166	149

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International Court of Vakils.

Western Rajputana Residency.

There were 9 cases concerning Marwar on the files when the year commenced, while 23 cases were instituted during the year; out of the total of 32, nineteen cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 13 cases at the close of the year.

The decrees to the value of Rs 6 were awarded against and those of 44 in favour of Marwar; while the claims of Rs 27,305 made against this Durbar were rejected.

There were 3 Marwar offenders pending trial at the close of the year, while 4 were involved in the cases, instituted during the year. Out of these 3 were convicted, one was released on bail and 3 were acquitted.

There were 6 offenders of other States brought to trial in cases pertaining to Marwar, of whom 4 were convicted and 2 were acquitted.

Jaipur Residency.

One case, pending from the close of the last year was disposed of.

Mewar Residency.

One case, affecting Marwar instituted during the year was disposed of.

CHAPTER XV.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Personnel.

This department continued to flourish under the able management of the Mahkmakhas.

The revenue has been increasing steadily for several years; in the year under report, however, it is the highest on record.

Receipts and expenditure.

As noted in the last year's report there was a sum of Rs. 362 in the Fota at the close of 1893-94. 19,189 court-fee stamps of the value of Rs. 55,790 were sold while the sale of 1,77,034 papers of general stamps realized a sum of Rs. 39,428; and 50,780 miscellaneous and excise stamps added a sum of Rs. 3,211. Thus on the whole 24,763 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,21,461 were sold during the period, covered by this report. The cash realizations however amounted to Rs. 86,781. The outstanding arrears to the amount of Rs. 29,641 were recovered and the amount of fee, derived from the impressing of stamps came up to Rs. 3,392. There was an income of Rs. 5 from miscellaneous sources such as fines and penalties. The total aggregate amount of income was therefore Rs. 1,54,862 against Rs. 1,39,424 of the preceding year; out of which a sum of Rs 1,16,030 against 1,06,157 was remitted to the Treasury; and Rs 34,679 are to be realized; while 3,229 were expended as per details given on reverse thus leaving a sum of Rs 615 in the Fota on the 31st March 1895:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Printing of stamps ...	... 1,214	... 943
Guards, &c. ...	... 432	... 432
Commission to venders	... 3,043	... 1,833
Miscellaneous ...	... 674	... 320

There were 28 Licensees; of whom 13 were at Jodhpur, 3 at Merta and two in each of the 3 Hakumats of Pali, Jalore and Bilara; and one in each of the 7 Hakumats of Marote, Bali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Phalodi, Pachbhadra and Mallani. Among the Thikanas, Chanode only had one Licensee.

The stamps worth Rs 60,337 were sold through the stamp-venders, to whom a sum of Rs 1,833 was paid as commission.

CHAPTER XVI.

FINANCE AND REVENUE.

General.

The financial administration continued to show satisfactory results. There was a steady improvement in the revenue, with prospective increase of income. The actual receipts showed an increase of about 6 lacs over the estimated amount and of 4 lacs over the actual realizations of the last year.

The expenditure on the other hand exceeded the budget limits for some specified reasons, as detailed below, but still there was a saving of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lac against the estimated surplus of Rs. 10,100.

Since the death of Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh, the Treasury was placed under the direct control of Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad, Judicial Secretary to the Musahib-Ala.

Receipts.

The aggregate actual receipts from 23 ordinary sources of revenue amounted to Rs. 50,80,369 and 111 Gold Mohurs against the budget estimate of Rs. 46,31,600. The respective figures for the last year however were 48,71,978 and 45,23,000. The principal increase was under the items of Hakumats, sale of Durbar Salt, Customs, Hukamnama, Stamps, Railway, Miscellaneous, and Excise department. The extraordinary items contributed Rs. 2,12,716. The gross revenue of the year including adjustments, which amounted to Rs. 1,73,955, therefore rose to 54,67,040 and 152 Gold Mohurs against the budget estimate of Rs. 47,28,600.

Expenditure.

The disbursements according to the forecast of the budget, through ordinary channels of expenditure, would have aggregated to Rs. 41,26,500; but the actual expenses were 40,64,359 and 58 Gold Mohurs. If however the extraordinary items be taken into consideration, in which there is an increase of about 6 lacs principally due to the facts that certain adjustments were effected and that after Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad assumed the charge of the treasury, a sum of 2 lacs

was paid to the Bikanir Darbar over and above the budget estimate, in liquidation of the loan, taken for Railway purposes, the figures would stand as under :—

Actual expenditure	...	Rs. 52,16,476 & 58 Gold Mohurs.
Budget estimate	...	„ 47,18,500
Excess	...	„ 4,97,976 & 58 Gold Mohurs.

From the annexed detailed statement, in which the account of receipts and disbursements is arranged under different heads, it will appear that 19 out of 31 sources of revenue showed an increase to the amount of Rs. 8,27,133; while out of 58 channels of expenditure 31 showed a decrease to the extent of Rs. 7,65,877.

Explanation of certain items under receipts.

Hakumats.

The amounts, contributed by the various Hakumats were as under :—

Parbatsar	... 19,000 (Fair)	Sewana	... 7,000 (Fair)
Sanchore	... 15,812	Marote	... 6,000
Bali	... 14,848 (*anwal* contract)	Jaswantpura	3,400 (*anwal* contract)
Jalore	... 11,121 (*anwal* contract)	Sankra	... 3,380
Bilara	... 10,273	Sojat	... 2,600
Merta	... 10,141	Jodhpur	... 2,000
Nagore	... 10,036	Sambhar	... 1,500

The improvement was principally due to the enhancement of the *anwal* contract and to the Horse and Cattle fairs as also to the realization of certain bales.

Customs.

The praiseworthy management of the department and an enhanced importation from abroad swelled the realizations of the customs.

Mint.

Though there was not a great pressure of work in the mints, as had been the case last year, yet the work, turned out by the mints was a little greater than the average of past several years and some of the outstanding mint charges were also recovered, hence the increase of Rs. 9,517.

Hukamnama.

This item is a capricious one; no limit can consequently be fixed to it; its increase and decrease depends on the number of deaths amongst the Jagirdars.

Stamps and court-fees.

The receipts of the year under review are the highest stamp-revenue on record, and are the direct consequences of an admirable conduct of the department, and a corresponding increase in litigation, as also to the general adoption and thorough introduction of the system.

Railway Interest.

The total receipts after deducting the working expenses of the department aggregated to Rs. 6,25,000 giving an increase of 1¼ lakhs over the estimated receipts. It redounds to the credit and economy of the Manager, Jodhpur-Bickaneer Railway.

Miscellaneous.

The receipts under this item consisted of Rs. 33,723 sale of Ice and Soda and rent of the Dak bunglows, &c., received through the Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway.

Rs. 3,000 on account of Magra Merwara villages.
„ 2,566 *Kheri ki lag.*
„ 6,676 Income of the State Press.
„ 3,391 *Zenana Deodi.*

Loans recovered.

A sum of Rs 4,515 was realized from the *Jagirdars* in connection with the payments made to the vaccinators, employed in their *jagirs* while Rs. 81,070 were withdrawn from the *Petiki Dukan*, which it is intended to close, as soon as the outstanding arrears are recovered.

Takrar Jama.

This item is not included in the budget, as it is a mere book adjustment.

Salt marts leased out to Government including Royalty.

The decrease is said to be due to the fluctuating amount of the Royalty.

Hawala.

The decrease is attributed to the failure of Swanu harvests in most of the villages of Nagore and Merta, where as has already been stated elsewhere, the crops were much below the average

Exchange and discount

The fallings off in receipts is ascribed to the depreciation of silver.

Jaswant Sagar.

It is a new item in the budget. The revenue is realized by an able officer, Munshi Shubh Lal, who bestows every attention to it.

Explanation of certain items under Expenditure.

Baggi Khana.

The increase is mainly due to a certain number of carriages having been purchased during the year.

Civil Salaries.

The newly created departments of the Superintendents, for which new establishments were entertained, as also the promotions, granted to certain officials were the chief causes that have led to an increase under this item.

Military Expenses.

The total charges of this department aggregated to 8,74,682, which consisted of—

Durbar Forces ...	...	...	4,17,099
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	4,57,583

Forests.

This item includes the expenditure incurred on arboriculture, training of the Jodhpur boys at Dehra Dun and the forest compensation, awarded to the Jagirdars.

Kharid Kharch.

The increase is due chiefly to the settlement of the accounts of various traders as also to sundry purchases, made during the year.

Public Works Department.

The total amount expended during the year, under review came up to Rs 8,12,370 against the budget allotment of Rs 10,00,000. The works, undertaken by the Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway, cost Rs 5,41,068 and other miscellaneous works, Rs 2,71,302

Safar Kharch.

This includes the expenses, incurred in the trips of His Highness the Maharaja as also those of the Maharaj Kunwar, taken during the year and hence the increase.

Advanced as Loan.

No budget is fixed for this item, a sum of Rs 1,18,136 was advanced as loan to certain persons, during the year, under retrospect.

Refunds.

It is mostly a book--adjustment.

Payment of the Railway Loan.

Out of the sum, taken on loan from the Bikaner Durbar for Railway purposes, a sum of Rs 1,70,000 was paid back during the last year, and a sum of Rs. 5 lacs was paid during 1894-95 against the budget estimate of 3 lacs.

Hasteh Kharch.

It also shows an increase of about 3 lacs. It is an item which consists of various advances made to different persons for certain purposes—which are adjusted and shown under appropriate heads when the accounts are received. The figures for 1894-95 are made up mostly of sums advanced for public works, undertaken by the Durbar as also for the cattle fair, &c.

Trevour Fair at Jodhpore.

No budget was allotted for this item. Some of the expenses have however been included under other items.

RECEIPTS.

Statement showing the amount of receipts under different heads for the year of 1894-95.

No.	ITEMS.	Budget Estimate.			Realizations. Actual receipts.			Adjustments.			Total.			Increase of the actual realizations over the budget estimate.			Decrease of the actual realizations from the budget estimates.			Remarks.
	ORDINARY.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Hakumats	80,000	0	0	1,27,242	6	0	50,000	0	0	1,77,242	6	0	47,242	6	0	.....	.	.	
2	Daribas' or salt marts leased out to Government including royalty	11,00,000	0	0	10,52,648	15	9	.....	.	.	10,52,648	15	9	.....	.	.	47,351	0	3	
3	Sales of the Darbar salt ...	5,00,000	0	0	5,56,887	7	0	.. ...	...	.	5,56,887	7	0	56,887	7	0	.....	...	.	
4	Customs	9,35,000	0	0	12,10 999	9	0	.....	..	.	12,10,999	9	0	2,75,999	9	0	.. ...	.	..	
5	Jodhpur Kotwali	5,000	0	0	5,650	12	0	.. ...	...		5,650	12	0	650	12	0	.....	...	..	
6	Mints	12,000	0	0	21,517	0	0	.....	...	.	21,517	0	0	9,517	0	0	.....	...	...	
7	Hawala	7,25,000	0	0	6,30,848	14	3	849	9	9	6,31 698	8	0	.....		...	94,151	1	9	
8	Rekh or tribute from Jagirdars	2,80,000	0	0	2,67,025	13	9	.....	...	...	2,67,025	13	9	... ..		...	12,974	2	3	
9	Hukamnama or succession fees	1,00,000	0	0	1,71,356	7	0	.....	.	.	1,71,356	7	0	71,356	7	0	.....	.	...	
10	Stamps	80,000	0	0	1,16,030	0	0	.....	...	.	1,16,030	0	0	36,030	0	0	.....	.	.	
11	Foujbal from Mallani ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.		.....	.	.	.....	.	...	.. ...	.	.	10,000	0	0	
12	Makrana or Marble quarries ...	15,000	0	0	.....	.		.....	.	.	.....	.	...	... ..	.	.	15,000	0	0	
13	Nazars	10,000	0	0	16,445	11	0	.....	.	.	16,445	11	0	6,445	11	0	.....	.	..	
14	Court fees	20,000	0	0	72 G.M. 28.198	8	0	.....	.	.	72 G.M. 28,198	8	0	72 G.M. 8,198	8	0	.....	...	...	
15	Deduction on account of absence without leave	7,000	0	0	11,367	12	9	11	7	6	11,379	4	3	4,367	12	9	.....	.	...	
16	Interest	5,30,000	0	0	6,28,500	6	3	.....	.	...	6,28,500	6	3	97,500	6	3	.....	...	...	
	(1) Railway	50,000	0	0	6,25,000	0	0	.....	.	..	6,25,000	0	0	1,25,000	0	0	.....	..	.	
	(2) Miscellaneous ...	30,000	0	0	3,500	6	3	.....	.	.	3,500	6	3	.....	..	..	26,499	9	9	
17	Rajasthan	2,000	0	0	1,701	0	0	... ..	.		1,701	0	0	... ..	...	.	299	0	0	
18	Exchange and Discount ...	10,000	0	0	565	1	6	.. ...	.	...	565	1	6	.....	..	.	9,434	13	6	
19	Badli receipts	2,000	0	0	47	11	3	.....	.	...	47	11	3	.....	.		1,952	4	9	
20	Jaswant Sagar	70,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	.....	.	...	50,000	0	0	.....	.	.	20,000	0	0	
21	Miscellanious	50,000	0	0	83,185 39 G. M.	2	0	.....	.	...	83,185 39 G. M.	2	0	33,185 39 G. M.	2	0	.....	.	..	
22	Nazarana	3,000	0	0	6,216	3	3	.....		..	6,216	3	3	3,216	3	3	.. ...	...	..	
23	Patta fees	3,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....	...	.	1,000	0	0	.....	.		2,000	0	0	
24	Forests	20,600	0	0	25,183	5	0	.. ...	..	...	25,183	5	0	4,583	5	0	.. ...	...	..	
25	Abkari Jagir and Hawala ...	62,000	0	0	67,750	15	6	.....	...	..	67,750	15	6	5,750	15	6	.....	...	...	
	Total Ordinary ...	46,31,600	0	0	50.80,369 111G. M.	1	3	50,861	1	3	51,31,230 111G.M.	2	6	6.73,931 111G M.	8	9	2,25,162	7	6	
	EXTRAORDINARY.																			
26	Collection of Boundary Expenses	45,000	0	0	17,780	4	6	.. ...	.	...	17,780	4	6	.....	.	.	27,219	11	6	
27	Loans contracted ...	.....	...	.	1,643	13	0	.....	.	..	1,643	13	0	1,643	13	0	.....	..	..	
28	Loans recovered	30,000	0	0	86,457	11	9	47,018 1 G.M.	1	0	1,33.475 1 G.M.	12	9	56.457	11	9	.....	..	..	
29	Neota	10,000	0	0	3,876	12	0	.....	...	...	3,876	12	0	.....	...	.	6,123	4	0	
30	Arrears of Mukadmats ...	12,000	0	0	7,857	12	0	.....	...	...	7,857	12	0	.....	...	...	4 142	4	0	
31	Takrar Jama	.....	...	.	95,100	1	9	76,075 40 G.M.	14	6	1,71,176 40 G.M.	0	3	95,100	1	9	.....	..	...	
	Total Extraordinary ...	97,000	0	0	2,12,716	7	0	1.23,093 41 G.M.	15	6	3,35,810 41 G.M.	6	6	1,53,201	10	6	37,485	3	6	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	47.28,600	0	0	52.93,085 111G.M.	8	3	1,73,955 41 G M.	0	9	54 67,040 152G.M.	9	0	8,27,133 111G M.	3	3	2,62,647	11	0	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Statement showing the amount of disbursements under different heads for the year 1894-95.

Number.	Items.	Budget Estimate.	Disbursements. Actual disbursements.	Adjustments.	Total.	Increase of the actual disbursements over the budget estimate.	Decrease of the actual disbursements from the budget estimate.	Remarks.
	ORDINARY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Devasthan and Dharampura (Temples and Charities) ...	38,000 0 0	34,812 7 9	.....	34,812 7 9	.....	3,187 8 3	
2	Khasa Rasoura or His Highness' Kitchen expenses ...	8,000 0 0	5,967 1 9	.....	5,967 1 9	.....	2,032 14 3	
3	Abdar khana	15,000 0 0	18,417 3 6	.....	18,417 3 6	3,417 3 6	.....	
4	Zargar khana	10,000 0 0	10,762 12 3	.....	10,762 12 3	762 12 3	.....	
5	Kapraina kothar	10,000 0 0	15,223 15 6	.....	15,223 15 6	5,223 15 6	.....	
6	Baganra kothar	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
7	Arsenal (sileh khana) ...	6,000 0 0	1,785 6 0	.....	1,785 6 0	.....	4,214 10 0	
8	Aivra kothar and Bagar ...	2,75,000 0 0	2,33,579 4 6	475 11 3	2,34,054 15 9	.....	41,420 11 6	
9	Farash khana	4 000 0 0	2,488 14 3	.....	2,488 14 3	.....	1,511 1 9	
10	Khemara karkhana ...	12,000 0 0	14,825 13 9	.....	14,825 13 9	2,825 13 9	.....	
11	Kili khana	30,000 0 0	27,924 2 0	.....	27,924 2 0	.....	2,075 14 0	
12	Baggi khana	5.000 0 0	21,740 6 0	.....	21,740 6 0	16,740 6 0	.....	
13	His Highness' pocket expenses	2,20,000 0 0	2.96,179 9 9 10 G M.	4,000 0 0	3.00,179 9 9 10 G.M.	76,179 9 9 10 G.M.	.....	
14	Maharaj Col. Sir Partap Singh's salary	60.000 0 0	82,119 6 0	.....	82,119 6 0	22,119 6 0	.....	
15	Zanna Deodhi	2,00,000 0 0	1,95,233 3 9 6 G.M.	51 8 0	1,95,284 11 9 6 G. M.	.....	4,766 12 3	
16	Stationary	13.000 0 0	17,159 13 0	.....	17,159 13 0	4,159 13 0	.....	
17	Teohar kharch (Festivals) ...	1,000 0 0	197 13 6	.....	197 13 6	.....	802 2 6	
18	Kiraya-bhara (Hire) ...	25,000 0 0	30,283 7 9	236 5 0	30,519 12 9	5 283 7 9	.....	
19	Salaries (civil)	5,05.000 0 0	5,20,517 15 6	.....	5,20,517 15 6	15,517 15 6	.....	
20	Military expenses... ...	9,00,000 0 0	8,74,682 2 9	1,484 14 6	8.76,167 1 3	.....	25,317 13 3	
21	Inayat Kharch (gifts) ...	50,000 0 0	97,281 5 0	13 0 0	97,294 5 0	47,281 5 0	.....	
22	Motad kharch (Gifts to ordinary servants)	2,000 0 0	667 0 0	.....	667 0 0	.....	1,333 0 0	
23	Fort expenses ...	2,000 0 0	3,440 7 0	.....	3,440 7 0	1,440 7 0	.....	
24	Tribute to Government ...	2,23,000 0 0	2,23,000 0 0	.....	2,23,000 0 0	.....	.....	
25	Gardens	10,000 0 0	14,909 8 9	.....	14,909 8 9	4.909 8 9	.....	
26	Dispensaries	31,000 0 0	30.160 6 6	.....	30,160 6 6	.....	839 9 6	
27	Stable	2,000 0 0	1,533 6 3	.....	1,533 6 3	.....	466 9 9	
28	Gau khana	1,000 0 0	669 14 0	.....	669 14 0	.....	330 2 0	
29	Rajasthan	20,000 0 0	16,918 11 6	.....	16,918 11 6	.....	3,081 4 6	
30	Forests	31,000 0 0	38,234 14 0	.....	38,234 14 0	7,234 14 0	.....	
31	Kharid kharch	1.00 000 0 0	1,59,431 3 6	900 11 3	1,60,331 14 9	59.431 3 6	.....	
32	Medicines	2,000 0 0	2,608 3 9	.....	2.608 3 9	608 3 9	.....	
33	Barud khana	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
34	Kasid kharch (Postal) ...	4,000 0 0	2,615 5 0	.....	2,615 5 0	.....	1,384 11 0	
35	Residency Panchayat awards ..	10,000 0 0	822 4 3	.....	822 4 3	.....	9,177 11 9	
36	Chhapar bandi	500 0 0	4,932 4 0	.....	4,932 4 0	4.432 4 0	.....	
37	Niwan kharch (wells) ...	2,000 0 0	183 0 3	.....	183 0 3	.....	1,816 15 9	
38	Exchange and discount ...	15,000 0 0	2,585 12 0	.....	2,585 12 0	.....	12,414 4 0	
39	Bhela rakana (Mixed item) ...	30,000 0 0	39.334 13 3	688 6 3	40,023 3 6	9,334 13 3	.....	
40	Public Instructions ...	30,000 0 0	32,278 8 9	.....	32,278 8 9	2,278 8 9	.....	
41	Settlement of Khalsa Baories	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	
42	Revenue Fund	1.00.000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000 0 0	
43	Kamtha kharch(Public works)	10,00.000 0 0	8,12,370 9 3	.....	8,12,370 9 3	.....	1,87,629 6 9	
44	Safar kharch (travelling expenses)	50,000 0 0	1,08.402 9 6 42 G.M.	6,000 0 0	1,14,402 9 6 42 G. M.	58,402 9 6 42 G. M.	.....	
45	Salt compensation to Jagirdars	40,000 0 0	44,316 8 3	.....	44,316 8 3	4,316 8 3	.....	
46	Miscellaneous	25,000 0 0	20,946 6 3	.....	20,946 6 3	.....	4,053 9 9	
47	Baje kharch	2,000 0 0	2,814 11 9	.....	2,814 11 9	814 11 9	.....	
	Total Ordinary ...	41,26,500 0 0	40.64.358 12 0 58 G. M.	13,850 8 3	40,78,209 4 3 58 G.M.	5,77,715 8 6 58 G. M.	6,39,856 12 6	
	EXTRAODINARY.							
48	Advanced as loan	.....	1,18,136 1 6	47,018 1 0 1 G.M.	1,65,154 2 6 1 G. M.	1,18,136 1 6	.....	
49	Refunds	.....	22,586 1 6	50,861 1 3	73,447 2 9	22,586 1 6	.....	
50	Payment of the Railway loan...	3,00,000 0 0	5,00,000 0 0	.....	5,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	.....	
51	Settlement expenses ...	90,000 0 0	89,065 14 9	.....	89,065 14 9	.....	934 1 3	
52	His Highness' marriage expenses	.....	4,214 11 0	.....	4,214 11 0	4,214 11 0	.....	
53	Arrears of pay of civil and military establishments ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	
54	Interest and Discount ...	40,000 0 0	78 6 6	.....	78 6 6	.....	39,921 9 6	
55	Meywar, Jeysalmere and Marwar Boundary	2,000 0 0	1,834 15 6	.....	1,834 15 6	.....	165 0 6	
56	Hasteh Kharch	50,000 0 0	3,60,898 9 9	62,225 6 3 40 G. M.	4,23,124 0 0 40 G.M.	3,10,898 9 9	.....	
57	Debts Redeemed	1,00,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	75,000 0 0	
58	Trevour Fair at Jodhpur ...	.....	30,302 15 9	.....	30,302 15 9	30,302 15 9	.....	
	Total Extraordinary ...	5,92,000 0 0	11,52,117 12 3	1,60,104 8 6 41 G. M.	13,12.222 4 9 41 G.M.	6,86,138 7 6	1,26,020 11 3	
	Grand Total ...	47,18,500 0 0	52,16,476 8 3 58 G. M.	1,73,955 0 9 41 G. M.	53.90.431 9 0 99G. M.	12,63,854 0 0 58 G. M.	7,65,877 7 9	

CHAPTER XVII.

Military Department.

SECTION I.

The military forces are divided into two heads (a) State Service (b) Imperial service troops. The former are again divided into Regulars and Irregulars.

The Regulars at the Sadar were under Maharaj Bhopal Singh with Rao Raja Tej Singh as his Assistant; while those in the Perganahs were under Mr. Gumanji. The Irregulars consisting of the *jagir* contingent were in charge of Singhi Buchraj. Each Jagirdar has to place one *Sowar* at the service of the Durbar for every 1,000 of the Rekh amount, those whose Rekh is between 800 and 600 have to supply a camel *sowar* and those of Rs. 500 and under, one foot Sepoy.

Total strength.

The total strength of the Regular Military Forces during the year mustered 4,481 against 3,786 the increase being under the head of Local Infantry which was principally due to the Police requirements.

Artillery.

The number of Artillery men was however the same as given in last years' report, *viz.*, 256.

Regulars.

The Regulars numbered 4,481 against 3,786 as per details given below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Local Infantry	2,547	3,159
Local Cavalry	172	182
Imperial Service Troops ...	1,067	1,140

Irregulars.

The figures for Irregular Cavalry and Infantry stood at 2,217 and 261 respectively.

Guns.

There were 121 guns, of which 75 are only serviceable.

SECTION II.

Sardar Risala.

Personnel.

The efficiency attained by the admirably mounted and well disciplined body of cavalry, raised after the name of the heir-apparent as the Darbar's contribution towards

the general defence of the empire redounds to the credit of the Commandant, Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., and A. D. C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who continued to take a keen interest and a personal share in its improvement.

The following is the report of the Sardar Risala, as received from the Commandant's office.

Thakur Hary Singh was made the Honorary Commandant of the second Regiment and as second in command to Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I. who has got many other onerous and responsible affairs to attend to, helped him in his duties connected with the first Regiment.

Squadron officer Maharaj Doulat Singh acts as the Adjutant of the First Regiment and Squadron Officer Kunwar Pratap Singh as the Adjutant of the Second Regiment.

The Durbar has been pleased to confer the rank of Major on Thakur Hary Singh and that of Captain on Maharaj Doulat Singh, Kunwar Pratap Singh and other Squadron Officers.

These gentlemen of high position though holding Honorary posts draw the following allowances to meet the extra expenses, they have to incur on account of their connection with the regiments in maintaining horses, &c:—

Thakur Hary Singh	...	Rs	800 per mensum.
Maharaj Doulat Singh	...	„	500 „
Kunwar Partap Singh	...	„	500 „
All other Squadron Officers		„	250 „

Major Stuart Beatson having gone home and the term for which his services had been lent by the Supreme Government to the Jodhpore Darbar having expired, Captain H. R. Tate the Inspecting Officer Rajputana and N.-W. P. Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport had the inspection charge of the Sardar Risala.

Visits.

The regiments were inspected by Colonel H. Mellis C. S. I. Inspector General Imperial Service Troops, and by Captain H. V. Cox, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry of Imperial Service Troops.

The Hon'ble J. G. Beresford of the 7th Hussars who visited Jodhpore on the occasion of the Christmas gave an impetus to manly sports by holding competition in various sorts of sports and distributing prizes to the winners of the competitions.

Instruction. (Musketry.)

Two officers and two Non-Commissioned Officers attended the course of musketry instruction at Merut and are all in possession of the musketry certificates.

(Veterinary.)

A Non-Commissioned Officer and a *sowar* after undergoing a course of instruction for about a year at the Army Veterinary School Poona obtained excellent certificates from the President, Examining Board and Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Bombay Army.

Two men of the regiments have been sent by the Durbar to the Veterinary School at Ajmere.

They have completed their first year at the institution.

(Signalling.)

A class of army signalling consisting of two Daffadars and six Lance Daffadars and men were put through a course with British troops having worked for 103 days by day and by night. Their final examination showed a fair result.

(Field sketching.)

Major Kitchner, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for field sketching most kindly undertook to teach two officers of Sardar Risala in field sketching during the time, he had not got a class on hand at Mahabaleshwar. The commanding officer is greatly indebted to him for the attention, bestowed to them.

Annual Rifle Meeting 1895.

The Jodhpore team did excellently well at the third Annual Rifle Meeting of the Imperial Service Troops, held at Meerut having won the first, the third and nine other prizes in match I, the sixth and six other prizes in match II, eleven prizes in match III, the second and the third prizes in match V, and the first prize in match VII, and the first prize in match IX. In match IV *sowar* Bhagwant Singh was tied for championship but having smaller score at longest distance was placed second The sixth match was not open to cavalry.

Uniform.

The grey duck cloth of which the blouses were hitherto made was discontinued for its colour not being perfectly fast. Spinner and Co's Khaki stuff had therefore to be substituted instead.

Epidemic in horses.

"Sarrah" appeared as an epidemic during the last winter and carried away a number of horses of the second Regiment. Veterinary Captain R. H. Hagger, Principal Ajmere Veterinary College, was called and consulted on the occasion. According to his advice, the horses of the regiments were dispersed and those suffering from the epidemic kept well apart from the rest for fear of contagion.

Horse Hospital.

A graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College has been engaged to look after the Horse Hospitals of the regiments.

Building.

Horses stables were built attached to officers' quarters in the first regiment Lines, and jumping grounds for horses made in each squadron line.

Arms.

The Snider Carbines were substituted by the Henry Martines.

Funds. The funds of the regiments are in a satisfactory condition.

A new monthly cutting called the *Pony Chundah* has been started, from which the transport ponies are to be purchased. The monthly cutting on this account from a *sowar* is eight annas and from non-commissioned officers and men, proportionately higher. The transport animals are of course maintained by the men themselves.

Accounts. The counterpart of English general account books and ledgers were formerly kept in *Urdu*. *Marwari* account books have now been substituted for *Urdu* books.

Stud. The stud near Bhinmal being situated at quite on out of the way place was removed to Pali and incorporated with the Durbar stud there to facilitate its supervision and management.

The following prices have been fixed as an average for all transactions with Pali stud.

For every brood mare either received from or sent to Pali stud Rs 300.

For every remount received from Pali stud Rs 300 if the animal be under four years of age, and, Rs 400 if upwards of four years.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Educational Department.

Personnel. Pandit Suraj Prakash, M. A., Principal of the College and Superintendent of the Educational Department continued to discharge his duties satisfactorily.

The College staff underwent some changes as Raghubir Prasad, M. A., Professor of Mathematics resigned by the end of July, while Sangam Lal Kapur, M. A, LL. B., Professor of English Literature and Logic got a post in the Mayo College. The vacancies thus caused were filled up by Noratan Muli B.A. and K. R. Bhut B.A. respectively.

Madho Narain, Second Master High School resigned his post and was succeeded by P. Phaoo Lal, B. A.

Institution. There has been no change in the number of Institutions in the State during the year under review. The number of scholars however increased by 20 per cent *viz.*, from 1,492 to 1,797. This advance may chiefly be attributed to the continued prosperity of the country and to the growing desire among the people to give their children the benefits of education.

Jaswant College. The college Department comprised two classes, the 1st year and the 2nd year; and the number of scholars on the rolls was 5 in each. The students in the 2nd year class are reported to be regular, well-behaved, and hardworking.

All the five were sent up for the F. A. Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom two came out successful. One of the students from the 1st year class, who went up for the Forest Entrance Examination was also successful.

The Durbar High School.

The number of scholars on the roll of the school has considerably increased. There is a marked improvement in the discipline of the school.

Seven students went up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom 3 passed.

Eight students appeared in the Middle class Examination of whom 3 were successful.

Sanskrit School.

There has been nothing remarkable in this school during the year under report. The number of students in the school was 33 against 32 of the previous year. The course of study comprises of the Grammar, Philosophy as well as general Literature.

The Hewson Girl School.

The Hewson Girl School continued to show a steady progress in needle work and reading under Mrs. Maysek.

There was, however, a little falling off in the number of scholars. The girls are chiefly of the Brahmin class.

The Hindi Branch School.

This school trains the boys in Arithmetic and Mental calculations.

The Superintendent reports that the boys know the multiplication tables well; some of them can solve questions on Rule of Three and Simple Interest with remarkable readiness.

The strength of the school consisted of 170 students under the tuition of two Pandits.

Telegraph Training class.

In the Telegraph Training class attached to the Durbar High School 19 probationers were admitted of whom 10 were appointed as signallers, 3 took service in other departments, 3 were discharged for absence without leave, and one resigned leaving 2 probationers on the rolls at the end of the year.

Pergana Schools.

Besides the educational institutions already mentioned, there are 6 Anglo Vernacular schools and 15 Vernacular schools in the Perganas, entirely supported by the Raj. The tutorial staff of these institutions consisted of 30 teachers. The total number of pupils was 1,107 against 866 of the previous year. In addition to these there were 5 schools in Mallani, *viz.*, Jasol, Badmere, Sindri, Gudah, and Chohtan, in which 148 students received tuition of whom 54 were sons of the Jagirdars.

The working of some of these schools is said to be fair. Sojat however heads the list. Pandit Sukhdeo Persad, B. A., Judicial Secretary to the Musahib-Ala, during his Bigori tour paid a visit to it and was satisfied with its working. The pay of the head master was consequently raised from Rs 30 to 35, and an assistant teacher of Rs 15 per mensem was added to the staff.

Changes of the teachers.

Three teachers of the Primary schools were dismissed during the year for inefficiency and neglect of duty, and one resigned. The vacancies, thus caused, were duly filled up.

Annual statistical return of the Educational

No.	Name of the Institution.	Locality.	When established.	No. of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.							Average daily attendence.	No. of Scholars Studying each language at the end of the year.				
				Brahmans.	Mahajans.	Rajputs.	Kayasths.	Mohamedans	Other castes.	Total.		English.	Sanskirt.	Hindi.	Persian.	Urdu.
	COLLEGE.															
1	Jaswant College ...	Jodhpore ...	1893	4	0	1	2	0	3	10	8·5	10	...	...	...	...
	SCHOOLS.															
2	Durbar High School	„ ...	1869	182	46	42	41	46	58	415	239	393	81	235	60	95
3	Hindi Branch School	„ ...	1869	80	8	55	11	6	10	170	115	...	...	170	...	...
4	Hewson Girl School	„ ...	1887	43	2	6	...	...	9	60	45	...	...	60	...	...
5	The Sanskirt School	„ ...	1887	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	17·6	...	33	...	...	...
6	Pergana Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Sojat ...	1886	24	3	49	12	27	7	122	85	122	...	40	...	82
7	„ ...	Pali ...	1873	29	2	32	12	20	31	126	106·2	49	...	103	...	23
8	„ ...	Nagore ...	1886	18	...	19	2	11	4	54	38	37	...	44	4	20
9	„ ...	Jalore ...	1886	4	10	26	...	14	2	56	40	34	...	...	6	16
10	„ ...	Phalodi ...	1886	49	...	17	1	1	6	74	48	68	...	72	...	2
11	„ ...	Merta ...	1886	13	...	8	3	4	8	36	32	20	...	10	2	4
12	Pergana Vernacular School ...	Jaswantpura	1870												...	...
13	„ ...	Jaitaran ...	1870	9	19	1	1	6	14	50	18	...	...	50	...	...
14	„ ...	Didwana ...	1886	6	3	...	1	7	...	17	10	...	...	17	...	...
15	„ ...	Nawa ...	1870	3	14	2	3	3	5	30	30	...	...	30	...	...
16	„ ...	Puchbhadra	1870	1	36	1	...	2	1	41	33	...	...	41	...	...
17	„ ...	Parbatsar...	1886	21	12	1	2	1	12	49	28	...	...	49	...	...
18	„ ...	Bilara ...	1870	3	63	...	4	1	27	98	61	...	...	98	...	...
19	„ ...	Marote ...	1870	13	7	...	...	3	4	27	25	...	...	27	...	...
20	„ ...	Bhinmal ...	1886	10	44	...	1	...	10	65	52·9	...	...	65	...	...
21	„ ...	Sanchor ...	1880	2	31	2	...	1	8	44	22	...	...	44	...	...
22	„ ...	Sambhar ...	1870	2	1	...	11	28	...	42	40	...	...	...	11	31
23	„ ...	Siwana ...	1870	6	57	...	...	2	5	70	37	...	...	70	...	...
24	„ ...	Sheo ...	1886	3	4	...	...	1	9	17	20	...	...	16	...	1
25	„ ...	Sergarh ...	1886	1	33	...	2	...	...	36	16	...	...	36	...	...
26	„ ...	Bali ...	1870	7	11	6	4	17	9	54	58	...	...	54	...	...

Institutions in Marwar for the official year 1894-95.

Receipts.			Charges.										Average annual cost of educating each pupil.			Remarks by the Inspector of schools during his tour of inspection.
			Current.			Extra-ordinary.			Miscell-aneous.			Total.				
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
15,896	7	9	14,686	2	0	453	13	9	756	8	9	15,896	7	9	64	3	4 9	
264	0	0	264	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	0	0	2	9	4 2	
2,256	0	0	2,100	0	0	...	...	...	156	0	0	2,256	0	0	50	2	1·7	
696	0	0	696	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	0	0	39	8	8 7	
768	9	6	768	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	9	6	9	0	8	It has made a marked improvement.
786	0	0	786	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	0	0	7	6	4	The number of boys in the Hindi department has slightly increased.
636	0	0	636	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	0	0	16	11	9	The school is progressing systematically.
636	2	6	600	0	0	...	...	...	34	14	9	634	14	9	15	13	11	It has not materially changed since last year.
654	0	0	653	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	11	0	13	9	10	Not inspected.
636	0	0	600	0	0	...	...	...	36	0	0	636	0	0	19	14	0	The working is discouraging.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Received no return.
132	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	132	0	0	7	5	4	The school continued to work as usual.
132	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	132	0	0	13	3	2	It is progressing but slowly.
132	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	11	7	0	131	7	0	4	6	1	The scheme of studies is duly adhered to.
132	0	0	131	8	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	132	0	0	4	0	0	Not visited.
132	0	0	126	12	0	...	...	...	5	4	0	132	0	0	4	11	5	This institution is making rapid progress.
91	0	0	91	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	0	0	1	7	10	Not inspected.
132	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	132	0	0	5	7	6	The boys acquitted themselves very fairly in arithmetic.
132	0	0	124	0	0	...	...	...	8	0	0	132	0	0	2	7	11	It is in flourishing condition.
132	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	11	15	6	131	15	6	5	15	3	The classes did well; and the attendance was regular.
132	0	0	131	8	9	...	...	...	0	7	3	132	0	0	3	4	9	There was an increase in the number of scholars.
132	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	132	0	0	3	9	1	The method of teaching was not satisfactory.
132	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	10	2	0	130	2	0	6	8	1	Not inspected.
132	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	132	0	0	8	4	0	Not inspected.
22	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	22	0	0	...	6	0	Not inspected.

SECTION II.

Nobles' School.

General.

The school is making steady progress under the active supervision of the Musahib Ala, who usually takes great interest in this institution, which provides board and lodging as well as education and physical training to the sons of the nobles. Mr. B. Jamaspji continued to ably superintend it, an abstract of whose report is subjoined.

The services of Pundit Thakar Prashad, Head Master, which have now been placed at the disposal of the Mahakma Khas, have been favourably noticed.

In summer the School was removed to Jaswantpura, where it remained for 2 months. It was thence taken up to the Jalore Fort for about a month.

The general health of the boys throughout the year was very good.

In February 1894, Col : Trevor, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, and Maharaj Dhiraj Col : Sir Pratap Singh, paid a visit to the school and distributed prizes, consisting of gold buttons to the value of about Rs 2,700, contributed by the Darbar.

Strength of the school.

The year began with 31 boys on the roll, while four boys joined the school during the year, whose names are :—

(1) Thakar Kishor Singhji (brother of the Thakar of Bikamkore) aged 14 years.

(2) Bhaba Tej Singhji (son of H. H. the Maharaja) aged 8 years.

(3) Bhaba Surat Singhji (son of Maharaj Kishor Singhji) aged 10 years.

(4) Kanwar Pane Singhji (son of Maharaj Bhopal Singhji) aged 9 years.

Eleven boys left the school for reasons, assigned below, leaving 24 boys at the close of the year :—

(*a*) Six were sent up to the Mayo College :—

(1) Rao Raja Fateh Singhji.

(2) Thakar Gulab Singhji of Balana.

(3) Thakar Kishor Singhji of Bhikamkore.

(4) Kanwar Mangal Singhji of Bala.

(5) Kanwar Karan Singhji of Bidiat.

(6) Bhanwar Jog Singhji of Bijapore.

(*b*) Two joined the Sardar Risala.

(2) Thakar Jawar Singhji of Malgarh.

(1) Thakar Sardar Singhji of Rana.

(*c*) Three sons of Mutsadis were allowed to leave the school.

The improvement in English pronunciation and the progress in Arithmetic are both reported to be noteworthy which indicates a year's good work on the part of the teaching staff which consisted of 4 English and 2 Hindi teachers.

The conduct and behavior of the boys is reported to be exceptionally good.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure from 1st January to 31st December 1894 was 13,560-1-6 as under.

Diet expenses	...	...	5,049	14	6
Clothing	...	...	2,616	11	6
Horse expenses	...	...	734	3	0
Servant's wages	...	...	3,522	15	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,636	5	3
	Total	...	13,560	1	6

The average monthly expenses per boy consequently amounted to 37-11-0.

The cost of the teaching staff, amounting to Rs. 4,000 was entirely paid by the Darbar.

CHAPTER XIX.

Marwar State Press.

Personnel.

Pandit Niranjan Nath continued to hold charge of the department, under whom it is making satisfactory progress.

Realizations.

The total income amounted to Rs 26,522-13-3 against 19,107-11-6 of the previous year,

comprising of

(1)	English Job Work—			
	(a) From the Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway ...	8,946	1	9
	(b) From the other Departments...	5,599	1	6
(2)	Hindi Work	10,744	2	3
(3)	Subscription to "Marwar Gazette"...	1,165	0	6
(4)	Fine and forfeiture	68	7	3
	Total ...	26,522	13	3

Out of this Rs 19,847-1-3 were realized in cash while the outstanding arrears to the amount of Rs 5,416-2-6 were recovered; a sum of 8,083-12-9 was however remitted to the Treasury.

Expenditure.

The establishment charges fell from Rs 8,929 to 7,563.

The system of drawing the fixed amount of the contingent charges from the Treasury was discontinued.

Other expenses aggregated to Rs 17,750-11 against 10,955 of the last year, as per details given below :—

(1)	Printing paper	12,771	11	3
(2)	Miscellaneous	2,494	1	9
(3)	Type, Material and Machinery	2,484*	14	0

* This item includes the cost of a printing machine purchased direct from London during the year under report.

List of the Works printed at the "Marwar State" Press during the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of the Department or Person	Name of the Work.
1	The Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway.	Administration Report Part II for 1893-94.
2	Ditto ...	Extract Indian Railway Act IX in Hindi.
3	Ditto ...	Half yearly Audit Note on the Capital and Revenue accounts ending on June 1894.
4	Ditto ...	Analysis of the working of Jodhpore Railway for the half year ending on 30th June 1894.
5	Ditto ...	Analysis of working of the Bickanir Railway for the half year ending on 30th June 1894.
6	Ditto ...	Half yearly Audit Note on the Capital and Revenue accounts ending on December 1894.
7	Ditto ...	Analysis of the working of Jodhpore Railway for the half year ending on 31st December 1894.
8	Ditto ...	Analysis of the working of Bickanir Railway for the half year ending on 31st December 1894.
9	Mahakma Khas	Famine Report for 1891-92.
10	Ditto	Rules for Polo Club in Hindi.
11	Sardar Rissala	Prospectus of Rifle Meeting at Meerut.
12	Forest Department ...	Forest Report for 1893-94.
13	Ditto ...	Forest Rules in Hindi.
14	Secretary to the Musahib Ala...	Annual Administration Report for 1893-94.
15	Ditto ...	Rules for the Rajgur Prohits.
16	Hawala Khas	Rules for Chowdhries in Hindi.
17	Abkari Department ...	Rules and regulations for Bhang, Charas, Opium and Ganja, &c., in Hindi.
18	Arya Samaj	Mansbhojan bichar Part III in Hindi.
19	Ditto	Sandhya in Hindi.
20	Ditto	Ishwar Prarthna in Hindi.
21	Ditto	Amis Samishya in Hindi.
22	Thanvi Shivdan ...	Duhas of Rajiya in Hindi

CHAPTER XIX.

Post Offices.

The Post Offices worked satisfactorily as usual. A Post Office was experimentally opened at the village of Chandarun, two miles from the Degana Railway Station, on the Jodhpore-Bickanir Railway while letter boxes were placed at Ren, Ladnu, and Rohat during the year. A temporary post office was as usual opened at Tilwara in connection with the local fair.

The Principal and clerk of the Jodhpur Jaswant College were authorised to frank covers on *bonâ fide* Durbar Service within Marwar State.

A few cases of the misuse of Service labels were pointed out by the postal authorities through the Resident, Western Rajputana States, which were after necessary enquiries duly disposed of.

Service stamps to the value of Rs. 3,000 were purchased from the Ajmere Treasury during the year.

The post office building at Jaitaran was completed.

The system of the sale of quinine to the public through the Agency of the post office was introduced and a permanent advance was made to the postal authorities through the Medical Officer, Western Rajputana States.

CHAPTER XX.

SECTION I.

Musahib Ala's English offices.

There are two offices under the Musahib Ala, one the Secretariat office was under the direct control of Maharaj Kunwar Sardar Singhji. He carried on all the English correspondence with the Resident, Manager Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, and Residency Surgeon. The other called Judicial Secretary's office, was under the direct supervision of Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad, B. A., who in addition to his own duties assisted the Secretary to the Musahib Ala in passing the important drafts of his office and in looking after his work in his absence. All English and Vernacular correspondence of a Judicial nature is carried on by the Resident with him.

There was some increase in the English correspondence of the year, but the offices kept pace with it. The official communications of the Secretariat office, received and despatched during the year numbered 1,577 and 1,589 respectively and those of the Judicial Secretary's office to 1,082 and 624 respectively.

These figures do not include the demi official and vernacular communications which were nearly the same as last year.

The Secretariat office also audits and checks the Capital and Revenue accounts of the Jodhpur Railway as well as Public Works account; and publishes the Annual Administration report.

The rules framed by the local Walter Krit Hit-Karni Sabha for Rajgur Prohits were translated during the year by the Secretariat office.

SECTION II.

IZLAI GAIR.

This office was under P. Dina Nath, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

362 vernacular references were received from the Resident, all of which were disposed of.

459 summonses and notices were received from the office of the Secretary to the Musahib Ala for service, which together with 29 pending from the close of the last year gave a total of 489 of which 443 were returned.

SECTION III.

HAZURI DAFTAR.

P. Narayan Sahai was in charge of this office and worked satisfactorily as usual.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MARWAR STATE

FOR

1895-96.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The year.

The year was a calamitous one for Marwar. It lost its most benevolent and benignant ruler. The greatest consternation prevailed, for the calamity had been wholly unexpected; being held in universal respect, His Highness' death was universally regretted.

From an agricultural point of view also, it was on the whole, unfavorable. The rainfall was unusually scanty, scarcity consequently prevailed in some of the perganas, which resulted in an increase of crime. The general health of the country was however good and the fiscal condition maintained its efficiency. The progress made in other branches of administration was satisfactory.

Changes in the personnel of administration.

His Highness the Maharaja Sri Sardar Singhji Bahadur succeeded his illustrious father of beloved memory. During the minority of His Highness, full powers of administration were invested in Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., Musahib Ala aided by the Council. Two new members were added to the Council. Other minor changes have been dwelt at length on pages 14, and 15 of the report.

Political.

The mutual relations between the Durbar and the Paramount Government were extremely cordial, amiable and fair.

The Durbar is under great obligation for the sympathy exhibited on the unfortunate occasion and the valuable advice and hearty co-operation which it has from time to time received from the Supreme Government and the Officers of the Political Department, who take a lively interest in the well-being and general improvement of the administration.

Visits.

In consequence of the untimely death of the late lamented Maharaja and in response to the invitations on the occasion of Trevor Fair, a number of Chiefs favoured Jodhpore with their visits. The Honourable Mr. Crosthwaite, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General also paid a visit during the year.

Trevor Fair, Polo Tournament and Pigsticking.

On account of the scarcity and the death of the late Maharaja, the gathering of the Trevor Fair was somewhat meagre. The Polo Tournament also fell through; but the Pig-sticking champion cup attracted a most unusual number of competitors.

Legislation.

Two important bills, one relating to adoption and the other to purchase of stolen property were passed during the year.

Boundary Settlement.

The boundary of one fiscal village only was demarcated. 20 cases of pillar destruction were disposed of. The Marwar Jeypore boundary was amicably and completely laid down. The re-erection of certain delapidated pillars on Marwar Sirohi border was carried out.

There were 637 villages under the charge of Hawala Department.

Revenue Settlement.

The field survey of 631 villages, the fairing of the settlement records of 530, the preparation of the village statistics of 504, and the fixing of demand of 308 villages were completed. 9 perganas are now duly assessed. Bapoti pattas have been distributed in 219 villages. On account of the scarcity, remissions were granted in 4 perganas.

Land Revenue.

On account of the failure of monsoons, the actual net revenue fell down to Rs. 5,12,728. The Bilara Land revenue and Jaswant Bundh irrigation income amounted to Rs. 1,15,108. A sum of Rs. 9,012 was realized as Jagir succession fee.

Court of wards.

The number of estates was 11 as last year. The aggregate balance to their credit was Rs. 34,519 at the close of the year.

Scarcity.

In consequence of the impending scarcity of fodder and forage, a number of persons possessing cattle emigrated towards Sindh, Gujrat, and Palanpur. To relieve the distress, the Durbar sanctioned Rs. 1,36,978 for Famine relief works. They were however opened in 4 perganas only.

Customs.

The realizations of this department fell from 14 lacs to 12½ lacs, due to diminished imports. Certain changes were made in the tariff, the important being that on silver, which was fixed on a sliding scale.

Forest Department.

Lac Industry as also Forest and fuel Reserve systems were introduced; the area under forest conservancy was 1,88,160 acres. Fire protection was successful. The natural reproduction satisfactorily progressed, but such was not the case with artificial reproduction. The arboriculture at Jodhpur made steady progress.

Salt.

It is the mainstay of the state revenue. 2,12,140 *maunds* of duty free salt was taken delivery of. The total sale proceeds from edible salt (2,22,874 *maunds*) amounted to Rs 5,96,550. 3,314 *maunds* of Khari salt were disposed of at a price of Rs. 86,532. 30 Licenses for the manufacture of saltpetre were granted.

Abkari

The number of stills and licensed shops were considerably reduced. With a view to put further check upon the consumption of spiritous liquors, the number of distillations was fixed and strict supervision was exercised. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 99,903. To diminish the use of Hemp-drugs also, contracts were given.

Mint.

There are 3 Darbar mints and the Thakur of Kuchawan by permission of the Darbar has a special mint of his own. During the year 29, 225 gold mohurs 2,54,060 Bijeshahi 23,173 Iktisinda and 12,936 copper coins were struck.

Railway.

The length of the Jodhpur Railway is now 364 miles. A new approach to Kuchawan road is under construction. The gross revenue was 10,20,972 and the working expenses 3,70, 891 thus giving a net yield of 10·11 per cent on the capital cost of Rs. 64, 32, 934 which redounds to the credit of Mr. Home.

Public works.

The total cost of works executed under the direct supervision of Mr. Home was Rs. 3,13,513 the chief of them being wings of the Jubilee Courts. The cost of other works amounted to 8,29,573 only.

Medical Department.

There are 15 dispensaries maintained by the Durbar, in which 70,470 patients were treated. The birth and death rate of Jodhpore town is 15·54 and 21·96 per mille of population respectively. The sanitation is properly attended to, a sanitary tramway for the town of Jodhpore has been sanctioned by the Durbar. A scheme of water works is under consideration. The skin affections were the most prevalent. Malerial fever take second place in point of frequency. Cholera also broke out. The vaccination is popular and made satisfactory progress.

Grai Department.

The number of high-way robberies and dacoities rose, due partly to the prevailing scarcity and partly to two organised bands of dacoits, one of which was hunted down. The total amount of property plundered was Rs. 20,993. 21 cases were elucidated and some of the notorious dacoits were arrested.

Settlement and reclamation of the Criminal tribes.

The population included under the generic term "the criminal tribes," rose from 97,709 to 1,02,695 and the average of land from 539,815 to 598,822 bighas. The male adult population being 31,513 of whom 25,315 are cultivators, the average land per head is 23 bighas. The land held with pattas amounted to 3,28,688 bighas. The classification of the criminal tribes on the new principle is being made. The number of bad characters has however increased as also the thefts.

Jail.

The Jail has improved and discipline has advanced. A Jail garden was started and the system of convict warders was introduced. History tickets were provided and the Female Hospital was separated. The daily average strength was 836·91, against 760·76 of the previous year. The average number of convicts sentenced to labour on working days was 676, of whom 12 were sick in hospital and 36 in the convalescent gang.

The number of under-trial prisoners at the end of the year was 75 against 80 of the privious year.

The total cost was Rs. 34,110 and the income Rs. 3,284 giving an average cost and earning per head ~~Rs~~ 40-12 and Rs. 3-11 respectively.

Courts of Justice.

The Judicial machinery has worked harmoniously and smoothly as usual. The number of civil suits was comparatively low but the number of criminal cases showed a marked increase in some of the courts invested with criminal jurisdiction.

The followiag abstract compares the disposal of cases during 1894-95, & 1895-96.

Name of Tribunal	Jurisdiction.	Civil.				Criminal.			
		For disposal.		Disposed of (including transfer.)		For disposal.		Disposed of (including transfer.)	
		1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96
Makhmakhas ...	Confirmation ...	4	1	3	1	111	189	103	179
	Revision ...	20	16	10	13	6	9	5	7
	Appeal ...	279	265	224	177	35	49	33	41
	Jagir work ...	144	158	126	127	252	184	216	167
	Miscellaneous ...	2,309	2,524	1,894	2,341	584	654	511	614
Jagirdars Court...	Original ...	2,424	2,401	1,570	1,437	1,174	1,312	846	1,006
Sirdars Court ...	Original ...	2,876	1,956	2,050	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Appellate ...	169	184	111	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appellate Court	Original ...	114	126	93	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Appellate ...	297	392	247	321	447	233	439	211
Fojdari Court ...	Original ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,578	3,337	3,504	3,258
Dewani Court...	Original ...	1,240	1,277	884	1,252	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Appellate ...	470	551	360	468	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jodhpur Kotwali	Original ...	730	921	661	890	554	775	554	775
Court Munsiff ...	Do.	3,016	1,292	2.405	1,018	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adalat ...	Do.	2,778	2,196	1,406	1,751	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superintendents' Court excluding Mallani	Original ...	1,495	1,369	1,276	1,046	840	1,521	569	1,228
Suprintendent of Mallani	Original ...	686	721	555	657	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Appellate ..	35	63	27	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mallani Hakumat	Original ...	943	699	581	512	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munsiff Mallani ..	Do.	406	231	211	205	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hakumats ...	Do.	1,431	7,522	8,345	5,757	7,284	7,904	6,265	6,941
Total ...		31,866	24,725	23,341	19,478	14,201	16,167	12,349	14.477

Stamps.

The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,08,504. 268,322 stamps having been sold There are 13 licenseholders at Jodhpur and 12 in the Hakumats.

Finance and Revenue.

The financial results were satisfactory, there is a steady and satisfactory development of revenue. The estimated income of the year from ordinary sources amounted to Rs. 48,08,600. The actual realizations however aggregated to Rs. 51,36,029. Of the extraordinary items, the actual receipts are greater by 5,32,696 than the budget estimate; so that the total actual receipts during the year were 57,10,725.

The actual disbursements rose to Rs. 60,30,807 which exceeds the budget limits by Rs. 13,83,800. This increase is principally due to the customary ceremonial expenditure incidental on the lamentable death of the late Maharaja, the payment of Bikaner Railway loan, the settlement of the outstanding claims of the traders and adjustment of Jaswant Sagar accounts.

Military.

The total strength of the regular Darbar forces on 31st December 1895 was 4,690. The Jagir contingent was however 2,246.

The great efficiency, which Sardar Risala has attained, is due to the personal interest taken in it by the Musahib Ala. The ranks are smartly turned out in a most picturesque uniform, are admirably mounted, well disciplined and splendidly equipped.

Education.

The Jaswant College was raised to B. A. standard. The number of scholars on the rolls of primary schools was 1,585. The result of the Intermediate University Examination is creditable as 6 out of 8 were successful. In the Entrance 2 out of 6 passed and in the Middle class 5 out of 14 came out successful.

Offices.

The various offices continued to work regularly and satisfactorily.

CHAPTER 1.

Brief Description of the Country.

Position and Area.

Marwar, the most extensive State in Rajputana territory, is bounded on the north by Bikaner; on the north-east by the Shaïkhawati District of Jaipur; on the east by Jaipur and Kishengurh; on the south-east by Meywar and Ajmere-Merwara; on the south by Serohi and Palanpur; on the west by the Rann of Cutch and the Thar and Parkar Districts of Sindh; and on the north-west by the State of Jaisalmer. It lies between lat. 24° 36′ and 27° 42′ N., and between long. 70° 6′ and 75° 34′ E. Its greatest length north-east and south-west is about 290 miles, and its maximum breadth is 130 miles. The extent of its area is 34,963 square miles.

Physical Aspects.

'The river Luni is the most marked feature in the physical aspects of Marwar. It rises in the hills near Ajmere, and is first known as the Sagar Mati, taking the name of Luni after its junction at Govindgarh with the Sarsuti (Saraswati), which has its source in the Pushkar Lake. From Govindgarh the river flows in a south-westerly direction through the State, and is finally lost in the marshy ground at the head of the Rann of Cutch. It is fed by numerous tributaries, chiefly from the Aravalli Hills. In heavy floods, which occur very rarely, it overflows its banks in the sandy District of Mallani. The local name of this overflow is *rel*, and fine crops of wheat and barley are grown on the saturated soil. Wells are dug in the bed of the river in all the Districts of the State through which it flows, and in this way, large tracts producing wheat and barley are irrigated. There is a saying in Marwar, that half the produce of the country, so far as cereals are concerned, is dependent on the Luni. The river is, however, capricious and erratic. On one bank it may be a blessing, on the other a curse. This is seen in two villages in the Gudha estate in the Mallani District. One is rich with crops, the other arid and bare; on one side the stream flows over sand, and its water is sweet,—on the other, over a hard bed and its water is briny. The Luni attains its greatest breadth in the Sanchor and Mallani Districts. Its water is, as a rule, saline or brackish, but that of wells sunk at a distance of 20 or 30 yards from the banks of the river is comparatively sweet, and the inhabitants of all the villages situated in its neighbourhood depend for their drinking supply on these wells. Melon and the *singhara* nut (Trapa bispinosa) are grown in great quantities in the bed of the river during the dry season. The chief tributaries of the Luni are the Jojri, the Sukri, the Guyabala, the Reria or Pali, the Bandi, and the Jowai. The only important lake is the famous salt lake of Sambhar, on the borders of Jodhpur and Jaipur. Two other depressions of the same kind exist, one in the north of Jodhpur at Didwana, and the other in the south at Pachbhadra. There are a few *jhils* or marshes in Jodhpur, notably one in the Sanchor District, which covers an area of 40 or 50 miles in the rainy season, and the bed of which, when dry, yields good crops of wheat and gram.'

'*The geological* characteristics of the country are somewhat complex. The south-eastern boundary, *viz.*, that portion of Merwara and the Aravalli range within the frontier of the State, consists principally of metamorphic or transition rocks, rising precipitously from the plains of Jodhpur, and in some localities attaining an elevation of 3,000 feet. These rocks are chiefly gneiss, hornblende, quartz, and mica-slate; but in the higher hills bands of basalt and porphyry are found, and occasionally granite, which, more towards the south, becomes the principal feature of the range, as at Abu. Passing from the Aravallis towards the west, the surface, even at the base of the mountain range, is found to be sandy; but the substratum appears to be chiefly gneiss, hornblende, mica-slate, and quartz, all of which may be seen cropping up through the sand, and in some places are from 800 to 1,000 feet in height. The aspect of the country, therefore, as far as the Luni river, which divides Marwar into two unequal parts, is that of a sandy plain, dotted with bold and picturesque conical hills or *mers*, rising to the elevation above mentioned. The most prominent of these formations are—the Nadolai Hill, on which a colossal stone elephant has been placed; the Punnagir Hill, near Jadhan; the Sojat Hill; the Hill near Pali; the Hill near Gundoj; the Sanderao Hill; and the Jalor Hill. Immediately around these hills the ground is hard and stony, but gradually passes into sand, which becomes more heavy as the eastern and northern districts are approached. After crossing the Luni, or at about one-third of the breadth of the State, these conical hills are less numerous, and sandstone appears, but the metamorphic rocks are not lost sight of, until the range is passed, on which the capital, JODHPUR, is situated.'

Geology.

'The country to the north of Jodhpur city is one vast sandy plain, called the *thal*, only broken by sandhills or *tebas* which, commencing in the State of Marwar, stretch into Bickaner in the north, and into Jaisalmer and Sind in the west and south. In the Mallani District these sandhills rise in places to a height of 300 or 400 feet, and this part of the country resembles an undulating sea of sand. Throughout the *thal*, an occasional oasis is met with; but water is exceedingly scarce, and often from 200 to 300 feet below the surface. It is conjectured that the substratum of this part of the country is sandstone, as that is passed through in sinking the deep wells, but no special investigations have been made. Zinc used to be obtained in large quantities near Sojat. The country is rich in salt, which is obtained in large quantities, chiefly from the natural salt lake of SAMBHAR. At Pachbhadra, 35 miles south-west of Jodhpore at Didwana, and at Phalodi, salt is crystallized from the water of wells. The method of obtaining the salt is extremely simple. At Pachbhadra, for instance, the process is as follows:—Oblong pits of various sizes are dug; a supply of brine percolates through the pit bed, and when that has become sufficiently concentrated so as to show signs of crystallization around the pit edge, branches of a thorny shrub called *morali* are sunk in it. On these branches salt crystals form and continue to grow for two or sometimes three years. At the end of that period the salt crop is extracted, usually in this way: men enter the pit, and with an iron

Minerals.

chisel, wedge-shaped, and having a handle five feet long, they cut through the thorny branches, and break up the salt which is caked on the bottom. The branches, with the crystals attached, are carried to the edge of the pit, and the crystals are shaken or broken off. The salt thus broken up is drawn to the sides by a broad iron hoe, and is removed in baskets to the top of the pit. Marble exists in abundance at Makrana in the north, and also in smaller masses near Ghanerao on the south-east border. *Multani matti* or fuller's earth is found in considerable quantities at Kapuri; it is used by natives of all castes for washing the hair. This earth is taken for sale to Umarkot in Sind, to Jodhpur, and Bikaner. It sells on the spot at about 2 annas a bullock-load.' Gypsium (Khadi) also is largely produced in and about Nagore and is used as a cement throughout the country.

Population.

The population of Marwar comprises the usual elements of the general Hindu community—the military classes (mainly represented by the Rajputs who are the lords of the soil) the industrial, mercantile, sacerdotal, and servile classes. The Marwaris are naturally enterprising and industrious and are well-known all over India, as a singularly business-like set of men. The Rajput section of the population (of which the ruling family is the head and representative) are a specially manly, chivalrous class of people, among whom the noble instincts and high ambitions of India's ancient aristocracy are by no means extinct. The Charans, a sacred race, hold large religious grants of land. The Bhats are by profession genealogists, but are also engaged in trade. The Minas, Baoris, and Bhils are predatory classes, but are now being settled down to agriculture.

'In the sandy portion of Jodhpur, and throughout Mallani, the houses are mostly beehive-shaped huts, with the exception of the Thakur's residence, which in small villages is generally of mud, with a thatch roof. The village huts are generally enclosed with a strong fence. In advanced parganas middle classes dwell in houses constructed of mud, with thatch roofs; while those of the *mahajans* (traders) are frequently built of stone and mortar; in some villages, however, the Thakur's house is a handsome well-constructed residence. The lower classes are generally temperate, laborious, and economical; their dress is of the most simple kind; as a rule, they partake of two meals a day, consisting of bread, vegetables, curds and milk. Their houses usually contain nothing but a few cooking utensils and sleeping cots; carpets and rugs are rarely used, the people sitting on the bare ground. The majority of the cultivators are Jats, Sirwis, Bishnawis, Patels, Rajputs, and Mahomedans of the country, such as Kaim Khanis, who enjoy grants of land.'

The total population of Marwar, as enumerated in the Census held in 1891 amounted to 25,26,293. The area being roughly put at 37,000 square miles, the relative density of population per square mile comes up to 68·3. Excluding Sambhar, the details of which are not known, the number of occupied houses is 5,04,115 and that of villages and towns together 4,225, the average number of persons per house and per village therefore is 5·02 and 595 respectively. Of the total population 10·6 is urban and 89·4 rural.

As regards religions and religious sects 21,72,400 are returned as Hindus, (whose number predominates,) 1,78,153 as Mahomedans, 1,67,196 as Jains, 135 as Aryas, 55 as Christians, 38 as Parsis and 30 as Sikhs, thus giving the respective percentage of 86·27,7·07, 6·64, ·005, ·002, ·001 and ·001 to the total population.

Out of the total population about 97·07 per cent are born in Marwar; while the immigration from beyond the limits of Marwar territory gives an average of 2·92 souls out of every 100. Of this immigration about 1·09 per cent comes from the states within the province of Rajputana, while the proportional figures for that from the states or districts contiguous as well as remote to Rajputana comes up to ·3, and ·003 per cent respectively. The immigration from other Asiatic countries outside India is confined to Kabul and is quite insignificant.

The annexed memo: will show the relative strength of each class of the castes.

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural ...	5,28,712	4,49,091	9,77,803
Professional ...	3,08,737	2,94,230	6,02,967
Commercial ...	47,328	52,704	1,00,032
Artizan and village menials ...	3,79,090	3,45,942	7,25,032
Vagarant, minor artizans and performers,	37,316	36,176	73,492
Races and nationalities,	22,593	16,088	38,681

The 5 most numerous castes in Marwar are :—Jats (3,15,443), Rajputs (2,44,563), Brahmans (2,11,396), Mahajans (2,32,351), Bhanbi (1,83,082).

The following are the figures for the various classes of occupations :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Durbar service ...	47,917	36,380	84,297
Pasture and agriculture ...	7,60,540	6,69,308	14,29,848
Personal service ...	53,261	41,358	94,619
The preparation, &c., supply of material substances ...	1,90,282	1,81,519	3,71,801
Commerce, the transport of persons and messages and the storage of goods...	1,82,086	1,81,742	3,63,825
Professions learned, artistic and minor,	19,231	18,459	37,670
Indefinite occupations and means of subsistence independent of occupation.	70,459	65,465	1,35,924

The accompanying statement shows the population of each Pargana.

No.	Names of Parganas.	Nos. of towns.	Nos. of villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Jodhpore ...	2	456	1,74,461	1,52,906	3,27,367
2	Nagore ...	4	428	1,30,640	1,21,617	2,52,257
3	Bali	2	352	1,09,179	1,03,300	2,12,479
4	Merta	3	390	1,07,089	98,615	2,05,704
5	Jalore	1	247	88,069	82,359	1,70,428
6	Sojat	1	230	73,597	68,185	1,41,782
7	Jaswantpura ...	1	212	58,517	53,033	1,11,550
8	Parbatsar ...	...	162	55,926	49,036	1,04,962
9	Sanchore ...	...	259	51,530	44,360	95,890
10	Jaitaran ...	1	118	45,720	41,915	87,635
11	Bilara	2	91	44,338	40,614	84,952
12	Phalodi ...	2	77	37,341	34,462	71,803
13	Shergarh ...	...	111	39,048	31,871	70,919
14	Siwana... ...	...	120	33,425	31,322	64,747
15	Pali	1	78	29,949	28,514	58,463
16	Marote... ...	...	102	30,710	26,096	56,806
17	Didwana ...	1	112	28,435	25,837	54,272
18	Pachbhadra ...	2	100	27,944	24,960	52,904
19	Nawa	2	16	16,721	14,817	31,538
20	Sheo	...	65	16,426	13,865	30,291
21	Sankra... ...	...	25	5,675	4,399	10,074
22	Mallani ...	1	448	1,19,036	1,02,148	2,21,184
23	½ Sambhar ...			4,532	3,754	8,286
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26	4,199	13,28,308	11,97,985	25,26,293

Agriculture.

The principal rain crops are pulses and millets—*bajra*, *jwar* and *moth*. In the fertile portion of the State bordering the Luni, wheat and barley are produced in considerable quantities. The most fertile districts of Marwar are Godwar, Sojat, Jaitaran, and Maroth. In these districts wells abound, and spring and autumn crops are grown. Cotton is largely produced. Tobacco and sugarcane are also grown, but not extensively.

'The soils of Jodhpur have been classified under the following heads:—*Baikal*, the most prevalent, is a light sand, having little or no earthy admixture, and only fit for the production of *bajra*, *moth*, *til* sesamum, watermelons and other cucurbitaceous plants; *chikni*, a clayey fat black earth, producing chiefly wheat; *pili*, a yellow sandy clay adapted for barley, tobacco, onions, and vegetables; *safedi*, a soil of siliceous nature, only productive after heavy rains; *khari*, alkaline earth, poisonous to all vegetation. In the sandy parts of the State, the rain sinks into the soil, and does not flow off the surface, so that a very small rainfall suffices for the crops. When the rainy season commences the sandhills are ploughed by camels, and the seed planted very deep in the ground. After it has sprouted, a few showers at long intervals bring it to maturity; and as the light-built desert camels are quick movers, each householder is able to put a large extent of ground under crop. 'The produce in a favourable season is more than sufficient for the wants of the population, but, unfortunately, the means of storing grain are difficult to be got, as burnt earthen vessels for the purpose have to be brought from long distances. The surplus produce is therefore frequently left on the ground as fodder for the cattle.' Irrigation works have of late years been extensively carried out in various parts of the country; the chief of which, is the Jaswant Sagar Lake, at the same time care is taken to make the best use of the rainfall by embanking the fields, so that the water is retained for a time until the soil becomes sufficiently saturated to produce the crops. 'Irrigation is also carried on by Persian wheels and ordinary wells where the water is not more than 75 feet in depth; beyond that depth, well irrigation is not remunerative. In Nagore, the land yields a single luxuriant rain crop, of which the extreme share of one-half falls to the landlord. In the *thal*, or sandy portions of the State, where labour is scarce, and the ground yields poor and uncertain returns, the landlord's share sometimes falls, as low as one-fourth.'

Industry.

Numerous articles are manufactured in the country, the specialities however are:—Brass utensils, marble vessels, gold and silver ornaments, felt rugs, camel saddles, embroidered scarves called *Dawnies*, turbans, embroidered silk knotted thread for wearing on the head dress, dyed and printed cloths, country leather portmanteaus, known as *Jamdanis*.

Some of the out-lying parganas of Mallani, Sanchore, Shergurh, Sheo nad Sankra which are somewhat backward depend for their common industrial

supplies on Bali, Nagore, Merta, Jodhpur and Didwana which are advanced in this respect.

Exports and Imports.

The principal exports of the State are salt, horned cattle, sheep, goats, horses, camels, cotton, wool, dyed cloth, hides, and pomegranates. From Makrana, marble and marble manufactures are exported, and stone from various quarries. Stone flour-mills are constructed at Balmer in Mallani, and exported in large numbers. The chief imports are *gúr* and *khand* (coarse and refined sugar), and rice from Bhiwani in Hissar, opium from Kotah, Udaipur and Beawar. From Bombay come English piece-goods, silver and copper; from Gujarat, spices of every kind, dates, gum arabic, borax, cocoanuts, silk, sandal-wood, and dyes. Trade is carried on chiefly by permanent markets at Jodhpur city, Pali, Merta, Parbatsar, Nagore, Didwana, Pachbhadra, Phalodi, Jalore, Pipar, and Balotra, which are the chief towns of Marwar.

Medical aspects.

19. 'The prevailing diseases are malarious or paroxysmal fevers, especially in the autumnal season, when the extremes of temperature are first experienced. Skin affections are also very prevalent. Guinea-worm and mycetoma or Madura-foot are also diseases of the soil. Of epidemic maladies, small-pox occur periodically with some violence, but the spread of vaccination has greatly mitigated its effects. Cholera also sometimes breaks out.'

CHAPTER II.

Constitution.

The untimely death of the late lamented Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Adhirâj Saramad Rajhai Hindustan Sir Jaswant Singhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I.

The year was a calamitous one for Marwar. It lost its most benevolent ruler under whose beneficient guidance it had advanced in the lines of peace, prosperity and progress during a period extending over 22 years. He was a ruler of no common parts but was an embodiment of praciousness, gentleness, wisdom, justice, tolerence magnanimity and generosity. The rare personal charms with which he peacefully and effectively worked out the destinies of the State were an object of no less admiration than of gratitude in the hearts of his loving subjects.

The late Maharaja had qualities both of head and heart, which were pre-eminently his own. In temper and habits he was extremely simple and in his simplicity sublime; he was easily accessible to all whether old or young, rich or poor. He had very wide sympathies, and a forbearance that was born of a complete and almost instructive faith in the loyalty and good will of his subjects, so frank in nature and free from any harsh thought or word that he was truly looked upon as a regular *ma bap* in every sense of the word. Under his vigorous rule

the State made a wonderful progress both social and material. The administration was organised and consolidated on a regular approved system. Various works of public utility were reared and remain a monument of the generous ruler, the chief being the Jodhpur Railway which not only daily fills the Durbar coffers but confers an immense benefit in the terrible effects of severe famines, which periodically visits the country. Several embankments, the most extensive of which is the Jaswant Sagar Lake, and which will for ages perpetuate the memory of the beloved Maharaja, were constructed at enormous expense in order to improve the water supply of the State for agricultural and other purposes. Not less important is the salutory reform that has taken place within the last few years in the methods and results, of the administrative works. The Jagirdars' Criminal and Civil powers were for the first time accurately defined and their courts organised, systematised and controlled. The marauding bands of the criminal tribes that infested the country and were the scourge of the country were reclaimed and settled down to agriculture which has directly resulted in a marked decrease in crime. The country was regularly surveyed, village boundaries were demarcated, and a regular revenue system introduced. The telegraph and postal departments afforded great facilities for the development of the commerce. The benefit of English medicine and surgery was extended to many important towns of the State. The fiscal arrangements and general protection of property and people received no less attention. The Schools and College were opened in which free tuition is imparted. All embracing codified laws and regulations are introduced and courts are established for the dispensation of justice. An excellent body of well drilled admirably mounted and efficiently equipped cavalry is raised.

The following are the grim details of the illness which has cruelly deprived Marwar of a kind and beneficient ruler before he could complete a career of doing that good, which it was his foremost aim to accomplish.

His Highness had an attack of fever on the evening of the 3rd October, by the morning of the 5th there, was a considerable reduction in temperature, but by 4 P. M. of the 6th signs were present of a bad pain in the liver; and a course of treatment which mainly consisted in moist cupping and in blood-letting to the extent of 3 or 4 ounces resulted in an immediate relief in the afflicted parts. Meanwhile Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Col. Mullen, the acting Residency Surgeon had been telegraphed to, and his arrival by the 2 A. M. train of the 7th was looked forward to with earnest expectation that the noble patient may make great progress under his able treatment, for it had been felt that, although the pain subsided not to recur, there were grounds for grave anxiety about His Highness' condition, which could only be allayed by having recourse to the best medical aid that could at the moment be secured. The royal patient was immediately placed under Dr. Mullen's care, and after a careful diagnosis, the distinguished Doctor pronounced the liver to be in an enlarged, painful, and irritable condition, though the lungs were free

from any serious lesion. All possible attention was paid to the condition of His Highness, but one complication was hardly removed when another set in, in the form of a bad attack of diarrhœa by the evening of the 9th. This attack made His Highness feel very restless and for this a hypodermic injection of the sixth of a grain of morphia was found expedient and resulted in a sound sleep which lasted until 2 P. M., of the next morning, and greatly refreshed His Highness' spirits. But this state of things did not last long and it was followed by a feeling of prostration, manifested in a slowly drooping pulse; and the much decaded stupor could only be avoided by a judicious administration of proper stimulants; and until noon of the same day, His Highness looked fairly well. But later on the case suddenly took a threatening turn and continually grew worse until by 4-35 P. M., of the 11th October, the Noble Royal Soul left its mortal coil and peacefully passed away to the region of eternal bless.

Mourning.

The news of the lamentable demise of the illustrious chief ran forth far and wide in no time and was received by his loyal subjects with profound sorrow; and the outburst of intense loyalty which it called forth on the morning of the 12th when the mortal remains were being removed in the Baikunthi to Dewkund, where they were to be cremated, was a spectacle worthy of the occasion.—It was however a departure from the usual custom of performing the last rites at Mandor, but it was made in obedience to the express orders of the beloved Maharaja, who had a particular regard for the convenience of his dear subjects. When funeral rites were being performed over the body at Raikabag, there was already a large crowd assembled there to do honour to the great departed, but when the body was being removed to the Dewkund, the whole assembly of mourners, who had formed into a procession and were constantly receiving large additions on the way, shed tears of genuine sorrow and raised most pathetic and bewildering wails of lamentation. When it reached the appointed place, the assemblage included almost the entire male population and a large part of the female population of the city. Here was to be found almost every man or woman that could walk, every heart that did feel, to do the last act of loyalty and reverence to the magnanimous personage. Here was a vast sea of men, whose hearts surged with one definite emotion of unmistakable loyalty, whose eyes were turned towards the devoted spot, where the rising flame was consuming the object of their lifelong loyalty and love and who from the depth of their hearts sent at every minute earnest prayers for the eternal rest of the great departed soul which it truly deserved.

The whole city as well as every village in the State was in mourning, the bazars were closed for 12 days as a mark of respect to the beloved memory of the illustrious Maharaja. All the people felt the sad loss of His Highness as a personal loss as if they lost a father, and as much in duty bound as prompted by genuine loyalty all the people observed those marks of mourning, which would be observed in the case of a similar calamity, *i. e.*, the death of their father.

The calamitous event created as it fully deserved widespread sorrow throughout all India and the entire Indian Press viewed it nothing less than a national misfortune. Not to speak of the appreciative and sympathetic notices which were published in the leading journals, telegrams of sympathy and condolence with the bereaved family continuously poured in from all parts, especially from all the ruling chiefs of India. Some of the Noble Chiefs came to Jodhpur on a condolence visit to give what mental support they could, to the unhappy bereaved.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, G. C. I. E., was the first. He came with his family by a special on the morning of the 19th October; on alighting from train His Highness drove direct to the Fort to pay a condolence visit to the survivors of the Royal family, who according to the custom resided there since the eventful day. Thence His Highness drove to the Raikabag Palace, where H. H. was put up. He left on the 25th October,

The Maharao Raja of Bundi was followed by the Maharaja of Kishengarh, who stayed till the 26th October.

The Chiefs of Khetri and Sikar came and returned on the 26th October.

The Maharao of Kotah arrived here on the 31st October and left on the same night.

The uncle of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda came on a similar visit on the 18th November.

The Maharaja of Bikaneer accompanied by the Political Agent paid the condolence visit on the 5th November.

His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore came on the 2nd December, and after paying condolence visit returned within half an hour to Salawas, whence the Maharana came back on a formal visit by road and was received by the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur at Salawas where the usual ceremonies of reception were duly observed. The Maharana returned on the 5th.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur with 4 Sardars arrived here by a special train on the morning of the 3rd January on a condolence visit, after paying ceremonial visits, the illustrious guest left for Jaipur with due marks of honor by a special on the 5th January.

His Highness the Rana of Dholpur came on the 11th March 1896, and returned on the same day after a brief sojourn.

Sympathy from the Government.

The alarming symptoms in the illness of the late Maharaja, practically speaking, appeared so suddenly that few were prepared to receive the dreadful news; when it reached Mr. Martindale the acting Resident by telegram at Simla, where he was at the time, he could not but be shocked and surprised. In all haste proper to the occasion, he turned his melancholy steps back to the mournful city and

arrived on the 16th October. Early the next morning he paid an official visit of condolence to the Heir-Apparent at the Fort and communicated to him the extreme sorrow and sincere sympathy of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Cuningham on this mournful occasion. The young Maharaja asked the Resident to convey his sincere thanks to His Excellency and Mr. Cuningham for their kind sentiments and said at the same time that he felt no anxiety as he had a kinder father in Her Gracious Majesty's Government to protect him and his State. On his return from the Fort, the Acting Resident went to the Tabela Mahal, where the Darbaris used to assemble to condole every morning; and tendered to them in the warmest terms as he had done at the Fort the earnest sympathy of the Government of India. Mr. Martindale further expressed in feeling terms that he felt the demise of the late Maharaja as a personal loss to him, seeing that His Highness was so exalted and liberal hearted a personage and so beneficent a ruler that in respect of him, however short an acquaintance proved to be a lifelong tie of personal esteem.

A Brahambhoj or the customary feast to Brahmans on an extensive scale was given at Jodhpur and at every centre of population throughout the State. The elephant and the 4 horses that led the funeral procession were given away in charity.

In the important towns in India, where the Marwaris live, the mourning was duly observed, in as much as that in Bombay where there is a large and influential settlement of Marwaris, the usual attractiveness of the celebration of the Dewali festival suffered a great deal.

The Coronation ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja Shri Sardar Singhji Bahadur.

With Monday, the 21st October, closed the last part of the funeral ceremonies performed in honour of our late lamented Maharajah Shri Jaswant Singhji of blessed memory. All through the twelve days during which these ceremonies were taking place, Marwar has had to pass through a trying period in its history, and in bearing the trials of the day, the people have not been found wanting. They have shown to the satisfaction of all how well they knew to honour their great dead: and it goes without saying that a people that is mindful of its past need have no fears of its future. So the devoted ryot that have loyally stood by the late king and his rule would not fail to do the same as loyally to his son and successor and heartily greet him as their new king.

The time fixed for this solemn function was 9-30 P. M. But people had begun to crowd in the fort from all parts of the city at a very early hour; and, long before the auspicious moment, the large Hall in which the rite was to be performed, and every inch of available space outside, had been densely packed with earnest, loyal souls, so that there was scarcely room left for any further contingent of spectators. The Fort, which is situated on the noble rocky eminence rising up on the north side of the city, and was illuminated on

a grand scale for the occasion, presented to the spectators, that might have been obliged to remain outside and the portion of the population left below, a scene of unsurpassable splendour. But the centre of interest lay in the large Hall where the presence of illustrious Chiefs of other States in their costly dress and jewels reflected under bright and powerful lights added untold magnificence to the spectacle.

But how far can human aid go in investing an historic occasion with all its importance ? If the presence of kings and noblemen, of representatives of the Inperial Government, and of the State officials and the local public was necessary to crown our king, divine grace was at least equally necessary to crown the event with sanctity and spread a halo of blessedness round the human performances. But the present occasion did not lack in this, either. Just at the auspicious moment, good mother Nature sent down her blessing from heaven above in the shape of a few drops of gentle rain which have made the event altogether sacred in the minds of the public.

Among those present to witness the ceremony were their Highnesses the Maharao Raja of Bundi, the Maharajahs of Kishengarh, Khetri and Siker; the representatives of the States of Ulwar, Jeypur, Kotah, Sirohi, and Edar; all the Jagirdars of the State; all the State officials; and an important section of the city population. There were also present the Acting Resident, Mr. Martindale; Mr. Temple, the Political Agent of Bikaner; Doctors Adams and Somerville; and Mr. Gabbett, all of whom had been accommodated in a Mahal, elegently furnished for the purpose, and commanding a view of the Singhar Chowki, where the coronation rite was to be performed.

Performed under these auspices, the function could not but be a brilliant one, and fully worthy of its historic importance to this State. The late Maharajah of secred memory chose to leave behind him the destinies of two millions of people, over whom he had so beneficiently ruled until a few days ago, into the hands of his son and successor, who is so promising a scion as he is of so worthy a father and so intelligent an heir as he is of so exalted an inheritance and it is earnestly hoped that those talents, enlightenment and powers for doing good to his loyal subjects, which he is so assiduously cultivating may soon win due credit and recognition at the hands of the Paramount Power. But the new Maharajah, has, under the loving guidance of the great statesman-Minister Col: Sir Pratap Singhji, already had various opportunities of serving somewhat as an apprentice at the more important branches of the administration of this State, and shown a remarkable aptitude in cultivating an intelligent acquaintance with such principles of public business as would enable him to successfully discharge his responsibilities when in a few years he will be called upon to do so. Therefore the coronation of the new Maharajah was a matter of particular interest to those assembled to celebrate it. His appearance in the Hall was looked forward to by all with an unbounded enthusiasm. And when our Prince Charming of Marwar made his appearance, clad in all the robes of state and resplendent in a living mass of gold and precious gems, the whole assembly rose

to receive him with the customary murmur of "Khama" amidst enthusiastic acclamations. He wore about him an air of state dignity, as true as a king's and worthy of one of the great and ancient Solar Race of Hindu Kings, and a manly expression which one would naturally expect from a brave and noble Rahtore. In a few minutes he occupied the Sinhasana, the same Sinhasana that has been rendered sacred by the inauguration on it of a long line of powerful rulers from more than four centuries ago; and there the latest of the line was on the 24th October consecrated amidst an amount of enthusiasm, interest or magnificence which has rarely, if ever, been exceeded, nay equalled, in the history of Marwar itself.

The coronation ceremony consisted of three parts. First, the Thakur of Bagri, according to custom, presented himself before our young ruler seated on the throne, and performed the ceremony of *Tilak*. While doing so the Thakur uttered the usual words of welcome *Marwar Mubarak ho !*" to which our gracious Maharajah responded with "*Tumko Bagri Inayat*" which imply the customary confiscation of the Thakur's estates on the demise of the late lamented Maharajah, and their restoration to him in return for officiating at the coronation of the succession. This ceremony of *Tilak* usually consists in the Thakur's drawing forth blood from his own thumb, and making with it a mark on the royal forehead. But, on the present occasion, the rule was departed from, obviously in deference to the signs of the times. The custom, no doubt, is a very ancient one; but the remarkable progress that has recently taken place in this State in the paths of civilisation, and the valid and peaceful successions that are ensured by the influence of British rule in India, have combined to make it practically meaningless, so, ochre was substituted for blood and the ceremony was gone through in good grace.

Following the above in order was the invocation of God's blessings on our Maharajah which was done by the Barath of village Mundiar. This being over, the State Band played the National Anthem, the Te Duem and such other appropriate pieces specially selected for the occasion; and from the saluting battery was volleyed forth a salute of 142 guns. Large quantities of flowers were also showered out of respect to the throne upon the honoured head of our new Maharajah by the Chiefs and noblemen present, and also by the European visitors.

At this stage the religious part of the ceremony was over; and the social function of presentation of *nazars* personally or by representation from the several illustrious Chiefs of other Native States was commenced. For this purpose, our newly-crowned Maharajah was led into the Dowlat Khana, supported by the Maharao Raja of Bundi. After the presentation of the *nazars*, Mr. Martindale, the Acting Resident, was received in the "Kawarpada Mahal" where he made a short but weighty speech in Urdu before the select and influential audience that had gathered there. Addressing His Highness the newly crowned Maharajah and the other noble chiefs present, he said that he was extremely glad that the Government of India had been pleased to direct him

to make a formal announcement publicly on that occasion of the recognition and confirmation of His Highness' succession on the Jodhpur *Gaddi* by the Imperial Government. He said he was sure that until the Agent to the Governor-General would invest him with full powers—which was a question of a few years—His Highness would try his best so as to prove His Highness' noble self to be able to successfully administer this State, like His Highness' father, the late lamented Maharajah Sir Jaswant Singh—whose sudden and unexpected death had thrown us all into such a great gloom. He concluded by saying that he, on behalf of all present, was glad to offer His Highness hearty congratulations with their good wishes.

The ceremony connected with the coronation of our new ruler lasted admidst great rejoicings until a late hour, when the whole assembly dispersed with universal feelings of loyalty and good will to him.

God save our gracious King: long may our Good Sardar Singh reign!!

The ceremony of coronation occupied too long a time during the night of the 24th instant, to admit of the possibility of the Jagirdars and the State officials presenting their *nazars* to His Highness without inconvenience to all concerned. So, this affair was postponed for the next morning when the loyal subjects met their new sovereign at the Raikabagh Palace where His Highness had driven early in the morning.

The Chiefs of Khetri and Sikar paid a visit to His Highness the Maharajah at Ratanada on the evening of Saturday, the 26th October.

Powers of Administratoin.

The benign Government was kindly pleased to invest full powers of administration during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, in Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., and A.-D.-C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, aided by a Council as constituted during the late Maharaja's reign who carried on the practical work of the administration during the lifetime of the late Maharaja, and under whose able guidance, reformation, effecting improvement and securing peace and progress, was brought about. The signal services which he has rendered to the State have on various occasions been favourably noticed and highly appreciated by the Paramount Power and by his sound policy, remarkable tact, sterling work and varied experience he fully deserved the courted honor bestowed on him.

Minor changes in the personnel of Administration.

Mehta Ganesh Chand and Munshi Hamidulla Khan were appointed members of the Council.

Mehta Amrit Lal, Judge of the Diwani Court and member of Council died. His son Punja Lal was appointed in his place as Judge of the Civil Court.

Singhi Suraj Mull, under whose able superintendence the Customs Department worked admirably for the last 14 years died. He was succeeded by his son, Singhi Samir Mull, who has been Assistant Superintendent for 12 years.

The Thakar of Nimaj was appointed as a Joint Judge of the Court of Sardars *vice* Thakar of Asop, who was deputed on a special duty to attend upon His Highness the Maharaja. His health, however, compelled him to go on sick leave; the Thakar of Rian was consequently selected to officiate him.

Maharaj Dowlat Singh was appointed as Military Secretary to the Musahib Ala.

Kanwar Urjan Singh was given the charge of the Fatehpol Department.

Babu Chhot Mull, Head Clerk of the Manager, Jodhpur Bickaneer Railway was appointed to officiate for Mr. Todd as Assistant Manager during his absence on leave.

Pargana Administration.

To ensure efficient control on the hilly villages, a new Hakumat was constituted at Desuri; and Bher Singh was appointed as its Hakim, who was later on succeeded by Thakar Kishore Singh.

The Hakimship of Bali changed hands by the transfer of Minhar Chand Mull to Merta and the appointment of Jas Singh in his place, the services of Lala Indar Mull Hakim of Merta having been lent to the Bhartpur State to organise the Customs Department, there.

Political.

The relations of the Marwar Darbar with the Supreme Government were marked with almost cordiality, integrity, courtesy and reciprocity. Words fail to convey the emotion of gratitude for the warm sympathy, which the calamitous event evoked and for the wise policy adopted by the Paramount Power.

Col: H. B. Abbott, who was then acting for the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and subsequently reverted to his substantive appointment is entitled to the best thanks of the Darbar for the sound advice and hearty co-operation, which he was kind enough to give at the occasion; and for the keen and abiding interest he has all along exhibited in the welfare of the State.

The Durbar can not fail to put on record their sense of gratefulness for the new Agent to the Governor-General, the Honourable Mr. Crosthwait, C. S. I., an officer of exceptional ability and a statesman of vast experience for the encouragement and cordial support, the minority administration has received in the

general reformation and amelioration of the State. His suavity of manners combined with a generous heart has endeared him to each and all.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale succeeded during his short tenure of office in winning high popular esteem and regard for his sympathy and fairness in dealing with matters relating to the State.

The Darbar is also indebted to Col: J. H. Newill, who also officiated as Resident, Western Rajputana States during the year for his liberal views and kind disposition.

Towards the close of the year Captain A. B. Mayne was appointed as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja and as Assistant Resident. The experience he has abundantly acquired and the amiable disposition, he pre-eminently possesses will crown his career with marked success.

The relations with neighbouring States were as usual friendly and cordial.

Visits.

The Maharawal of Jeysulmere.

On his way to and from Ajmere His Highness the Maharawal of Jeysulmere stayed at Jodhpur. He was formally received and necessary arrangements were made for his entertainment.

Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops.

Colonel Mellis, C. I. E., the Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops came here on a visit of inspection and after staying for 2 days left on the 22nd December after a review of the Sardar Risala. He was highly satisfied with its working and carried away a pleasant impression of his visit.

Agent to the Governor-General's visit.

The Honourable Mr. Crosthwaite, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana arrived here by the ordinary noon train of the 15th March. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by Col: Abbott and Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh received him at the platform. After shaking hands, the party proceeded direct to the Residency. It being Sunday the reception was private and the usual salute was fired on the following morning.

On the morning of the 16th the illustrious visitor accompanied by His Highness, the Musahib Ala, the Resident, the Medical Officer inspected the Jail. In the afternoon formal visits were exchanged under usual salutes and with the customary rites.

On the 17th the noble guest with His Highness and Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh came to the Railway station escorted by a detachment of the Imperial Service Troops. The guard of honour drawn up outside the Railway Station presented arms and the band in attendance sang the national anthem,

when the carriage drove past them. The battery at the Fort announced his departure by the mail train.

Visit to Jaipur.

His Highness accompanied by the Musahib Ala left by a special train on the 14th January and returned after halting at Jaipur by the mail train of the 19th idem.

Visit to Rutlam.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib with Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh left for Rutlam on the 6th February to join the wedding festivities there and returned on the 11th.

Bestowal of the Title of Rao Bahadur on Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad.

It is a matter of gratification to the Marwar Darbar that during the year under report, the services of its faithful servant Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad, B. A., who has rendered useful service to the state were recognised by the Paramount Government by the bestowal of the title of Rao Bahadur as a mark of their appreciation of his work.

The investiture Darbar was held on Monday the 22nd July at the Residency to formally confer the Sanad on him. Kaviraj Murar Dan, Mehta Ganesh Chand, Mehta Sardar Singh and other members of the State Council attended it.

In handing over the Sanad, Mr. Martindale in a brief and lucid speech remarked to the effect that he was well pleased that it had fallen to his lot to present to the Pundit the Sanad by which the Government of India had conveyed its approbation of the services, rendered both by him and well known members of his family. He also added that on the nature of those services which were within the knowledge of all present, it was unnecessary to dwell, but it would suffice to say that the Pundit and his father Pundit Sheo Narain, not to mention other members of the family, had earned the esteem and confidence of successive Rulers of the State and of more than one Resident. The value attached by H. H. the Maharaja and by his advisers to the services of Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad had been indicated by the high offices to which as Judicial Secretary and Member of Council he had been appointed.

He further remarked that the British Government was always glad to mark its appreciation of good work rendered by the servants and officers of the Native States in India and that was specially the case when as in the present instance the Ruler of the State was so loyal and faithful an ally as His Highness the Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, whose name and that of his country deservedly took such high rank among the great Darbars in India. The Resident was pleased to observe that it only remained to offer Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad his cordial congratulations upon the high distinction of Rao Bahadur which the Government of India had conferred upon him and to express the hope that he would long live to render good services to the Marwar State and to earn yet higher honour at the hands of his Chief and of the British Government.

Trevor Fair.

The Trevor fair, which was started last year to improve the breed of cattle and horse and to give impulse to the cattle trade, was held in the same extensive and airy Maidan stretching between Mundore and Balsamand which was selected last year for the purpose. As the dates of the last fair clashed with the Holi festival and the Chaitri fair, it was deemed expedient to change it. The fair consequently commenced on Chait Sudhi 11th corresponding to the 25th March and terminated on Baisakh Budi 1 corresponding to the 30th March 1896 (both days inclusive). The tentative concessions which were granted last year to encourage it, continued. Each dealer in cattle received free of cost 2 seers of fuel, and 2 earthen pots per man and 6 seers of grass and 2 wooden pegs per cattle. In addition to this, no custom duty was levied on the sale of animals. But it is a matter of regret that on account of the impending scarcity and the death of the late Maharaja, the gathering was somewhat meagre and entries fewer than last year.

The total number of visitors to the fair is reported to be 2,972 of whom 94 were the purchasers. On the whole 321 Horses, 960 Camels, 2,382 Bullocks and 7 Buffaloes were registered. Of these 45 horses were sold at an aggregate cost of Rs. 5,042-12-0. 321 bullocks (13 of whom were young) were disposed of. Of the purchasers, 36 belonged to the Punjab, 47 to Gujrat, and 4 to Jaipur. 155 camels and 1 buffalo were also disposed of.

In the evening of the 30th March, a meeting was held at Balsamand, where besides other gentlemen, their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Jodhpur and Rutlam and Maharao of Kotah, the Musahib Ala, and the Resident were present. The prizes were distributed by our popular and esteemed Resident Col. H. B. Abbott to the owners of the approved animals.

The following memo. shows the distribution of prizes to the Horses during the Trevor Fair.

CLASS.	No. competing.	No. of prizes awarded.	1st prize won by the produce of	2nd prize won by the produce of	3rd prize won by the produce of	4th prize won by the produce of	5th prize won by the produce of	6th prize won by the produce of	Total.
Riding horses ...	31	5	50/Arab	...	30/C. B.	20/Arab	10/C. B.	10/C. B.	...
Riding mares ...		3	50/C. B.	40/C. B.	30/C B.	...	...	...	...
Cav. horses ...	44	2	...	25/C. B.	20/C. B.	...	...	...	...
Cav. mares ...		3	30/C. B.	25/C. B.	20/C. B.	...	...	...	...
Colts ...	106	4	35/C. B.	30/C. B.	25/C. B.	20/C. B.	...	...	...
Fillies ...		4	...	25/C. B.	20/C. B.	15/C. B.	10/C. B.	...	...
Breeding mares ...	10	3	30/	25/C. B.	20/C. B.	...	...	...	...
Polo ponies ...	54	3	...	...	10/C. B.	10/C. B.	5/C. B.	...	...
Transport ponies ...	47	4	10/C. B.	8/C. B.	4/C. B.	2/C. B.	...	...	...
Carriage pairs	(4)8	6	30/Hungarians	25/Walers	20/C. B.	...	...	...	...
Child's pony ...	1	1	10/C. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stallions ...	7	2	30/C. B.	25/C. B.	...	...	...	...	...
Not measured ...	13	3	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
Total ...	321	43	280	233/	204	67	25	10	819

The appended statement shows the amount of the prizes distributed.

GRADES.	HORSE.			CAMEL.			COWS AND BULLOCKS.			BUFFALOES.		
	No.	Amount of prize fixed.	Amount of prize awarded.	No.	Amount of prize fixed.	Amount of prize awarded.	No.	Amount of prize fixed	Amount of prize awarded.	No.	Amount of prize fixed.	Amount of prize awarded.
1st ...	12	361	300	6	89	89	4	64	56	1	12	8
2nd ...	11	268	223	6	67	67	5	48	48	...	9	...
3rd ...	10	204	179	6	45	45	3	32	24	...	6	...
4th ...	8	142	77	6	23	23	3	16	12	...	3	...
5th ...	7	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48	975	819	24	224	244	15	160	140	1	30	

Polo Tournament.

It is a matter of regret that although some of the noted Polo Teams such as the 16th Lancers, 5th Dragoon guards, Central India Horse and Poona Horse had entered the Jodhpur Polo Tournament and every arrangement was made by the Darbar like last year; but with the exception of Kotah, they had withdrawn; the entries were consequently cancelled and the Tournament fell through.

Champion Pig-sticking Cup.

The Jodhpur pig-sticking Cup received a most unusual number of entries, as there were no less than 50 names registered for the competition. The heats were drawn on the night of the 24th after which some of the competitors could be seen taking an inspection of their spears and no doubt speculating in a sprightly manner over the likely result of the following morning. As most of the gentlemen took two chances, a very long bill was provided; the chances however were:—

1st Chance.	2nd Chance.
1st Heat	1st Heat.
(1) Capt. Cotgrave	(1) Lieut. Taylor
Mr. Littleton	Lieut. Ballentine
Mr. Jardine *	Col. Hira Singh
Lieut. Geer	Major Sewa Singh *
(2) Resaldar Saroop Singh	(2) Col. D. Thomas
Lieut. Spence	Mr. Littleton
Major Masters *	Lieut. D. Cameron *
Capt. Baynes	Capt. Western
(3) Capt. Grant	(3) Capt. Cotgrave
Mr. Stack *	Mr. Stack
Mr. Todd	H. H. the Rana of Dholpur *
Capt. Gordon	Capt. Cookson
(4) H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	(4) Mr. P. A Oaks
Lieut. Ballentine *	Capt. Baynes
Mr. Templar	Capt. Grant.
Mr. P. A. Oaks.	Mr. Todd *
(5) Capt: Inder Singh	(5) Major Masters
Lieut. D. Cameron *	Capt. Jones
Mr. Calliard	Mr. Jardnie
Adjt. Fraser	Lieut. Carbutt *
(6) Mr. Purves	(6) Lieut. Geer
Lieut. Col. Tate	Col. E. L. Elliot
Mr. Arkwright *	Col. Chanda Singh
Mr. Thorpe	Capt. Mayne *
(7) Capt. Hennage	(7) Adjutant Fraser
Lieut. Taylor	Lieut. Purves *
Major Watman	Major Watman
Lieut. Hulse *	H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.

(8) Gen. Pritam Singh
Mr. Wilson
Col. E. L. Elliot
H. H. Rana of Dholpur *

(9) Capt. Western
Capt. Jones
Major Sewa Singh *
Major King

(10) Col. Chanda Singh
Col. Hera Singh *
Hon de Montmorency
Major Milton

(11) Lieut. C. Carbut *
Col. D. Thomas
Lieut. Bannerman
Tara Singh

(12) Maharaja of Kotah
Capt. Mayne
Capt Cookson †
Others absent

(8) Sardar Tara Chand
Major King
Mr. Wilson
Major Milton *

(9) Sarup Singh
Mr. Hulse *
Lieut. Bannerman
Inderbir Singh

(10) Genl. Pritam Singh
Mr. Calliard
Lieut. Arkwright
Lieut. Spence *

(11) Lieut. Col. Tate *
Capt. Hennage
H. H. the Maharaja of Kotoh
Capt- Gordon

(12) Mr. Thorpe
Mr Templer
Hon. de Montmorency *

Semi finals.

(1) Mr. Stack
H. H. the Rana of Dholpur *
Col. Hira Singh
* represents 1st Spear

(2) H. H. the Rana of Dholpur
Major Milton
Lieut. Col. Tate
† Walk over

His Highness the Rana of Dholpur thus really secured both first and second cups; but His Highness gave up his second prize which was competed for and fell to the lot of Lt. Col. Elliot. It was a matter of unfeigned regret that a lady Mrs. Watman met with a serious accident while out witnessing the rounds of the pigsticking which resulted in the fracture of some of her ribs. She was immediately attended to by Surgeon Col. A. Adams, under whose watchful treatment she made good progress towards recovery. What looked like another nasty accident occurred during one of the heats to Adjutant Fraser of Poona Horse. It appears that in some manner the spear got reversed but it was fortunately the butt end instead of the point, which gave him a frightful blow on the head just over the eye. The accident was happily a slight one and the Adjutant was about again.

During the week there was tent pegging for a cup for which no end of the weilders of the spear competed, the prizes eventually falling to Capt. Cotgrave.

Some kind of amusement kept the ball rolling right through the week. The Gymkhana races were run, in which Hon. D. Mont Morency, Capt. Cookson, and Lieut. Spence won a reward of Rs. 500 each.

On Friday afternoon there was a game of "Pick up Polo." A large number of the native element from the city wended their way to the Ratanada polo ground, where some mixed teams had been picked out to play, including three of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and some of the Maharao Raja of Kota's teams and others, who kept the game going until it was well into dusk when all dispersed happily.

In response to the cordial invitations, issued by the Darbar, the following chiefs favoured Jodhpur with their visits during the sport week.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala came by a special train on the 24th. The Mixed train of the same day brought the Maharaja of Rutlam.

Their Highnesses the Maharao of Kotah, the Maharana of Dholpur and the Maharajah of Sailana came on the following day.

These illustrious visitors were cordially received and offered an enthusiastic welcome by H. H. the Maharaja and the Musahib Ala at the Railway station, which was lined by guards of honour who presented arms. The State band greeted their Highnesses' arrival which was also announced by the gun salutes from the fort battery. The detachments from Sardar Risala furnished escorts to the state carriages in which they drove to their temporary residence at the splendid palace at Raikabag or the new bunglow of the Maharaja, where every requisite preparations were made for the reception and sumptous entertainment of the noble guests. At the special request of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, the ceremony of reception was not observed, the visit being treated as one of condolence. Sir Pratap's residence at Ratanada and other adjoining bunglows were comfortably furnished and tastefully decorated for the convenience of the European guests who were also heartily welcomed and splendidly entertained.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation.

The following 2 important bills were introduced and passed in the Council and sanctioned by the Darbar.

Adoption bill.

The first related to adoption and was submitted by the leading Sardars, *viz.*, Thakar Mangal Singh Chanpawat of Pohkaran, Thakar Chain Singh Kunpawat of Asop, Thakar Bijey Singh Mertia of Riyan, Thakar Hari Singh Oodawat of Raipur, Thakar Jaskarn Karnot of Kanana, Thakar Pratap Singh Jodha of Bhadrajan, Thakar Sadool Singh Karmsot of Khivsar, and Thakar Pratap Singh Jetawat of Bagri, which are the chief representatives of the different Rathore clans. It ran as follows.

(1) The nearest kin is to be adopted as son and heir and in his presence no distant cousin can be adopted.

(2) If there be more than one cousin equally related, the person who wishes to adopt, has the option to select one out of them as his son and heir.

(3) If it be proved that the rightful claimant attempts to murder the person who is to adopt or his issue or even abets in such an attempt, his right to adoption and succession ceases.

(4) If any heir-presumptive be blind, maniac, deaf and dumb, hermaphrodite or suffering from a fatal disease or of so depraved a character as is likely to bring ignomy and ruin to the Thikana, his right will be forfeited.

(5) If the heir-presumptive be more than 50 years of age, his selection will entirely depend on the choice of the person, who adopts.

(6) Right will be regulated and observed in accordance to the nearness in scale of genealogical tree.

(7) If any heir-presumptive rejects the offer as regards himself or his son, his right will cease and the claimant, who stands next to him in the grade will be legible, provided the offer of being selected as heir is conveyed in writing through the head or eldest member of the family or clan.

(8) If any person denies to give his son in adoption and wishes himself to be adopted, it is not compulsory to the person, who is to adopt, to adopt the former as his son.

(9) A person adopted, before the law comes into force, in a family distantly related, from the time of his adoption, his and his descendants' right to the original stock will be regulated not from his real father, but from the " Muras-i-ala " of the family, in which he has been transferred by adoption.

(10) If the Jagirdar does not adopt any one as his son and heir during his lifetime, his Thakrani can adopt, subject to the limitations, referred to above.

(11) If there be more than one claimants equally related and there be two or more widows of the deceased Thakur and their selection falls on two different claimants, the dispute is to be settled by the respectable members of the family.

(12) If the Jagirdar die clildless and his widow also without adopting a son and heir, the leading members of his family will then be entitled to nominate his successor in accordance with these rules; but if he be not a Jagirdar, his land and property will revert to the rightful heir.

(13) When a Jagirdar dies without leaving an issue and adopting a son, the adoption must as far as possible take place within 12 days after his death.

Purchase of stolen property.

The second bill referred to the purchase of stolen articles by goldsmiths and others at a nominal price, whereby the thieves and robbers found a ready means to dispose off their ill-gotten gains. It was accordingly ruled that whosoever purchases any such ornaments should before doing so, fully satisfy himself that the articles are not stolen ones.

The deliberate purchaser of stolen property, if detected, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not less than 3 years and the articles shall be confiscated and made over to the real owner. The informer who would bring to light such transactions shall receive one-fourth of the approximate value of the stolen goods which the owner shall have to pay.

CHAPTER IV.

Season and crop.

Rainfall.

There were scattered showers during the months of April, May and September. During June, July and August, the showers were general but scanty so that the only Perganah in which the rainfall was above the average was Merta in which even it was not timely. In Didwana, Jodhpur, and Marote it approached the average. The year on the whole was not one of good rains, as will appear from the following memo.

Merta	...	19	In.	89	Ct.	against	8	In.	50	Ct.
Didwana	...	13	,,	4	,,	,,	14	,,	16	,,
Jodhpur	...	12	,,	96	,,	,,	15	,,	6	,,
Marote	...	12	,,	95	,,	,,	20	,,	75	,,
Bilara	...	12	,,	13	,,	,,	23	,,	9	,,
Sambhar	...	12	,,	20	,,	,,	20	,,	99	,,
Parbatsar	...	11	,,	59	,,	,,	13	,,	58	,,
Bali	...	10	,,	17	,,	,,	16	,,	93	,,
Badmere	...	9	,,	68	,,	,,	15	,,	31	,,
Nawa	...	9	,,	44	,,	,,	13	,,	3	,,
Jesole	...	8	,,	67	,,	,,	16	,,	10	,,
Jaitaran	...	8	,,	42	,,	,,	22	,,	19	,,
Nagore	...	7	,,	78	,,	,,	13	,,	91	,,
Sanchore	...	7	,,	60	,,	,,	16	,,	5	,,
Jaswantpura	...	7	,,	52	,,	,,	18	,,	96	,,
Sojat	...	7	,,	10	,,	,,	21	,,	91	,,
Pali	...	6	,,	53	,,	,,	23	,,	26	,,
Siwana	...	5	,,	97	,,	,,	11	,,	59	,,

Sankra	...	5	In.	66	Ct.	against	8	In.	60	Ct.
Shergarh	...	4	„	94	„	„	14	„	74	„
Jalore	...	4	„	64	„	„	17	„	4	„
Phalodi	...	4	„	20	„	„	6	„	57	„
Pachbhadra	...	3	„	99	„	„	12	„	35	„
Sheo	...	2	„	77	„	„	8	„	2	„

Crops.

On account of the unusual scanty monsoons scarcity prevailed in the perganas of Sheo, Sankra, Shergarh, Phalodi and Mallani, where the crop was from one to 4 annas in a rupee. The perganas, which were slightly affected and in which the crop was estimated from 4 to 8 annas were Siwana, Pachbhadra and Didwana. Sojat, Bali, Jaitaran and Pali being *dosakhia*, the failure of Sawnu harvest was recouped by the splendid Unalu crop. In the other perganas both the Sawnu and Unalu crops were on an average 12 annas in a rupee.

The statement on the next page shows the current rates which prevailed in the town of Jodhpur during the year under report.

Prices current (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the town of Jodhpur for the year 1895-96.

NAME OF MONTH.			QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																	
			Wheat.		Barley.		Rice best short.		Rice common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare.*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)		Maize (*Zea Mays.*)		Arhar or thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Salt.	
			Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
April	1895	...	14	6	24	6	6	4	7	8	20	...	17	8	...		20	...				
			15	5									18	2	25	6	21	...	11	4	13	2
May	do.	...	14	6	21	...	6	4	7	8	20	10	16	4	25							
			15	...									17	8	23	12	20	...	...	...	20	...
June	do.	...	13	7	19	6	6	4	7	8	17	8	15	10								
			14	1									16	4	21	9	17	8	...	...	13	7
July	do.	...	12	8	20	...	6	4	7	8	16	4	13	12								
			13	2									15	...	19	11	16	4	...	...	13	7
August	do.	...	13	2	20	...	6	4	7	8	15	...	13	12								
			13	12									15	...	18	12	15	...	...	...	13	7
September	do.	...	12	3	17	8	6	4	7	8	15	...	14	6								
			12	13									15	...	18	2	13	2	...	...	13	7
October	do.	...	10	10	15	...	6	4	7	8	15	...	11	14								
			11	4									13	12	15	14	15	10	...	...	13	7
November	do.	...	10	10	15	10	6	4	7	8	15	10	11	4								
			11	4									13	12	15	10	16	4	...	...	13	7
December	do.	...	10	5	15	10	6	4	7	8	13	12	11	4								
			10	10									15	...	15	...	17	8	...	...	13	2
January	1896	...	9	6	15	10	6	4	7	8	14	6	11	14								
			9	13½									13	12	15	10	16	14	...	...	13	2
February	do.	...	9	6	16	4	6	4	8	2	15	...	12	8								
			10	10									13	12	15	10	16	14	...	...	13	2
March	do.	...	10	10	16	14	6	4	7	8	15	10	12	10								
			11	14									13	12	15	10	16	14	...	...	13	2

Health.

The health of the country was generally good. Skin affections were however the most prevalent. The Malarial fevers take second place in point of frequency, some cases of cholera were also teated as out-patients at Pohkaran, Pali and Nawa. A second out-break was due to the Pushkur pilgrims. Influenza broke out in an epidemic form in November and December and a few cases of Small-pox were also reported during those months.

CHAPTER V.

Settlement.

SECTION I.

Boundary Settlement.

Mir Ahmad Hussain was the Assistant Settlement Officer, under whom the work connected with the Boundary Settlement approached its completion by the close of the year.

The total number of villages, both *jagir* and *khalsa*, according to the records of the Settlement Department, (excluding Sambhar and Mallani) is 3,711; but owing to spasmodic fluctuations in the component parts, their number always changes. Towards the close of 1894-95 there were 625 fiscal villages; and during the year under review 13 villages reverted to *khalsa*, one was recently populated, while 2 were awarded in *jagir*. The total number of villages consequently rose to 637.

Demarcation of village boundaries.

The boundaries of one *khalsa* village of Merta, which was, as stated above, populated during the year were demarcated. The boundaries of three *jagir* villages, referred to in last year's report, *viz.*, Jael, Kharnal and Bagar belonging to Maharaj Kishore Singhji remained incomplete.

Pillar erection.

The pillar erection in the remaining 5 villages mentioned in last year's report could not be carried out during the year, owing to the Settlement staff having been employed elsewhere.

Pillar destruction.

There were 80 cases of pillar destruction on the pending files while 14 were reported during the year. 20 cases were however disposed of thus reducing the pending arrears by 5 only.

Appeals.

Ten appeals were filed during the year, of these 2 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 appeals at the end of the year.

Marwar Jaipur.

The Marwar Jaipur Boundary, some 135 miles in length, was through the energetic efforts of Major Jennings amicably settled and completely laid down during the year under review.

The question of the Jagirdar of Dudo to levy Bhom from the Marwar inhabitants of the joint village of Habaspura and to share in the produce of wood in a Marwar Jor is still pending decision in an appeal before the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

Marwar Palanpur.

The settlement of this Boundary dispute is still in statuquo. Every possible latitude was given to the Palanpur authorities for an amicable settlement of the Bapla Dhamsen dispute—which is nothing more than the re-erection of Boundary pillars in accordance with the existing Settlement maps on the position originally demarcated by pillars, which have lately disappeared—buried it is supposed in the bed of a rivulet; but it proved futile; and the Marwar Darbar was put to a not inconsiderable and an unnecessary expense in sending Motamids on several occasions.

If amicable Settlement fails the Darbar contemplates to move the Resident, Western Rajputana States to arrange to secure the services of a British Officer at the joint expense of the States concerned with a view to finally dispose of this vexatious dispute.

Marwar Bickaneer.

There is only one dispute on this border, in consiquence of the Bickaneer village of Jugalsar having removed a boundary mark within Marwar limits. The Bickaneer authorities were accordingly requested through proper channel to restore the said pillar to its proper position.

Marwar Jaisalmere.

The only dispute on this border between Udat (Marwar) and Seran (Jaisalmere) concerning a small piece of land would have been taken up and disposed of during the year; but owing to the prevailing scarcity on the border, the settlement was postponed.

Marwar Sirohi.

The re-erection of certain crumbled down pillars on this frontier was carried out during the year. The destruction by Sirohi subjects of a few pillars on this border was brought to the notice of the Darbar, and the matter is under investigation.

Receipts and Disbursements.

A sum of Rs. 62,981 is said to have been collected through the Bakiat department which was made up as under :—

Cost of pillar erection	...	Rs.	44,716
Cost of Survey ...	...	„	17,778

Fine for pillar destruction	...	,,	362
Cost of maps	...	,,	124

A sum of Rs. 53,207 were expended during the year, of which Rs. 49,713 was debitable to Khalsa and Rs. 3,319 represented the cost of sowar and foot-guard establishment.

The appended memo. shows the Progress of Boundary and Revenue Settlement works during the year 1895-96.

Particulars.	Completed.		Incomplete.		Remarks.
	Previously.	During the year.	Inprogress.	Remaining.	
Field survey	610	21	2	4	*Note.*—In the 637 villages herein shown are included Bilara the field survey of which had been made some years previously and the Jor at Pali.
Girdawari	490	...	1	1	
Attestation by Munsarim ...	574	39	2	23	
Do. by S. Munsarim ...	557	53	1	26	
Completion of Misals ...	459	...	This work		is now being done along with the fairing of the records.
Fairing of Sett: Records ...	369	161	68	39	
Binding of Records ...	259	48	...	...	
Preparation of village statistics,	371	133	...	...	
Fixing of Demand ...	333	111	...	193	
Distribution of Demand ...	110	198	...	329	
Copying *Bapoti Pattas* ...	285	80	...	272	
Distribution of *Pattas* ...	71	148	...	418	
Copies of record for Patwaris ...	67	264	...	306	
Field maps for Patwaris ...	536	73	...	28	
Copies of Khasra Girdawari ...	158	273	...	206	
Copies of Maps for Girdawaris	303	258	...	76	

N. B.—The total number of Khalsa villages last year was 625; to which 14 more were added during the year under Report, making a total of 639 villages of which, two villages were given away in Jagir, leaving 637 villages at the end of the year.

Revenue Settlement.

Rao Bahadar Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad, Judicial Secretary to the Musahib Ala remained in charge of the Revenue Settlement work, and he would have finally completed this work, had not his attention been engrossed in other and more important matters in consepuence of the lamentable death of His Highness the late Maharaja. His assessment tour will however commence after the rains and it is hoped that before the close of the next year this work will be brought to a happy final issue.

Assessed villages.

As will appear from the following memo. all the villages of the perganas of Parbatsar, Didwana, Marote and Nawa were assessed in addition to the 6 perganas of Bali, Sojat, Merta, Jaitaran, Nagore and Jodhpur, mentioned in last year's report. The demand was fixed, distributed and duly announced by the Judicial Secretary during his tour.

1. Fixing demand was completed in 444 villages.
2. Distribution of demand was completed in 308 villages.
3. *Bapoti pattas* were distributed in 219 villages.

It is a matter of unfeigned regret that during the first year of Bigori settlement, scarcity should have stared in the face; but there is one redeeming feature of special intrinsic value in it. The ryot, misled by those who were profitted by the abuse of the Batai system, was wont to view with diffidence the recent pledges of the Darbar, but the timely and liberal remissions which were granted in accordance with the conditions of the revenue agreements made with the villagers under the new system have placed the credit of the Darbar on a practical sound basis and afforded a good ground to the ryot to repose implicit confidence in them.

To estimate the extent of remissions to be granted, revenue parties were deputed to inspect the standing crops and conduct local enquiries by

(a) Consulting the local revenue staff such as Hawaldars, Inspectors, Daroghas and superintendent Girdawari;

(b) Noting down the representations of the interested parties (Chowdries and Bohras.)

(c) Collecting independent evidence from the neighbouring villagers and jagirdars.

The materials, so collected were tested by Rao Bahadar Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad by the detailed reports of the field crop inspection. This supplied the ground for proposing suitable remissions which the actual conditions of the crop necessitated.

The following were sanctioned by the Ijlas after due deliberations :—

Name of perganas	No. of villages in which remission was granted.	Raj demand.	Remission granted.
Sojat	15	22, 585	6,457
Nagore	89	2,08, 381	59,577
Merta	72	1,36,831	40,961
Jaitaran	5	8,956	1,334

The general maps in Hindi and English according to the recent redistribution of the perganas were completed and sent for publication to the Government Press.

To ensure the efficiency of the staff, competitive examinations were held during the year for the post of Naib Hawaldars, Hawaldars and Inspectors.

In the Patwaris' examination held in January 1896—103 candidates appeared of whom 25 came out successful; 8 were appointed 4th grade Hawaldars with a salary of Rs. 16 per mensem and ten 5th grade Hawaldars with a salary of Rs. 15. One was 3rd grade Naib Hawaldar with a salary of Rs. 12 and six 4th grade Naib Hawaldars with a salary of Rs. 11. Ten Hawaldars and 4 Naib Hawalwars were appointed in the Jodhpur pergana; 3 Hawaldars and 2 Naib Hawaldars in Perbatsar; 3 Hawaldars and 1 Naib Hawaldar in Didwana and one Hawaldar in Nawa and one in Marote.

In the Inspector's examination held in March 6 candidates came out successful; two of them were under graduates. They were appointed in the following 6 circles. (1) Jalore, Pali (2) Jodhpure 1st Division (3) Jaswantpura and Sanchore (4) Pachbhadra, Siwana and Shergurh (5) Phalodi and Jodhpur 3rd Division (6) Jodhpur 2nd Division.

Trained and successful Thanedars were appointed in Nawa, Marote, Didwana and Parbatsar in addition to those already appointed in the other perganas.

The crop inspection from field to field of the *khalsa* villages of Sojat, Jaitaran, Bali, Merta and Nagore was made during the year, while the *Jamabandi* of Sojat was prepared. The machinery entirely consisted of the *Desis* and with them were associated *Pardesi* experienced Munsarims as moniters and task masters.

To measure the rainfall of the *khalsa* villages, rough rainguages were locally made and distributed in almost all the chief villages of the Perganas of Bali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Merta, Nagore, Parbatsar, and Didwana. The measuring glass of 50 cents devided into 10 divisions of 5 cents each were made of brass in the form of a tumbler, so as to serve the double purpose both to measure the rainfall and to drink water therefrom. It has therefore been ruled that half of the charges shall be realized from the Hawaldars' pay and the other half shall be borne by the Darbar.

CHAPTER VI.

SECTION I.

HAWALA.

Control.

Kala Sheo Dat was the Superintendent of the Land Revenue department and worked satisfactorily as usual.

Land Revenue.

The total *ankh* fixed for Hawala Khas and Kasba villages aggregated to Rs. 6,46,690 and 54,842 respectively, giving a total of Rs 7,01,532 of which a sum of Rs. 5,12,728 was remitted to the Treasury against the budget estimate of Rs. 6,50,000 and a sum of Rs. 1,43,114 is still to be realized; while Rs. 3,804 were expended in sinking wells and Rs. 41,886 represented the establishment charges.

The year was however not one of good rains. The revenue derived from Bilara and the irrigation of Jaswant Sagar is shown separately.

The annexed is a comparative statement showing the amount of the assessments for the year 1894-95 and 1895-96.

NAME OE PARGNAS.	1893-94. Amount of actual assessment Hawala Khas.	1893-94. Amount of actual assessment Kasba villages.	1893-94. Total.	1894-95. Amount of ankh fixed Hawala Khas.	1894-95. Amount of ankh fixed Kasba villages.	1894-95. Total.	REMARKS.
Jodhpore ...	1,04,645	.....	1,04,645	94,041	.....	94,041	
Bilara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Phalodi ...	7,551	1,428	8,979	12,295	802	13,097	
Shergurh ...	2,634	851	3,485	1,603	500	2,103	
Sheo ...	3,378	400	3,779	1,770	200	1,970	
Nagore ...	1,23,345	5,610	1,18,955	1,63,150	4,735	1,67,885	
Merta ...	81,850 8	606	82,456 8	1,05,774 2	6,348	1,12,122 2	
Parbatsar ...	22,412 12	2,485	24,897 12	20,773 12	2,633	23,406 12	
Jaitaran ...	8,356	4,297	12,653	7,312 3	3,551 10	10,863 13	
Bali ...	1,20,542 7	.....	1,20,542 7	1,19,704	.....	1,19,704	
Sojat ...	50,881 8	18,939	69,820 8	50,253 13	16,630	66,883 13	
Pali ...	22,646	5,426	28,072	12,662	5,575	18,237	
Jalore ...	18,706	4,801	23,507	16,085	2,801	18,886	
Bhinmal ...	15,600	1,507	17,107	13,920	1,353	15,273	
Sanchore ...	7,404	601	8,005	3,583	365	3,948	
Pachbhadra ...	15,082	822	15,904	10,039	236	10,275	
Siwana ...	4,218	534	4,752	3,384	508	3,892	
Didwana ...	11,054	5,533	16,587	7,759	3,588	11,347	
Marote ...	3,304 3	2,481	5,785 3	2,581 3	2,166	4,747 3	
Nawa ...	.....	2,701	2,701	.....	2,551	2,551	
Jaswantgurh ...	.....	520	520	.....	300	300	
Total ...	6,23,611 6	59,542	6,83,153 6	6,46,690 1	54,842 10	7,01,532 11	

Hukamnámá.

The Jagir succession fee realized by the Hawala Department fell down from Rs. 9,770 to 9,012.

Court of Wards.

The department was under the efficient supervisicn and direct control of the Musahib Ala. The Land Revenue was as usual under the charge of the Hawala Superintendent. There were 11 estates under the Court of Wards. The aggregate balance to their credit however was 34,519 as will appear from the statement on the other page.

COURT OF WARDS.

Number.	Names of Minors.	Balance in hand in the beginning of the year.				Receipts.				Expenditure.					Balance in hand at the close of the year.				Remarks.
		Deposit in khasi Peti.	Deposit in Treasury.	Cash in hand.	Total.	Sambat year 1895-96.	Received as loan.	Taken as loan.	Total.	Personal expenditure.	Given to Bohras.	Given as loan.	Debit liquidated.	Total.	Deposit in Khasi Peti.	Cash in Treasury.	Cash in hand.	Total.	
1	M. Daulat Singhji ...	10,000	1,000	20,445 5 0	31,445 5 0	10,732 2 3	...	...	42,177 7 3	42,177 7 3	...	...	...	42,177 7 3	...	...	...	...	
2	R. R. Bheru Singhji,	10,706	...	2,891 10 9	13,597 10 9	6,330 14 0	...	...	19,928 8 9	8,391 7 6	...	...	...	8,391 7 6	10,706	...	831 1 3	11,537 1 3	
3	R. R. Bishan Singhji,	...	...	3,709 11 3	3,709 11 3	7,801 0 0	...	...	11,510 11 3	3,700 13 3	...	...	...	3,700 13 3	...	...	7,809 14 0	7,809 14 0	
4	R. R. Fateh Singhji,	...	...	667 3 0	667 3 0	5,097 8 0	...	...	5,764 11 0	4,839 6 6	...	...	...	4,839 6 6	...	...	925 4 6	925 4 6	
5	Rana Zorawar Singhji	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	7,800 0 0	...	13-9	7,815 3 3	6,335 3 3	...	...	1,480	7,815 3 3	...	...	...	...	
6	Thakur of Gundoj ..	...	2,750	11,651 7 3	14,401 7 3	11,129 11 0	1,480	...	27,011 2 3	5,947 6 0	11,586-10	13-9	...	17,547 9 0	...	2,750	6,713 9 3	9,463 9 3	
7	Do. Bankli ...	...	...	162 5 3	162 5 3	2,779 0 0	...	...	2,931 5 3	1,927 0 0	795-4-6	...	...	2,722 4 6	...	...	209 4 9	209 4 0	
8	Do. Balana ...	...	...	1,989 12 0	1,989 12 0	385 0 0	...	...	2,374 12 0	444 1 9	...	...	...	444 1 9	...	...	1,930 10 3	1,930 10 3	
9	Do. Mandli ...	...	...	135 8 0	135 8 0	1,307 0 0	...	...	1,442 8 0	273 0 0	950	...	...	1,223 0 0	...	...	219 8 0	219 8 0	
10	Do. Dudor ..	...	...	638 0 0	638 0 0	5,128 7 0	...	...	5,766 7 0	503 0 0	3,405-15	...	...	3,908 15 0	...	...	1,857 8 0	1,857 8 0	
11	Do. Barkana...	...	...	743 12 3	743 12 3	3,326 9 3	...	...	4,070 5 6	3,503 10 6	...	...	...	3,503 10 6	...	...	566 11 0	566 11 0	
	Total ...	20,706	3,750	43,036 5 0	67,492 5 0	61,807 3 6	1,480	13-9	1,30,793 1 6	78,042 8 0	16,737-9-6	13-9	1,480	96,273 10 6	10,706	2,750	21,063 7 0	34,519 7 0	

SECTION II.

Jaswant Samand.

The revenue derived from the irrigation of Jaswant Samand and the land revenue of Bilara Hakumat were under the able management of Assistant Engineer Munshi Shubh Lal. In consequence of the failure of rains, the kharif crop totally failed--to which is ascribed the slight fall in the revenue, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

As will appear from the following statement, the average assessment from *Sambat* year 1941 to 1948 including *wapas kharch* was Rs. 81,688; but the land revenue of Bilara for the current year aggregated to Rs. 92,261 and the revenue derived from irrigation Rs. 22,847 giving a total of Rs. 1,15,108 against Rs. 1,37,139 of the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 2,06,993 (Jaswant Samand Rs. 74,432 Hawala 1,32,566) was however remitted to the Treasury, which includes the outstanding collections of the previous year.

Statement showing the Revenue of Bilara Hawala including Jaswant Samand Bundh for the year 1895, 1896.

Numbers.	Name of Village.	Average assessment from Sambat 1941 to 1948 including *wapaskkarch.*	*Ankh* for current year.				Revenue derived from Jeswant Samand Bundh including *Siwai Jama.*			Grand total.			Remarks.
1	Bilara ...	30,000	30,000	0	0		8,482	12	0	38,482	12	0	Including grass.
2	Bhavi ...	23,000	18,536	8	0		4,309	8	0	22,846	0	0	
3	Malkosni ...	5,126	5,126	0	0		2,409	0	0	7,535	0	0	
4	Bala ...	5,875	5,875	0	0		1,845	6	0	7,720	6	0	
5	Pichiak ...	3,650	3,650	0	0		2,510	0	0	6,160	0	0	
6	Bijasni ...	1,430	800	14	0		150	0	0	950	14	0	
7	Bari (Kalan)...	625	287	11	3		.....	...	...	287	11	3	
8	Bari (Khurd)...	700	700	0	0		287	8	0	987	8	0	
9	Jhurli ...	400	400	0	0		31	0	0	431	0	0	
10	Parasla (Kalan)	1,500	820	0	0		.....	...	...	820	0	0	
11	Parasla (Khurd)	350	245	0	0		.....	...	...	245	0	0	
12	Lamba ...	.....	.....	...	...		2,200	0	0	2,200	0	0	
13	Udaliawas ...	.....	3,551	0	0		.....	...	...	3,551	0	0	
14	Kalaoona ...	.....	3,551	0	0		602	0	0	4,173	0	0	
15	Kooprawas ...	.....	1,001	0	0		.....	...	...	1,001	0	0	
16	Jhak ...	.....	3,310	0	0		.....	...	...	3,310	0	0	
17	Bankalia ...	2,680	3,392	9	0		.....	...	...	3,392	9	0	
18	Jalkha ...	1,730	2,900	0	0		.....	...	...	2,900	0	0	
19	Malar half ...	642	1,701	0	0		.....	...	...	1,701	0	0	
20	Jawasia ...	654	977	14	0		.....	...	...	977	14	0	
21	Khokharia ...	440	801	0	0		.....	...	...	801	0	0	
22	Roonkia ...	401	511	0	0		.....	...	...	511	0	0	
23	Bagarki ...	300	365	0	0		.....	...	...	365	0	0	
24	Basni kaparla ,	120	253	0	0		.....	...	...	253	0	0	
25	Mithania well ,	65	105	0	0		.....	...	...	105	0	0	
26	Bagoria ...	2,000	2,300	0	0		.....	...	...	2,300	0	0	
27	Rampooria ...	.....	1,101	0	0		.....	...	...	1,101	0	0	
	Total ...	81,688	92,261	0	0		22,847	0	0	1,15,108	0	0	

CHAPTER VII.

Scarcity.

The fitful nature and unequal distribution of rainfall results in the scarcity of food grain, which is followed by an abnormal importation from abroad both by rail and overland; and its effect is consequently counteracted by the usual course of trade. The scarcity of fodder and forage ultimately ends in the emigration of the poor villagers who leave their home in search of pasture for their famished cattle to places within and without Marwar, where the pasture is abundant.

Till the close of March, 1896, 11,360 persons and 96,477 cattle are reported to have left their villages as per details given below:—

Name of Pergana.		*Persons.*	*Cattle.*	*Direction.*
Sheo	...	1,840	10,302	Sindh.
Sankra	...	434	4,630	,,
Siwana	...	500	7,000	Gujrat, Ahmdabad and Palanpur.
Phalodi	...	512	2,705	Sindh.
Pachbadra	...	500	1,000	Gujrat.
Mallani	...	6,840	54,800	Sindh and Gujrat.
Jalore	...	244	16,040	Sindh and Gujrat.

To relieve the distress, the Darbar sanctioned Rs. 1,36,978 for Famine Relief works to be opened in the affected purganas, as per appended memo.

Pergana.	*Affected area.*	*Affected population.*	*Amount Sanctioned.*
Sheo	2,492	30,000	3,500
Sanchore	716	10,000	1,000
Shergurh	1,125	71,000	2,500
Siwana	546	32,000	3,000
Phalodi	1,500	48,000	11,200
Pachbhadra	624	35,000	7,500
Mallani	6,432	2,21,000	14,978
Jalore	450	42,500	10,600
Jodhpur	340	32,700	80,000
Didwana	484	54,272	2,700

The gratuitous relief was doled out at Pachbhadra, Sheo and Mallani as will appear from the accompanying statement.

Number.	Relief works where opened.	By whom conducted.	No. of working days.	Total No. of men fed.	Daily average.	Total amount spent.	Average amount per day.	Remarks.
1	Pachbadra	Motamid	34	503	24-¾	34-15-6	1-0-5½	Food grain to the value of 0-1-4 was supplied to each man.
2	Sheo	Do. ...	24	68	3	6-0-0	0-4-0	
3	Badmere (Bandra nadi)...	Do. ...	10	210	21	5-4-3	0-8-5	

Statement showing the Relief works and the labour employed thereon.

Name of the Pergana.	Number.	Description of the work.	Estimated amount.	When commenced.	No. of working days till the end of March.	Total No. of coolies	Amount spent on labour.	Amount spent on tools.	Total amount of expenditure.	Average.		
										Of coolies.	Wages.	On tools.
Pachbadra ...	1	Sinking a well in Khalsa ...	300	1st January 1896 ...	21 days ...	577	...	...	...	6 3-0	...	...
Phalodi ...	2	Digging in Nadi Benasar ...	300	5th February 1896 ...	50 till 25th March ...	2,660	...	...	...	53-5-0	...	...
Pachbadra ...	3	Digging Gulah Sugar's Nada ...	200	19th February								
			750	1896 ...	41	4,419	534-4-6	10-11-0	544-15-6	108-0-0	13-1-6	0-4-2
			950									
Badmere	4	Digging Banda Nadi ...	1,000	5th March 1896 ...	27	6,607	647-12-6	55-4-0	703-0-6	244-1-2	23-15-11	2-0-9
Didwana	5	Silt clearing of Falolai Tank ...	500	25th March 1896 ...	7	279	24-13-0	40-0-0	...	40-0-0	3-8-9	...

CHAPTER VIII.

Customs Department.

Control.

The department continued to maintain its efficiency under the able control of Maharaj Zalim Singh, Assistant Musahib Ala. Singhi Suraj Mull, under whose praiseworthy superintendence extending over a period of 13 years, the Customs' revenue had considerably improved, died and was succeeded by his son, Singhi Samer Mull.

Revenue and expenditure.

There has been a marked falling off in the receipts of the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The decrease, which is traceable under almost every group of articles, is ascribed by the Assistant Musahib Ala to diminished imports owing to large stocks being left on hand from the previous year's supplies.

The figures howevere are as under:

		1895-96.	1894-95.
Revenue	...	10,76,767	12,14,778
Expenditure	...	169,848	1,87,191
Gross Revenue	...	12,46,615	14,0.,969

Administration reforms.

1. To meet the long felt want, an English speaking appraiser and Inspector was appointed at the Jodhpur Railway station.

2. Certain customs' *Thanas* and *chowkies* were removed to more suitable localities.

3. A set of Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the customs' officials was republished and a system of training and examining candidates for *Thanedari* was introduced..

Changes in Tariff.

The following changes were made in the tariff during the year, under review.

1. An *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent was imposed on the import of jewels and jewellery.

2. An import duty of 2 per cent on gold and 1½ per cent on silver ornaments was levied.

3. In lieu of the import duty of ~~Rs~~ 12 per 100 tolas of silver, a duty on a sliding scale varying with the ruling price of silver at Bombay was fixed, limiting the value of 100 tolas of silver, inclusive of the customs duty, to ~~Rs~~ 102.

4. The import duty of Rs 15 per head on elephants was abolished.

5. The import duty of 8 *annas* per *maund* on raw hides was reduced to 4 *annas* per *maund;* while the export duty on the same was raised from 4 annas to 8 *annas* per *maund.*

6. The import duty on fresh fruits was decreased from Rs 1-8 to Rs. 1-4 per maund; while that on dry fruits was enhanced from Rs 1-8 to Rs 1-12 per *maund.*

7. The import duty on Ganja and charas (Hemp drugs) was increased from Rs 4-8 to Rs 5 per *maund.*

8. The export duty on oxen was raised from 4 *annas* to 6 *annas.*

9. An import and export duty of *annas* 4 and 6 respectively was imposed on cow.

10. The export duty on 100 he-goats was enhanced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 *annas* 12.

11. The export duty on 100. male sheep was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

12. The import duty on fireworks was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7 per *maund.*

13. The import duty on fine thread was enhanced from 8 *annas* to 12 *annas* per *maund.*

14. The import duty of 2 *annas* per *maund* on old iron rails was abolished.

15. The import duty on *Bhang* raised from 2 *annas* to 8 *annas* per *maund.*

16. The import duty on European wines was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per cent.

17. An export duty of *annas* 4 was levied on animal bones.

Opium Traffic.

Opium was mostly imported into Marwar and Jaisalmere through Marwar, from Ajmere Merwara districts covered by passes, granted by the local authorities. The grant of such passes having lately been discontinued, apprehensions have been entertained that this procedure will encourage in no small degree the universal tendency to smuggle the drug not only into Marwar, but also into the British territories across the Marwar border and thus affect the custom's revenue.

Comparative Statement showing the Revenue of the Marwar Customs Department, for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

No.	Article.	1894-95.			1895-96.			Remarks.
1	Opium ...	2,14,840	8	9	1,60,516	6	9	
2	Gur ...	1,61,636	8	3	1,43,257	1	9	
3	Chini Khand ...	1,23,576	13	0	1,28,441	11	0	
4	Musti Khand ...	30,013	0	3	31,205	5	0	
5	Fine Cloth ...	2,11,872	14	0	1,73,615	2	0	
6	Coarse do. ...	8,517	2	6	6,951	13	9	
7	Woolen do. ...	1,576	11	9	1,803	11	0	
8	Kirana ...	1,14,456	12	3	1,06,087	11	6	
9	Metals ...	20,441	0	0	18,673	3	3	
10	Ivory ...	12,806	8	0	10,745	12	9	
11	Lace ...	16,914	13	9	16,979	13	3	
12	Pashmina ...	4,868	10	3	3,562	1	3	
13	Cotton ...	13,292	14	3	23,086	12	3	
14	Wool ...	60,060	13	9	59,310	7	9	
15	Dressed Hides ...	6,212	0	6	3,819	3	3	
16	Ghi ...	30,548	15	0	8,658	8	3	
17	Oil ...	6,184	6	0	6,107	11	3	
18	Raw Hides ...	8,602	10	9	7,863	14	9	
19	Til ...	82,214	9	9	11,051	8	0	
20	Maora ...	15,522	2	3	19,431	15	0	
21	Rice ...	22,951	7	9	19,136	4	0	
22	Tobacco ...	59,782	9	3	62,338	7	9	
23	Bardana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Sarson ...	9,012	2	0	6,058	0	3	
25	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Fruits ...	6,444	7	0	6,455	11	9	
27	Ganja and Charas ...	704	15	0	1,275	13	3	
28	Soda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Anise seed ...	4,000	0	6	2,391	5	3	
30	Cotton seed ...	6,934	13	9	27,400	4	6	
31	Timber ...	14,147	7	3	13,594	12	9	
32	Animals ...	75,326	7	3	98,052	1	9	
33	Miscellaneous ...	44,459	2	7	53,461	7	9	
...	Cash ...	9,925	15	5	12,520	6	7	
	Total ...	13,97,849	6	9	12,43,854	9	4	
	Superintendent's Office	3,425	1	7	2,760	13	0	
	Loans	868	1	9	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	14,02,142	10	1	12,46,615	6	4	

Comparative Statement showing the expenditure of the Marwar Customs Department, for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96;

No.	Particulars.	1894-95.			1895-96.			Remarks.
	Cost of Collection.							
1	Pay of Establishments	86,906	14	6	86,604	10	9	
2	Office Expenditure or contingencies ...	1,936	3	3	1,964	10	2	
3	Carpetting. &c.	97	14	3	106	1	3	
4	Postage and Messangers	866	6	9	997	9	6	
5	Travelling Expenses and Rents ...	1,221	7	0	1,144	7	0	
6	Stationery, and Oil	446	6	3	440	3	4	
7	Rewards to Informers	1,876	3	6	2,525	8	0	
8	Construction and repairs of *Thanas* ...	2,245	2	3	2,668	10	3	
9	Discount or *Hundawan*	731	3	6	480	3	3	
10	Printing forms, &c.	683	15	6	1,109	12	3	
11	Charitable grants	33	0	0	28	2	6	
12	Miscellaneous including scales and weights	1,416	9	1	1,049	15	3	
	Total ...	98,461	5	10	99,119	13	7	
	Compensation.							
1	To Kuchawan and other Jagirdars on account of *mapa* &c. &c.	34,505	5	3	34,470	7	9	
2	" Maharaj Kishore Singhji	3,500	0	0	4,900	0	0	
3	" Charitable grants to Mahajans ...	3,756	15	9	3,756	15	9	
	Total ...	41,762	5	0	43,127	7	6	
	Remissions on Goods.							
	To Malani Jagirdars	12,987	8	9	12,889	15	0	
	Total ...	12,987	8	9	12,889	15	0	
	Refunds.							
	To Jaisalmere on account of opium ...	33,279	13	3	12,923	14	3	
	" Miscellaneous items	700	8	0	1,158	5	6	
	" Repayment of Loans	.....	..	..	629	0	0	
	Total ...	33,980	5	3	14,711	3	9	
	Total Expenses Rs. ...	1,87,191	8	10	1,69,848	7	10	
	Amount remitted to Treasury ...	12,14,778	3	9	10.76,766	14	6	
	Loans	172	13	6	.....	..	...	
	Grand Total Rs. ...	14,02,142	10	1	12,46,615	6	4	

CHAPTER IX.

Forest Department.

Personnel.

Pundit Gokal Das continued to ably superintend the department under the direct control of the Mahkmakhas. The appointment of Lala Lachman Das as Assistant Superintendent was noted in last year's report. This year another Marwari youth Srimali Rakhesvar, who was also sent to attend the Forest school at Dehra-Dun, returned after achieving a signal success in the final examination and joined the department as a Forest Ranger.

Lac Industry.

The forest era is marked by the introduction of Lac industry. The practical part of the work was studied by the Assistant Superintendent and a forest ranger at Rewah, where they were specially deputed for the purpose. Two basket loads of stick lac (lac insect in a larvel state) were brought, which have since been planted on some 250 *khakra* (Butea fondosa) trees in Desuri forest. The insects are reported to have made good progress.

The Darbar takes this opportunity to put on record its thanks to the Political Agent and the State authorities at Rewah for the assistance which they have kindly given in this matter.

Forest and Fuel Reserve.

During the year the system of village Fuel and Fodder Reserves was, as recommended by Dr. Voelcker, started in villages Hemliawas khurd and Barsin of Sojat Pergana with the entire concurrence of the villagers concerned.

The cattle manure, which is a great fertilising agent is mostly used as fuel on account of a deficient supply of wood; and the direct consequence from the introduction of Fuel and Fodder Reserves would be that wood would be provided to take the place of cowdung as fuel, which would consequently be liberated for its proper use upon land. Two plots of waste land measuring about 120 acres were selected in both the villages and sown with Babul and Dhak seeds; but it is a matter of deep concern that on account of the failure of rains, the expectations could not be fulfilled. Experiments will however be tried for a reasonable number of years and in some more villages and it is hoped that the scheme will ultimately prove successful.

Raipur and Ghanerao forests.

The record of rights in the Raipur forests and the final list of villages having rights in those forests were completed. The preliminary list of right-holding villages in Ghanerao forests was prepared and circulated for the information of right-holders.

Area and Boundary.

The area under Forest conservancy remained unchanged, being 1,74,720 *acres* in *khalsa* villages and 13,440 (21 square miles) in *jagir*. The proposals about conserving

the Jaitaran and Parbatsar forests and the scheme of extending the operations of the Forest Law to Jaswantpura Pergana are still under the consideration of the Darbar.

The boundaries of almost all the Forests have been measured and plotted on the settlement maps; and the work is being checked by the Munsarims; some of the pillars were again whitewashed and numbered.

Compensation.

The accounts of the jagirdars of Kot, Jujawar and Kantalia are awaiting final settlement, the preliminaries having already been settled. The jagirdar of Bagri has from time to time been offerred villages, the aggregate rental of which equalled the sum, adjudicated and accepted by him; but the closing of the bargain has been delayed by the lukewarmness and unreasonable demand of the jagirdar.

Protection and Improvement.

The conduct of the members of the criminal triles is favourably noticed by the Superintendent. They are law-abiding and submit themselves to the forest regulations. The Minas have given less trouble than before. The semi-wild Grassias of Nana and Bera have taken a somewhat undue advantage of the leniency shown to them and have not yet given up the practice of grazing their sheep within the protected forest area. The settlement of these denizens of the forest and their forest rights are receiving due consideration at the hands of the Darbar.

Breaches of the Forest rules.

Only one case was sent to the court for trial, which together with 3 pending from the close of the last year gave a total of 4 for disposal. Three cases having been disposed of, there remained a balance of one case at the end of the year. The satisfactory decrease in the number of cases is due to the thorough introduction of forest regulations. 3,695 cattle against 3,174 were pounded during the year.

Fires.

Fire protection was equally successful as last year. 437 acres out of 1,74,720 acres were burnt during the year and about 5 square miles of the Ghanerao Forest were also burnt by a fire, which came over from Meywar.

Grass and fodder.

There was an abundant supply of grass and fodder in the Forests; which the right holders made the most of. Owing to the scarcity of fodder in certain perganas, some of the reserved Forests were thrown open to the cattle of the criminal tribes as also to those of the other cultivators.

In anticipation of scarcity, the Forest department cut and stored some 4,000 *Maunds* of grass to meet the exigencies.

Reproduction.

Natural reproduction is reported to have made satisfactory progress. The year was a trying season for artificial reproduction and want of moisture killed almost all the seedlings of the year.

Roads and Buildings.

A cart track extending over 6 miles was laid out at a cost of Rs. 124-6-9 while the repairs and improvements of 35 miles of roads cost Rs. 59-8.

A sum of Rs. 56 was expended in the repairs and extension of the Forest Chowkies.

Departmental working.

Fire wood and charcoal are as usual sold at the Jodhpur depot; the former does not seem to pay well; but the latter is a profitable concern. The Superintendent intends to open a depot at Sehra and stop the felling of green wood by permit system in those forests.

Financial results.

The revenue of the department showed a slight decrease. The year was not favourable to agriculture and hence the demand for bamboo for house building fell off considerably, but that for fuel increased. The receipts consequently fell from Rs. 24,767 to Rs. 22,084. The expenditure also fell from Rs. 14,424 to 14,158. A sum of Rs. 2,037 was paid as compensation to certain Jagirdars during the year while Rs. 970 were expended in connection with the training of the students at the Forest school at Dehra Dun. Adding these items to the annual expenditure of the department, there still remained a surplus of Rs. 4,919 against 4,035 of the previous year.

Arboriculture at Jodhpur.

The arboricultural work has made steady propress. 5,790 trees out of which 649 were mangoes were planted during the year under report, along the roads, at Bada Bhakar, Chitar and Desuri gardens. Owing to the deficiency of the rains, the percentage of failure was greater than that of the last year. Some damage was done by antelope and locusts. In future fruit trees such as mangoes and *jamans* would be planted. 1,254 plants were sold from the nurseries.

Retaining walls were made all around the Bada Bhakar hill to protect the soil from being washed away. Two more *pucca* bundhs were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,270. A new well is being sunk in Desuri gardens while the old one was repaired. A garden was laid out at the Ratanada tank. The increase in the expenditure, which rose to Rs. 27,855 is ascribed by the Superintendent to these works being not provided for in the budget estimate of the year. The receipts however aggregated to Rs. 1,221.

CHAPTER X.

Salt and Abkari Departments.

Management.

Pancholi Mukan Chand continued to efficiently discharge his duties as Superintendent of both of these departments under the direct control of the Mahkma Khas.

SECTION I.

Salt.

Out turn of edible salt.

The total quantity of duty free salt annually due to the Darbar from the various salt sources, leased out to the British Government was 2,49,000 *maunds*; of which 26,860 *maunds* lapsed during the year and 10,000 *maunds* were not taken delivery of; so that the total outturn of the year was 2,12,140 *maunds* as under :—

From Pachbhadra ...	...	1,46,175 out of	1,50,000
,, Didwana ...	...	41,374 ,, ,,	60,000
,, Phalodi ...	...	10,591 ,, ,,	15,000
Sambhar and Nawa allotments	...	14,000 ,, ,,	14,000
For Khasa Rasora from Pachbhadra ...	...	nil out of	10,000
	Total	2,12,140 ,, ,,	2,49,000

10,000 *maunds*, referred to in last year's Report, were also taken delivery of; the grand total being 2,22,140 *maunds*, out of which 2,05,739 *maunds* were disposed of, leaving a balance of 16,391 *maunds* at the close of the year. 17,135 *maunds* out of 3,20,635 *maunds* in stock were also sold, the total quantity remaining unsold was, therefore 3,19,891 *maunds*.

Sale proceeds from edible salt.

The total income from this source of revenue during the year under report, exclusive of the treaty payments and Royalty aggregated to Rs. 5,49,884 as against Rs. 5,08,038 of the last year. Of this Rs. 5,03,217 were derived from the sale of the duty free salt, received during the year, of which the actual receipts came up to Rs. 4,72,812. The sale proceeds from the salt, in stock, however amounted to Rs. 46,066.

Khari salt.

As noted in previous report, the manufacture of *Khari* salt was tentatively stopped, the balance in stock consequently remained 21,937 *maunds* of which 3,314 *maunds* were disposed of, at a price of Rs. 6,717 thus leaving 18,622 *maunds* in stock when the year closed.

Arrears.

A sum of Rs. 25,211 was realized out of Rs. 81,338 shown as outstanding arrears in the last report, leaving Rs. 56,127 which together with Rs. 30,405 being the arrears from the sale of salt, sold during the year, under report, gave a total of 86,532, of which Rs. 73,585 are to be realized from the salt traders and Rs. 12,948 are to be credited to the department.

Revenue and expenditure.

The total sum, realized from the sale of the salt, both edible and *Khari* as well as from the recovery of arrears fell from Rs. 5,69,648 to Rs. 5,51,468 out of which a sum

of Rs. 5,18,855 against Rs. 3,59,446 was remitted to the Darbar Treasury. The balance of Rs. 32,612 against Rs. 10,093 was expended under different heads. The establishment charges, however, were as under:—

Debitable to *Khari* salt	...	4,677
Debitable to edible salt ...	...	...
1. *Sadar* establishment charges	...	1,201
2. Pergana	...	1,380
Total	...	7,258

Price and duty of salt.

The Durbar duty and the price of salt remained unchanged. The former was Rs. 2 and *annas* 6½ and the latter was 4 *annas* per *maund* at Nawa and Sambhar, 3 *annas* at Phalodi, 1½ *annas* at Pachbhadra and one *anna* at Didwana.

Durbar salt shops.

The number of salt shops in which the Durbar Treaty salt is sold through paid agency was 13 as noted in last year's report.

Saltpetre.

The licenses granted for the manufacture of saltpetre rose to 30. The fee derived from the licenses, amounted to Rs. 1,157-12 while 1,982½ maunds of saltpetre were manufactured during the year, under retrospect.

Inspection.

Towards the beginning of the year Mr. G.T. Scully Superintendent salt Revenue came on a tour of inspection and visited the earth salt works and salt tracts in the Jodhpur, Sojat, Pali, Godwar, Merta, and Parbatsar perganas and the temporarily closed salt works to the north and north east of the town of Jodhpur as also Pohkaran, Thath, Ansar, and Nedawah and other saline tracts in the vicinity of Phalodi as well as the open salt works at Pichiak and Malkosni. In 3 refinery and crude saltpetre works certain irregularities were detected and the delinquents were duly punished.

Illicit removal of Khari salt.

No illicit manufacture or serious removal of natural formation was noticed during the year, but 29 cases of petty removals were reported, which with 7 pending from the close of the preceding year, gave a total of 36 for disposal, of which 21 were disposed of during the year.

Smuggling of duty free salt.

Two cases of the smuggling duty free salt into the neighbouring States were reported, in one the offender was convicted; but in the other the accused was discharged for want of sufficient proof to sustain the charge.

Abkari.

Stills and Licensed Shops.

The number of stills and licensed shops was considerably reduced during the year. The former fell from 151 to 123 and the latter from 184 to 149. Extra licenses were however granted wherever it was deemed expedient to close a still.

The aggregate receipts from 3,428½ (3,008$\frac{13}{16}$ Jagir and 420$\frac{19}{64}$ Hawala) wherein 82 pattas were granted amounted to Rs. 83,085 as detailed below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Jagir ...	... 60,191	64,717
Hawala ...	... 16,317	18,368
Total ...	... 76,508	83,085

To facilitate the realization of the contract money, the smaller contracts were amalgamated with the larger contracts which reduced the number of *pattas* by 30.

With a view to put further check upon the consumption of spirituous liquors, the number of distillations was fixed and a strict supervision is exercised for the purpose.

Recovery of arrears and Excise Revenue.

A sum of Rs. 1,603 was recovered out of Rs. 5,350, outstanding since last year. The remaining sum together with Rs 3,934 being the unrealized balance of the excise revenue of the year, under report, gave an aggregate total of Rs. 7,682 outstanding at the close of the year.

The total income of the Abkari department amounted to Rs. 99,903 out of which Rs. 76,517 were remitted to the Durbar Treasury against the budget estimate of Rs. 62,000 and against 66,310 of the previous year. The working expenses of the department however aggregated to Rs. 8,964 against Rs. 10,119 of the year before. The decrease is principally due to the abolition of the permanent travelling allowance of the staff.

Sadar.

The number of distillations fell short by 138 and that of bottles by 6,073 valued at Rs. 6,649. The decrease is said to be due to the prevailing scarcity, as also to the sad calamity which befell Marwar.

The distillations of the year were however as under:—

	Distillations.	Sold.	Price realized.
Asa ...	7,717$\frac{9}{16}$	5,144$\frac{5}{8}$	7,550-6-6
Dubara ...	5,495	5,065$\frac{1}{2}$	3,377-0-0
Chhata ...	84,021	81,751$\frac{1}{4}$	40,875-10-0
Total ...	97,233$\frac{9}{16}$	91,961$\frac{3}{8}$	51,803-0-6

Ruling Price. No change was effected in the ruling prices of the liquor, they remained the same as last year.

Tazimi Sardars. The number of the Jagirdars and the Maharajas who enjoy the privilege of having one still of their own and to whom in addition to their old abkari income of their estate, half of the Darbar profits are ceded as compensation stood at 77 (Maharajas 5 and Jagirdars 72) and the sum awarded as compensation aggregated to Rs. 9,197/.

Hemp drugs. The contracts of *Bhang*, *Ganja* and *Charas* are given since last year. The receipts during the year under report from 2,896$\frac{1}{2}$ villages wherein 28 pattas and 97 licenses were granted amounted to Rs. 4,218.

Breach of rules. There were 20 cases on the file when the year began and 112 were newly instituted, giving a total of 132; of which 46 were disposed of, half having been dismissed for want of proof and in the remaining, fines were imposed and confiscations were effected which respectively amounted to Rs. 428-13-0 and 11-8-0.

The following statement shows the number of *pattas*, villages, stills and licenses as also the receipts in order of perganas.

Number.	Names of the Perganas.	ABKARI.																					HEMP DRUGS.					
		HAWALA.							JAGIR.						TOTAL.													
		Pattas.	Villages.	Stills.	Licenses.	RECEIPTS. Rs.	A.	P.	Pattas.	Villages.	Stills.	Licenses.	RECEIPTS. Rs.	A.	P.	Pattas.	Villages.	Stills.	LICENSES. Without Stills.	With Stills.	Total.	RECEIPTS. Rs.	A.	P.	No. of villages in which hemp drug is sold.	No. of pattas.	No. of licenses.	RECEIPTS. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Jodhpur	...	27	...	...	428	0	0	9	287	13	37	29,185	0	0	9	314	13	37	...	37	29,613	0	0	314	1	29	1,926	0	0
2	Bali (Godwar)	1	54	3	3	2,354	2	0	...	324	11	28	7,545	14	0	1	378	14	31	13	44	9,900	0	0	380	1	20	151	0	0
3	Sojat	1	$46\frac{51}{61}$	2	...	2,186	0	0	...	$188\frac{13}{64}$	10	13	5,115	0	0	1	235	12	13	10	23	7,301	0	0	235	1	8	172	0	0
4	Jaitaran	1	11	1	...	465	0	0	...	116	11	9	4,887	0	0	1	127	12	9	11	20	5,352	0	0	129	1	5	140	0	0
5	Bilara	1	$17\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	1,806	0	0	5	$71\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	1,240	0	0	6	89	5	5	...	5	3,046	0	0	90	1	3	88	0	0
6	Nagore	3	79	3	5	1,408	0	0	8	324	8	1	1,132	0	0	11	403	11	6	...	6	2,540	0	0	403	1	5	505	0	0
7	Merta	2	73	2	...	1,196	0	0	15	$327\frac{1}{2}$	14	10	3,411	0	0	17	$400\frac{1}{2}$	16	10	...	10	4 607	0	0	$400\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	190	0	0
8	Parbatsar	2	15	2	1	480	0	0	3	146	3	3	2,010	0	0	5	161	5	4	...	4	2,490	0	0	4	4	...	46	15	0
9	Siwana	...	3	...	...	26	0	0	4	92	3	2	845	0	0	4	95	3	2	...	2	871	0	0	107	1	2	25	0	0
10	Pachbadra	1	6	2	3	1,024	0	0	...	118	1	1	577	0	0	1	124	3	2	2	4	1,601	0	0	104	1	2	85	0	0
11	Pali	1	12	1	1	2,993	0	0	...	73	2	8	1,807	0	0	1	85	3	7	2	9	4,800	0	0	85	1	4	571	0	0
12	Didwana	1	22	1	...	749	0	0	...	99	1	..	761	0	0	1	121	2	1	...	1	1,510	0	0	113	1	...	63	0	0
13	Sanchore	...	9	...	1	28	0	0	1	240	1	3	187	0	0	1	255	1	4	...	4	215	0	0	255	1	5	15	0	0
14	Falodi	1	10	1	...	951	0	0	...	50	...	...	130	0	0	1	60	1	...	...	...	1,081	0	0	60	1	1	25	0	0
15	Jalore	1	23	1	3	801	0	0	9	244	9	5	2,893	0	0	10	267	10	8	...	8	3,694	0	0	8	5	...	20	8	0
16	Jaswantpura	1	9	1	1	583	8	0	4	176	4	5	571	8	0	5	185	5	6	...	6	1,155	0	0	204	1	3	51	0	0
17	Marote	1	2	1	...	389	0	0	3	74	3	3	798	0	0	4	76	4	3	...	3	1,187	0	0	1	1	...	5	0	0
18	Nawa	1	1	1	...	500	0	0	2	52	2	1	1,622	0	0	3	53	3	1	...	1	2,122	0	0	3	3	...	127	9	0
19	Mela Tilwara (Mallani) ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	1	...	11	0	0
	Total ...	19	$420\frac{19}{64}$	23	21	18,367	10	0	63	$3,008\frac{13}{64}$	100	131	64,717	6	0	82	$3,428\frac{1}{2}$	123	149	38	187	83,085	0	0	$2,896\frac{1}{2}$	22	97	4,218	0	0

CHAPTER XI.

Mint.

During 1893-94 some 38¼ *lacs* of *Bijeshahi* rupees were coined; but since the import duty has been raised and the Mint charges are increased to check the influx of the depreciated metal, the figures have considerably fallen, in as much as that during the following year some 2 lacs of coins were only struck. During the year under report however 2,54,010 Bejeshahi rupees were coined. Previously a duty of Rs 12 was levied on the import of 100 *tolas* of silver, irrespective of the ruling price of metal at Bombay; but to further place the levy of duty on an equitable basis, a sliding scale was introduced on 14th July 1895. The duty thus levied varies inversely with the rise and fall of the price of the metal at Bombay provided always that the value including the customs charges does not exceed Rs 102 per 100 *tolas* of silver, so imported.

During the year under report 29,225 Gold Mohurs and 12,936 copper coins were coined. The total realizations from all the 3 Mints, Jodhpur, Nagore and Pali, aggregated to Rs 25,566 and the expenditure to Rs 2,843. A sum of Rs 22,924 was remitted to the Darbar Treasury.

The memo. given below shows the quantity of pure silver accepted and passed in the 3 Durbar Mints. It may however be noted that the *Bijeshahi* rupee contains an alloy of 4½ per cent and in weight it is less by 2 *ratis* from a British standard *Tola*, so that every *Bijeshahi* contains $\frac{191}{205}$ *tolas* of pure silver.

	Jodhpur Mint.	Pali Mint.	Nagore Mint.
April 1895	... $984\frac{167}{205}$	Nil.	
May 1895	... $61\frac{11}{410}$	Nil.	
June 1895	... Nil.	Nil.	
July 1895	... $42,066\frac{24}{41}$	$13,141\frac{30}{41}$	
August 1895	... $1,30,322\frac{23}{41}$	$7,279\frac{88}{205}$	
September 1895	... $15,428\frac{29}{205}$	$9,831\frac{77}{205}$	Nil.
October 1895	... Nil.	$2,750\frac{2}{5}$	
November 1895	... Nil.	$11,625\frac{173}{205}$	
December 1895	... Nil.	Nil.	
January 1896 February 1896 March 1896	$729\frac{291}{1640}$	$2,432\frac{141}{205}$	

In this Mint 29,225 gold *mohrs*, 2,03,499 *Bijeshahi* rupees were struck. The receipts amounted to Rs. 20,926 against 17,676 of the preceding year. The total expenses of the mint however amounted to Rs. 1,804.

Jodhpore mint.

In the Pali mint 50,561 *Bijeshahi* and 459 copper coins were coined. The realizations amounted to Rs. 3,319 and the charges to Rs. 545.

Pali mint.

It coined 12,477 copper coins only. The income and expenditure were Rs. 2,321 and Rs. 494 respectively.

Nagore mint.

It is a mint worked by the Thakar of Kuchawan with the permission of the Darbar. During the year 21,590 $\frac{563}{820}$ *tolas* of pure silver were accepted and passed, of which 23,173 $\frac{1}{4}$ Iktisanda rupees were coined. The Iktisanda contains an alloy of 35·5 per cent and is $\frac{38}{41}$ of a British Indian standard tola. It is 4·5 per cent less in weight than the Bijeshahi.

Kuchawan mint.

CHAPTER XII.

Railway and Public Works.

The department continued to maintain its efficiency under the able supervision of W. Home Esquire, Superintending Engineer. The ability and frugality with which he managed the Railway redounds to his credit.

SECTION I.—RAILWAYS.

A.—CAPITAL.

A credit of Rs. 11,251 was allowed for unspent balance of money, deposited with the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway for purchase of the 4 engines and 4 brake-vans, so that the total amount expended thereon, amounted to Rs. 1,19,847 against the estimate of Rs. 1,33,928.

Purchase of 4 engines and 4 brake-vans.

A credit of Rs. 3,591 was given to the new approach to Marwar Junction on account of materials from the old approach, which reduced the total expenditure to Rs. 30,794 against the estimate of ~~Rs~~ 37,925.

New approach to Marwar Junction.

The Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway joins the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at a point about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Kuchaman Road station, the Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway trains have hitherto run over this portion of the line, rent being paid

New approach to Kuchawan road.

to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for its use. That railway, however, now objects to the joint use; the Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway is therefore constructing its own approach to Kuchaman Road station. The length of the approach is 3,923 feet and the estimated cost is Rs 10,336. The earthwork has been done and the culverts are being made. Rs 1,199 were spent till the close of the year.

B.—REVENUE.

The gross receipts for the year were Rs 10,20,972 and the working expenses 3,70,891, the net profits being Rs. 6,50,081, which gave a yield of 10·11 per cent of the capital cost of Rs. 64,32,934 (including Rs. 26,560 for suspense). Passenger traffic continues to develope satisfactorily.

During the half of the year, a considerable import traffic in grain sprung up in consequence of the prevailing scarcity in Bickaneer, Jesulmere, Mallani and the Nagore perganahs. Special cheap rates were quoted for grain, which will remain in force until July.

A booking office for the convenience of the passengers was opened in Jodhpore city which works between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

A part of the Jodhpore station third class waiting shed was walled off for the use of women only.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts for the last two years:—

	1894-95	1895-96.	Difference.
Coaching	4,50,560	4,94,200	+43,640
Goods	5,34,409	5,09,272	—25,137
Miscellaneous	12,531	17,500	+4,969
Total ...	9,97,500	10,20,972	+23,472

The working expenses for the last two years were as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
A.—Maintenance of way, works and stations	1,38,408	82,309	—56,099
B.— Locomotive expenses	1,72,320	1,50,042	—22,278
C.—Carriage and wagon expenses ...	13,760	39,532	+25,772
D.—Traffic expenses	55,506	57,986	+2,480
E.—General charges	36,914	34,000	—2,914
G.—Special and miscellaneous expenses ...	11,292	7,022	—4,270
Total ...	4,28,200	3,70,891	—57,309

SECTION II.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Establishment.

The establishment charges rose from Rs. 16,343 to Rs. 18,068 during the year and were made up as under.

	Rs.
Pay and Travelling allowance of Engineer ...	4,625
Do. of Assistant Engineer and *Khalassis* ...	4,745
Overseers, Sub-Overseers and *Khalassis* ...	7,418
Office	1,219
Miscellaneous	61
Total ...	18,068

This is exclusive of—

Police staff and *sowars* ...	5,361	per annum
Dak Bunglow servants ...	443	,,
Pay and travelling allowance of cashiers	721	,,
Pay of the Telegraph Instructor	415	,,
H. H.'s Trolly men and saloon men ...	415	,,

A sum of Rs. 1,084 was realized, being the rent of Dak Bunglow and postal servants

Garden

The expenditure was divided as under

Paota	...	Rs.	2,842
Raikabag	...	,,	8,280
Balsamand and Kaga	...	,,	840
Road trees	...	,,	720
	Total	Rs.	12,682

The total cost of works executed being Rs. 2,88,124; the establishment charges come up to 6·27 against 3·26 per cent of the last year.

A garden having been laid out at His Highness the Maharaja's new residence, the expenditure at the Rai-ka-bagh garden will be curtailed in future; a sum of Rs. 260 was realized during the year from the sale of garden produce.

ICE AND SODA WATER FACTORY.

The gross receipts were Rs. 11,721 and the working expenses Rs. 6,488; the net profits being Rs. 5,233, which is creditable to the department. During the year 1850 *maunds* of ice were made, out of which 1,563 *maunds* were sold, the balance 287 *maunds* representing wastage.

2,601 dozens of ærated waters were sold.

An ærated water machine was purchased in December from the Surdar's Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company for Rs. 316, but it does not seem to have proved a success.

JODHPORE CENTRAL JAIL.

The works reported as being in progress last year were all completed, a central kitchen was made under the watch-tower, and solitary cells were added.

RESIDENCY.

Houses for the *Naib Vakil* and *Sharistadar* were built and a *bazar* is in progress, a hospital has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,807 and will shortly be taken in hand.

JODHPORE STATE OFFICES.

The original building not being large enough to accommodate all the courts and offices, two large wings (*designed by Colonel Jacob*) are being added.

These wings run at right angles to the direction of the main building and contain 10 main rooms each.

The work was begun in January and was about 8 ft. above plinth level before the year closed.

The estimate was put down at Rs. 1,04,818 of which Rs. 16,000 were expended during the year.

The compound and gate were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,703 against the estimate of Rs. 7,070, of which Rs. 128 were laid out during the year. The whitewashing and usual repairs cost Rs. 822.

DAK BUNGALOW AT JODHPORE.

The Dak bungalow at Jodhpore being too small, 2 bed rooms (each 18 ft. square) and a dining room were added, the kitchen has also been enlarged and an enclosure wall is being built.

The bungalow now consists of a dining room and 5 bed rooms with the necessary bath rooms and godown accommodation.

The estimate including furniture was Rs. 7,665, out of which Rs. 7,600 were expended.

TRAMWAY TO JODHPORE CITY.

A light tramway 2 ft. gauge is being made from the station to the city and *kucheries*, length about 2½ miles. It is being laid with rails 10lbs. to the yard which were got for the tramway for the construction of Juswunt Sagar Bundh. If the line proves financial success, heavier rails will be laid.

Two cars each holding 20 passengers are being purchased, which will be drawn by horses.

The tramway is also to carry goods from the station to the city, and the goods wagons will be hauled by bullocks. The estimate is Rs. 11,565, of which Rs. 6,000 is for the materials and wagons, transferred from the Juswunt Sagar tank account. A sum of Rs. 5,207 were laid out during the year.

WIND MILL AT JODHPORE.

A wind engine and flour mill were sent for from England and are to be erected before the hot weather winds set in, the engine is of 7 H. P. the cost in Bombay of the engine and mill was £315.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AT HIS HIGHNESS' HOUSE.

His Highness' house is to be lighted by electricity, the dynamo will be driven by a 13 H. P. Priestman oil engine. The whole cost of the installation will be about Rs. 15,000.

HOSPITALS.

New Hospitals with quarters for the native doctor and servants also kitchen and latrines have been built at Bali and Badmere, while that at Nagore was completed. The Badmere hospital cost Rs. 1,000 more than that at Bali, owing to difficulties of labor and materials. The accompanying memo. gives the details.

Estimate	Name of work	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure from commencement of operation to end of March 1896.
4,350	Hospital at Bali ...	4,041	...
6,175	„ Badmere ...	5,045	...
5,381	„ Nagore ...	2,372	... 4,427
3,963	Second branch Jodhpore Dispensary...	2,600	...
938	Repairs to Hewson ...	699	...
	General Hospital ...	1,088	...

GUEST HOUSE AT MARWAR JUNCTION.

A house consisting of a large dining room and 2 bed rooms with bath rooms also kitchen and servants' quarters was built at Marwar Junction station for the accommodation of Durbar guests.

The building cost Rs. 7,490 which, as the Manager thinks, seems to be a rather large amount for its size but the stone and roof slabs had to be brought from Jodhpore. The estimate was put at Rs. 8,988 ; and Rs. 3,464 were expended during the year.

CHOPASNI TANK.

This tank is now complete. It received only 7 feet of water, owing to failure of the rains on the catchment area. The additional bundh for leakage cost Rs. 5,573.

The tank, on the whole cost Rs. 1,53,405 of which Rs. 21,473 were spent during the year, the estimate for the same being Rs. 2,07,751.

JUSWUNT SAGAR TANK.

This tank only received 11 feet of water last year, as the rains failed in the Ajmere and Beawar districts.

The work has cost Rs. 8,89,641 including canals as under :—

Estimate.	Name of work.	Expenditur during 1895-96.	Expenditure from commencement of operation to end of. March 1896.
13,18,253	Bundh	31,336	8,04,240
49,208	Bhavi canal	3,020	47,764
46,733	Left canal	9,552	34,776

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1896.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC WORKS.		
1	177	New latrines for Jodhpore Post Office	.....	163
		Jodhpore Roads—		
2	.....	Repairs	5,465	
3	1,575	Chami road to race course ...	570	
4	2,570	Road from Chawni to Shekhawatji's tank	35	1,713
5	1,374	Road from Musahib Ala's bungalow to Kaim Khani lines	1,110	
6	5,815	Road from His Highness' bungalow to Shekawatji's tank (4,680 feet) ...	4,319	4,719
7	3,435	Road from His Highness' bungalow to Railway station (6,300) ft.	1,200	.....
		Water lift to Fort—		
8		Working	1,760	
9	4,023	Raising Ranisar Bundh ...	22	4,135
		At Jaswantpura—		
10	35,096	His Highness' new bungalow	5,207	24,069
11		Repairs to roads ...	846	
12	1,490	Do. buildings and tank	1,297	
		Jodhpore Jails—		
13	12,967	Entrance gate, Godown and Daroga's house ...	8,176	12,676

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of work.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1896.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
14	12,110	Hospital and compound ...	5,063	13,069
15		Cook house	136	
16	3,904	Piping, latrines, solitary cells, &c.	3,475	
17	2,232	Enclosure for gardens ...	292	1,212
18	11,157	Division wall, godown, sleeping berths &c. ...	101	6,204
19	554	Repairs to old workshops ...	424	.....
		New Residency—		
20	4,507	Treasury and Vakil's house	—360	3,490
21	2,833	Naib Vakil's house and godown	1,906	2,306
22	3,427	Doctor's quarters ...	280	2,675
23		Repairs and petty jobs ...	484	
24	1,380	Additions and alterations to Head Clerk's house ...	1,193	
25	1,788	Sharistadar's house ...	1,420	.....
26	2,793	Bazar	1,600	.....
		Sirdar Risala—		
27	1,364	Veterinary hospital, 2 rooms in—	1,066	1,266
28	4,084	Additions to orderly room...	3,809	.....
29	662	Additions to doctor's quarters	580	.....
30	1,400	Fencing Barracks ...	669	.....
31	1,581	Compound to hospital ...	1,250	.....

Serial No	Estimate.	Name of work.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expentiture from commencement of operations to end of March 1896.
	Rs.			
32	8,886	Building new and repairing old stables at Pali	84	7,947
33	.....	Repairs to Abu bungalows ...	3,845	.....
34	.....	Kailana canal	917	.....
		Ratanada—	Rs.	Rs.
35	2,250	Alterations to hospital ...	152	772
36	46,625	„ „ barracks ...	10,360	45,055
37	19,242	„ „ His Highness' bungalow	9,795	18,421
38	7,135	Alterations to Musahib Ala's bungalow	6,556	7,289
39	15,467	Ratanada canal ...	8,460	15,564
40	9,352	„ tank ...	2,435	13,593
41	5,362	Polo grounds and race courses	5,040	10,575
42	1,269	5 platforms for wooden bungalows	197	997
43	2,429	Building Doctor's quarters...	396	696
44	10,256	His Highness' stables ...	7,832	10,832
45	.....	Flour mill	6,624	.....
46	2,416	Floor in Musahib Ala's bungalow	—9	3,576
47	1,629	Road around His Highness' bungalow	1,792	.....
48	5,372	Platform for wooden bungalow	4,625	.....
49	795	Verendah to quarters for His Highness' servants	670	

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of Work.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1896.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		Ratanada (continued)—		
50	2,088	Poultry house at His Highness bunglow... ...	769	
51	1,290	Jumping school ...	900	
52	987	Removing Baradari from Raika Bagh	500	
53	5,670	Relaying the Polo ground with chami	5,000	
54	19,004	Third story on His Highness' bungalow	1,200	
55	.....	Tannery	2,055	
56	432	Sepoy's quarters, Jodhpore Palace	402	
		General Offices—		
57	.....	Repairs to miscellaneous buildings at Jodhpore ...	1,088	
58	1,830	Dressing ground, &c., for Balsamund fair	1,413	2,283
59	.....	Petty repairs to Balsamand bundh and canal ...	1,735	
		Raika Bagh—		
60	6,212	Additions and alterations to carriage shed	294	7,460
61	13,853	Do. stables ...	4,859	13,948
62	608	Repairs to old stables ...	69	
63	2,011	Alterations to Palaces ...	1,005	
64	3,052	Do. to Buggi Khana ...	1,544	
65	2,294	Building Kotries at Jalamund	1,225	

Serial No.	Estimtte.	Name of work.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1896.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
66	.....	Petty works in Jodhpore Work-shops	178	
67	270	Stairs to Manager's bungalow.	149	
		Residency Surgeon's bungalow—		
68	571	Altering stair case ...	511	
69	2,178	Additions to main building	1,260	
70	704	Poultry house... ...	500	
71	548	Curtain and piping ...	382	
72	1,028	Repairs to Vedic school at Gooran-ka-talao ...	876	
73	1,542	Repairs to Chopra tank ...	643	
74	2,444	Bath rooms in Maharaj Dowlat Singh's, Thakoor Sheonath Singh's, &c., bungalows ...	749	
75	384	Repairs to Maharaj Jiwan Singh's bungalow ...	701	1,326
76	4,918	Laying water, on to officers' bungalows	2,936	
77	.....	Suspense	—1,032	1,319

Statement of Roads in Jodhpore State for 1895-96.

LOCALITY.	Length in Miles on 31st March 1896.		Metalled Roads.		Unmetalled Roads.	
	Unmetalled.	Metalled.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.
	(a)	(b)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
About Jodhpore	2·50	30·50	6,664	5,465	570	.....
About Pali	0·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
About Jaswantpura	9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	846
Sendra to Erinpura	96·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	108 00	30.50	6,664	5,465	570	846

(a) Includes ½ mile constructed during the year.
(b) Do. 3¾ miles do. do.

CHAPTER XIII.

Medical Department.

Surgeon Lieutenant Col. A. Adams held charge of this department throughout the year and in addition to his ordinary duties acted as Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana from the 28th of March till the 25th of June 1895. He was on privilege leave to Europe from the 26th of July till the 13th of October 1895. This able officer has attained great popularity on account of his professional skill, which he preeminently possesses.

Vital Statistics.

In Jodhpore city 960 births and 1,356 deaths were registered during 1895. These totals show a birth rate of 15·54 and a death rate of 21·96 per mille of population which, the Medical Officer is of opinion, does not represent the actual number and "demonstrates that the work has been very imperfectly carried out." It may however be remarked that this deficiency is mainly due to the fact that the registration of vital statistics is quite new to the State, but endeavours are being made to improve this system and it is hoped that more accurrate and reliable data will henceforth be secured.

Sanitation.

The Darbar continued to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,500 a month towards the sanitation of the town of Jodhpore and Rs. 100 to that of Pali. The former is expended by the Municipal Committee, which is presided over by the medical officer, on public latrines, public baths, protection of the water supply and cleaning of the streets. In Pali, contributions are realized from the citizens as well. The public water closets at Pali and the carts attached to them were repaired and staff of sweepers under a Daroga was entertained. As noted in the last year's report, a sanitary tramway for the removal of human ordure and filth of the Jodhpore town having been finally decided upon, the Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway was asked to submit the plan and estimate, which have now been sanctioned by the Darbar and the work will ere long be taken in hand.

To still further extend the usefulness of sanitation, the vaccination staff has been instructed in the rudiment of the Hyginic principles and directed to inculcate on the villagers, in their charge, the advantages which accrue from the attention to the purity of the water supply and the cleanliness of their surroundings.

A scheme to provide the town of Jodhpur with an improved water supply from Kaylana is under the consideration of the Darbar; pure water distributed by pipes from a reservoir outside the city which could not be readily contaminated by sewage and the bathing of men and animals, would have an undoubted beneficial effect on the public health. During the year however there was an abundance of water in Jodhpore town, notwithstanding the scantiness of the monsoon.

Dispensaries.

There were 15 dispensaries in Marwar and Mallani which were maintained by the Darbar. Besides these institutions, there were three N.I.S.R. Department dispensaries and the Western Rajputana States Residency dispensary. The Bali Dispensary building having been completed will be opened shortly. The second Branch dispensary was removed to a new commodious building constructed for the purpose.

A new dispensary building was also sanctioned for Phalodi.

In the Darbar dispensaries 70,470 against 70,939 patients were treated during the year, 567 of whom were indoor. 232 against 192 major and 4,473 against 4,181 minor operations were performed. These returns show a slight falling off in attendance at the dispensaries which, the Medical Officer thinks, is due to the comparatively healthier seasons of the year but there has been a satisfactory increase in both the major and minor operations. Of the diseases seen at the dispensaries, the skin affections were the most prevalent, particularly in those perganas where the rainfall had been scanty and the bathing tanks were as a natural consequence dried up. The Medical Officer states that during his tour he found the entire juvenile population of some villages suffering from favus and scabies.

The malarial fevers which have hitherto headed the list, take second place in point of frequency this year being 16·76 per cent of the total patients treated against 24·80 in the previous year.

Conjunctivitis and ottorrhœa were as usual prevalent, also pneumonia in the winter.

Influenza spread in an epidemic form in November and December; a few cases of small-pox also occurred in these months but the people are said to rely greatly on domestic remedies for both of these diseases, especially for the latter.

In the Major Surgery at these dispensaries, Hospital Assistant Batook Nath Missra excised the uterus successfully. Hospital Assistant Fatteh Mahomad performed 8 and Deputy Superintendent Alimardan Khan 4 out of a total of 18 successful lethotomies. There was only one letholoapoxy which the Medical Officer himself performed successfully.

The eye surgery was however small as the Sojat Vaids are said to destroy most of the eyes before they seek relief at the dispensaries.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on the Marwar dispensaries aggregated to Rs. 23,568 against Rs. 25,093 of the previous year; Rs. 7,878 against 9,134 being expended on Europe medicines, Rs. 662 against Rs. 697 and Rs. 603 against Rs. 630 on *bazar* medicines and diets respectively.

Inspection.

The Medical Officer inspected all the dispensaries and found them well supplied with medicines and surgical appliances and also in good repair.

Sale of quinine at Post offices.

To relieve the immense amount of suffering caused by the malarial fevers a certain number of packages of quinine were supplied to 14 Post offices within Marwar State, for sale to the public; of which 41 are reported to have been disposed of. The largest sale was at Nana where some 16 packages were sold and mostly to the Railway employees. In the Post offices situated at a distance from the Railway line, the sale is reported to be very meagre. The scheme however promises well; but it will take time for it to become popular and for remote villages to use it as household remedy.

The following is a summary showing the disposal of these packages.

Nana ...	16	Ghanerao ...	2	Sadri ...	2
Bali ...	4	Sambhar ...	3	Jawalia ...	2
Erinpura	3	Awah ...	2	Marwar Junction ...	1
Rian ...	1	Falna ...	1	Sojat	1
Chandawal	2	Desuri	1		

Jail.

The new Jodhpur Cenrtal Jail is well located, built, and ventilated on the most approved principles and is connected with Balsamand by a pipe which supplies it with the best water in Jodhpur. There is an accommodation for over 1,000 prisoners while the daily average throughout the year was only 814·10. "The clothing and bedding" remarks the Medical Officer "are liberal, the food good and sufficient, it is clean and well kept and the Darbar authorities devote much care to the wants of the prisoners." The mortality however rose from 30·04 in 1894 to 44·22 during the year under report. There were 12 deaths from dysentry and diarrhœa, 11 from lungs and respiratory diseases, 7 from debility, 2 from scurvy, 2 from sunstroke and one from inflamation of the ear which extended to the membranes of the brain.

"On account of the scanty monsoon of last year, it has not been possible to grow a good supply of vegetables for the prisoners and they are not always available in the market, however every effort is being made to check this disease; as soon as it is detected the sufferers are put on extra vegetables or *amchoor* when vegetables are not available."

Vaccination.

The vaccination staff of the year consisted of 77 vaccinators, 7 Assistant Superintendents and one Deputy Superintendent. There was an increase of one Assistant Superintendent who has been employed to collect and show the children and thereby facilitate the inspection of the Medical Officer. 87,591 primary and 28 re-vaccinations were performed during the year, the percentage of success being 99·52 and 71·43 respectively. It gives an increase of 11,866 operations when compared with the figures of the previous year, this fact coupled with an

appreciable increase in the success percentage of primary vaccinations redounds to the efficiency of the department.

The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator consequently rose from 983·82 in 1894-95 to 1,137·91 in 1895-96 and to the same reason may be ascribed the marked fall in the average cost of each successful vaccination which fell from 27 pies to 23·5 pies during the year.

The Superintendent inspected 535 villages and saw 17,345 children, 98·50 per cent of whom were successfully vaccinated.

The Deputy Superintendent of vaccination inspected 856 villages and saw 14,189 children, 99·17 per cent of whom proved successful and the 6 Assitant Snperintendents inspected. 2,120 villages and saw 33,601 children, 98·23 per cent of whom were attended with success.

Vaccination made satisfactory progress in Marwar and Mallani throughout the year and is now very popular. Its beneficial effects are now admitted on all hands. Even the poor ignorant peasant who used to conceal his affectionate child from the shadow of the vaccinator having had a bitter experience from the last year's epidemic which left many a mother mourning the loss of the young child, now readily appreciates the value of the effectual remedy placed within his reach.

Re-vaccination is however not so popular but it is hoped that during outbreaks of small-pox its great usefulness will be acknowledged by the people at large.

Cholera outbreak.

Two fatal cases of cholera were reported in May 1895, by the Sambhar Hakim, one on the 15th in Sambhar town, the other on the 24th in Habaspura village, a third sporadic case occurred at Nawa on the 4th of July which ended in recovery. Between the 1st of June and the 6th of July, 302 cases of cholera with 182 deaths occurred at Pokaran and in seven adjoining villages; the disease is said to have been brought in by two camel men of Khamgaon (Berar) who were on their way to Pokaran. They were attacked *en route*, one of whom died shortly after.

The town of Pokaran, and the villages where the disease appeared were in a bad sanitary condition with an inferior water supply which afforded favourable soil for the imported seeds of the disease to germinate.

The Pokaran hospital Assistant attended to many of the cases in that town, he posted a vaccinator with cholera pills to attend to cases which occurred at a distance from the dispensary. Vaccinators were also deputed to out villages with pills, chlorodyne and other remedies, such as they could administer; sulphur was freely burnt in infested localities and houses.

57 cases, 55, of which are said to have proved fatal, were reported by the Hakims of Didwana, Nawa and Nagore in November. The outbreak

was principally among Pushkar pilgrims who attended the fair and carried the disease back to their home.

Cholera broke out at Pali on the 11th of November and lasted till the 22nd of the same month. 42 persons were attacked, of whom 33 succumbed under the disease. These cases mostly occurred among the pilgrims returning from Pushkar fair; the disease however showed little tendency to spread in the town.

On the 15th of November, three cases with one death occurred in Jodhpore city among people who came from Pali and who had been to the fair previously.

The usual remedies were resorted to and the usual preventive precautions were taken both in Pali and Jodhpore. The soil was particularly dry when the disease broke out and the weather also was unfavourable for the spread of this dangerous disease.

CHAPTER XIV.

Thuggi and Dacoity Department.

SECTION I.

GRAI DEPARTMENT.

Control.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Kishori Lal held charge of the Department as usual. He inspected the perganas of Jodhpur, Falodi, Shergarh, Pali, Nagore, Merta, Parbatsar, Marote, Nawa and Didwana.

Heinous offences.

There has been a slight increase in the number of heinous offences against property, partly due to the prevailing scarcity and partly to two organised bands of dacoits, one of which has been hunted down. The number is however nearly half of what it was during 1891-92, when famine raged, as will appear from the accompanying memo.

	1891-92.	1895-96.
Highway robberies ...	110	... 61
Dacoities ...	28	... 15

Of the cases committed during the year, three were attended with murder and 6 with grievous hurt.

The memo given overleaf shows the offences in order of Hakumats and months.

| | | NAMES OF PERGANAS. | | |

The subjoined abstract shows the order in which cases are arranged in proportion to the property plundered.

Cases in which the loss was below			Rs. 100	... 38
,,	,,	,,	,, 500	... 28
,,	,,	,,	,, 1,000	... 2
,,	,,	,,	,, 2,000	... 7
,,	,,	,,	,, 3,500	... 1

The total amount involved in these cases was consequently Rs. 20,993 against Rs. 14,344 of the previous year.

Of the 61 highway robberies 3 are said to have been committed by one, 32 by two, 14 by three and 12 by four robbers ; but out of the 15 dacoities, in 11 cases the number of the dacoities concerned ranged between 5 and 10; in 4 it was above 10 and below 25, as per details given below :—

Cases committed by			6 persons	... 3
,,	,,	,,	7 ,,	... 3
,,	,,	,,	8 ,,	... 1
,,	,,	,,	9 ,,	... 2
,,	,,	,,	10 ,,	... 2
,,	,,	,,	11 ,,	... 1
,,	,,	,,	12 ,,	... 1
,,	,,	,,	20 ,,	... 1
,,	,,	,,	25 ,,	... 1

During the year under review 2 Baories, 3 Rawats, 81 Rajputs, 6 Sindhis, 59 Bhils and 159 of unknown caste making in all a total of 310 offenders are reported to have been committed the offences that marked the total for the year; but the number seems to have been based on the unwarranted and unauthenticated statement of the plaintiffs, who generally in such cases grossly exaggrate the number without any regard whether the dacoits of one case were not the depradators in the other.

Offenders arrested and property recovered.

During the year under retrospect 21 cases of highway robbery and dacoity were elucidated and 17 offenders were arrested. The amount of the property recovered aggregated to Rs. 1,838.

It is a matter of gratification that the following notorious dacoits and outlaws were arrested during the period, covered by this report.

(1) Karn Singh, who took part in 2 highway robberies and 4 dacoities.

(2) Dowlat Singh, who was involved in 1 highway robbery.

(3) Hema Mayajal, who took part in 2 highway robberies and 2 dacoities.

(4) Birdha *Alias* Binjraj, who took part in 1 highway robbery and 3 dacoities.

(5) Sodha Ratna, who took part in 5 dacoities and 1 highway robbery.

(6) Sonia, who was involved in 1 dacoity.

(7) Aloo, „ „ „ „

(8) Najji, who took part in 4 dacoities and 1 highway robbery.

(9) Pratap Singh, who took part in 2 dacoities and 1 highway robbery.

(10) Janwra, „ „ „ „ „ „

(11) Samratha, who took part in 2 dacoities.

(12) Kachba, who took part in 2 dacoities and 1 highway robbery.

(13) Jagmal, who took part in 2 dacoities.

(14) Samratha Bhati „ „

(15) Banka, who was involved in one highway robbery.

(16) Naiga, „ „ „ „

(17) Bhanka „ „ „ „

(18) Barotias Sati Dan and Pane Singh were also arrested.

Release of prisoners on security.

Under the amnesty offered by the Darbar none of the offenders came voluntarily to beg pardon of their past crimes, no new approver was added to the list. There are 18 approvers in Raj service including Kasi Ram who having undergone imprisonment was released on security. The total cost of the maintenance of these approvers was Rs. 777-12-0.

It is a noteworthy fact that none of the Mina tribe, who are considered to be a most reckless class of offenders, are reported to have taken part in any heinous offence.

Hur outlaws.

Towards the middle of January 1896, it was apprehended that the Hur outlaws, who had committed outrageous murders in the Thar and Parkar districts would disturb the peace of the country, the Superintendents of Mallani and Sanchore with the Hakims of the frontier perganas were posted with a strong party of Darbar force to prevent their incursion into Marwar territory; and 2 squadrons of the Imperial Service Troops were also stationed on the border to fully co-operate with the Sindh Police and bring about their arrest.

SECTION II.

Settlement and Reclamation of the Criminal Tribes.

Control.

Muhta Bakhtawar Mull continued to be the Superintendent. In consequence of the organisation of the Thugi sub-agency office at the Residency, the services of the Ajmere Motamed were dispensed with ; and he was temporarily lent to the department to help in the classification of the Criminal tribes on the new basis.

Classification of the Criminal tribes.

The Baories and Sansis as a class and the Bhils and Minas of certain notorious characters will be registered in class A. These would be settled and provided with sufficient lands, agricultural implements and funds. Their movements and conduct will be carefully watched and supervised. While the rest of the Bhils and Minas as also the Thories, Bagries and Kolies will be registered in class B. The required registers for class A are under preparation.

Visits of inspection.

The Hon. Sir A Lethbridge, K. C. S. I. General Superintendent T. and D. Department with Mr. Gayer came on a tour of inspection. He inspected the registers, returns and papers relating to the Criminal tribes of Nagore, at Merta Road. He gave certain instructions which were duly carried out.

Sargeon Col: A. Adams officiating Resident visited the perganas of Jalore, Bali, Pali and Sojat.

The Superintendent and his first assistant inspected 8 Perganas and 16 Thikanas only against 16 Perganas and 12 Thikanas of the last year. The tour this year was however, not so extensive as it should have been.

Amins.

The tendency of the Jagirdar to shift at his sweet will, the holding of the members of the Criminal tribes led the Darbar to have the land possessed by them regularly surveyed and a map of the holding sketched out on the reverse of the *patta*, where-unto dimensious as well as the name of the occupant of the neighbouring fields was entered so as to secure the identification of the field and thus avoid the possibility of arbitrarily changing its position.

To meet this end, trained Amins were appointed on 4th September 1893. During that year, the average number of Bighas measured by one Amin was 11005·7. This standard has gone on falling since then. In 1894-95 the average was 9,501 and in 1895-96 still less *viz* 5,611.

The Amins surveyed 28,058 bighas of land as per details given below.—

Hakumats.	Land held by Baories.	Land held by Minas.	Land held by Thories.	Land held by Sansis.	Total Land held.
Bilara ...	2,740½	.....	996¼	35½	3,772¼
Jaitaran ...	4,825	.....	1,951¼	.....	6,776¼
Merta ...	3,386¾	.....	479¾	.....	3,866½
Nagore ...	1,960	.....	7,316½	.....	9,276½
Sojat ...	1,393¼	.....	350¼	.....	1,743½
Parbatsar ...	443½	.....	.....	.....	443½
Godwar ...	177¾	791¼	1,211	.....	2,180
Total ...	14,926¾	791¼	12,305	35½	28,058½

Population of the criminal tribes.

The total population of the criminal tribes according to the report of the Superintendent was 1,02,095. The adult male population being 31,513, women 25,922 and children 44,660.

The Baories number 5,467, Minas 6,350, Bhils 13,145, Thories 4,434, Kolies 874, Bagries 994 and Sansis 247.

Land.

The land is held by them under 2 different conditions (1) with *Pattas* and (2) without *Pattas*. The total area held measured 5,98,822 *bighas*, of which the *pattas* are granted for 3,28,688 *bighas*. The number of cultivators was however 25,315. There is some discrepancy in the figures, as compared with those of the previous year, of which the Superintendent has been called upon to submit an explanation.

The average land per head for Baories is 32½ *bighas*, for Thories 28¼, for Bhils 22½, for Bagries 17¾, and for Minas, Kolies, and Sansis about 15½ *bighas*.

Chowkidari lagbag.

The *Chowkidari lagbag* was levied in 19 Perganas. The realizations amounted to Rs. 83,832 and 11,128½ *maunds*, which was shared by the members of the criminal tribes. Successive rise in the realization of the *lag* is satisfactory.

Cattle.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of cattle, possessed by the members of the Criminal tribes. The number rose from 73,407 to 82, 177.

Bad characters.

The number of bad characters has successively risen from 2,568 in 1893-94 to 3,427 in 1895-96. The evil propensities have risen in—

Baories	from	...	19·28	to	...	21·5	P.c.
Minas	„	...	1·76	to	...	3·71	P.c.
Bhils	„	...	10·03	to	...	10·8	P.c.
Thories	„	...	3·57	to	...	5·11	P.c.
Kolies	„	...	·24	to	...	14·	P.c.
Bagries	„	...	7·66	to	...	25·	P.c.
Sansis	„	...	11·	to	...	95·	P.c.

On the whole the percentage has increased from 8·84 to 10·55. The Superintendent and the Hakim should exercise vigilance.

Debt.

7,166 men are reported to be out of debt being 23 p.c. of the total criminal population. The total amount of debt against the various criminal tribes at the close of the year under report aggregated to 10,57,533, out of which the Minas and Bhils are indebted to the extent of 4 lacs each.

Colony settlement.

The total amount of expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on the colony settlements of Dudor Jor, Sadri, Jaswantbad, Sojat Kasba, Jaitaran Kasba, and Guda-Aindla was 3,405 against 4,970 of the year before.

Thefts.

The memo given below compares the details of the thefts committed in various Hakumats during 1894-95 with those of 1895-96.

	Thefts.	Number of cases, committed.	Value of property, stolen. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of cases, elucidated.	Value of property, recovered. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of offenders, arrested.	Number of offenders, convicted.	Number of cases, proved against the criminal tribes.
1894-95.	Property ...	897	82,347	7	9	314	8,007	7	3	803	222	227
	Cattle ...	649	36,118	4	0	282	10,528	4	0	491	172	
	Total ...	1,546	1,18,465	11	9	596	18,535	11	3	1,294	394	
1895-96.	Property ...	1,160	1,23,080	11	6	404	15,704	13	3	928	288	187
	Cattle ...	804	42,036	6	9	340	12,594	7	0	537	163	
	Total ...	1,964	1,65,117	2	3	744	28,299	4	3	1,465	451	

620 cases involving property to the value of Rs. 23,411 were disposed of in the Hakumats, 604 cases involving property to the value of Rs. 85,348 were transferred, 393 cases involving property to the value of Rs. 11,569 were dismissed for want of proof, and 347 cases were pending trial.

The elucidation of the property as compared with 1892-93 has fallen from 36·2 to 34·8.

The results in recovering the property are not so discouraging. In 1895-96 they were more hopeful. As regards percentage of conviction it shows but little appreciable progress as it has gone down from 41·06 to 30·3. The percentage of elucidation of the cases of theft of cattle has successively fallen since 1892-93 from 48·9 to 42·2 and so has the recovery from 35·04 to 29·9.

Punishment.

Since 1893-94 the Baories have contributed an ever increasing number to the prison. Their number has risen from 81 to 105; the Minas from 13 to 27. The number of Bhils has successively fallen from 50 to 34. The number of Thories rose from 11 to 16 in 1894-95; but has now fallen to its general level, *viz.*, 9; Kolies have made no progress, The Bagries after making a spasmodic rise in 1894-95 have fared well in 1895-96 and lowered their number from 5 to 3.

Compensation.

The compensation out of the *lagbag* of the criminal tribes was awarded in 19 cases against 69 last year. The amount of property stolen in these cases was 2,120 whereas the decrees amounted to Rs. 1,846. The value of the property involved in the cases in which decrees were awarded aggregated to Rs. 50,624.

Jamadars and Lambardars.

Although the number of Jamadars and Lambardars has increased from 111 in 1893-94 to 131 in 1894-95, the results are not favourable as the thefts are still on an increase.

CHAPTER XV.

Jail.

Babu Bacharam Gupta was officiating Jailor throughout the year. He continued to discharge his onerous duties to the satisfaction of the Durbar. The Jail has improved and the discipline has advanced under his efficient charge.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Col: A. Adams was consulted as adviser to the Durbar on all sanitary and disciplinary matters connected with the Jail.

The following table gives a general summary of all classes of prisoners who were confined in the Jail during the past year as compared with the preceding year.

Table No. I.

	1894-95	1895-96
Remained in Jail at the commencement of the year ...	716	769
Admitted during the year ...	1,405	1,320
Total ...	2,121	2,089
Discharged from all causes during the year ...	1,352	1,205
Remaining in Jail at the close of the year ...	769	884
Daily average strength ...	760·76	836·91

The annexed table relates to convicts alone and compares the figures for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

TABLE NO. 2

	1894-95	1895-96
Remained in Jail at commencement of the year ...	650	684
Admitted during the year	629	837
Total ...	1,279	1,521
Released on bail	11	11
Do. on appeal	6	...
Do. on expiry of sentence	317	409
Do. on account of sickness by order of the Durbar ...	3	4
Do. on Birthdays	234	242
Transferred to other Jails	5	10
Died	19	36
Escaped	...	...
Executed	...	...
Total discharged from all causes	595	712
Remaining in Jail at the end of the year ...	684	809

The 837 admissions of convicts during the past year comprised

736 Hindus

101 Musalmans

The ages of the 837 admissions were as follow:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Juveniles under 16 years of age	14	4	18
Adults between 16 and 40 years	623	28	651
Do. exceeding 40 years...	159	9	168
Total ...	796	41	837

The following table shows the occupation of convicts previous to their admission into Jail :—

Persons employed by the State	42
Do. in service or performing personal offices...	198
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals...	562
Do. engaged in commerce or trade ...	35
	837

In the following table the 837 convicts, admitted during the last year are arranged according to the length of their sentences. It also shows the

length of sentences of those who remained in the Jail at the close of the year under review:—

	Admitted during the year 1895-96.			Remained in Jail on 31-3-96.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding one month	47	...	47	3	...	3
Above one and not exceeding 3 months ...	106	6	112	20	2	22
„ 3 „ „ „ 6 months ...	202	14	216	71	2	73
„ 6 months „ „ 1 year ...	140	7	147	87	4	91
„ 1 year „ „ 2 years ...	148	4	152	182	4	186
„ 2 years „ „ 5 years ...	140	7	147	293	10	303
„ 5 „ „ „ 7 years ...	7	...	7	49	3	52
„ 7 „ „ „ 10 „ ...	3	1	4	23	4	27
„ 10 „ „ „ 14 „ ...	...	...	...	13	1	14
Exceeding 14 years	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sentenced to imprisonment for life ...	3	2	5	25	10	35
Total ...	796	41	837	769	40	809

Of the 809 admissions, 3 were sentenced to simple imprisonment without labour and the rest to rigorous imprisonment.

There was a slight increase in the number of old offenders.

Employment of Prisoners — The average number sentenced to labour on working days was 676.

They were distributed as follows :—

Sick in hospital	... 12
Convalescent	... 36
Prison officers	... 24
Do. servants	... 33
In preparing articles for Jail use or consumption	... 20
On unremunerative labour	... 134
On manufactures	... 417
Total	... 676

Under-trial prisoners.

During the year under report there were admitted and discharged as many as 940 and 945 respectively leaving a balance of 75 on the 31st March 1896 against 80 compared with the previous year. The 945 releases comprised.

47	discharged without trial.
301	acquitted after trial.
503	convicted and sentenced.
79	transferred.
9	released on trial.
6	died.
945	

The daily average of this class of prisoners however rose from 93 to 144 as compared with the preceding year.

Income and expenditure.

The total cost incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in this Jail during the year amounted to Rs. 34,110 against Rs 28,852-1-9 while the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 40-12-0 compared with Rs. 37-14-9 in 1894-95. The increase is said to be due to an increased population as also to the higher prices of food materials which prevailed during the year.

The total profits on the other hand amounted to Rs. 3,284 as contrasted with Rs. 2,796 in 1894-95. The average earnings per head was therefore Rs. 3 and annas 5 against Rs. 3-10-9 in the preceding year. Deducting this average income per prisoner from the average cost per head as guarding and maintenance charges, the actual cost per head to the Durbar was therefore Rs. 34-4-0 and 37-7-0 in 1894-95 and 1895-96 respectively. The increase is satisfactory from the fact that although the population of all classes of prisoners, *i. e.*, convicted under trial and civil prisoners in association, was higher in 1895-96 than that in the preceding year, the daily average of convicts sentenced to labour on working days was almost the same while the number actually employed on manufactures does not show any great increase compared with the year 1894-95.

Sickness and mortality.

The statement given below compares the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of all classes during 1894-95 and 1895-96.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Daily average strength of all classes of prisoners	760·76	836·91
Maximum population on any one day	912	926
Daily average sick	19·11	13·98
Number of deaths in and out of Hospital	20	42

Civil prisoners.

The daily average of civil prisoners was 3·26 against 4·63 in 1894-95. The number admitted during the year was 46 while 5 remained from the previous year. The releases numbered 51 so that there was no civil prisoner remaining in Jail at the close of the year under review.

Improvements.

The following improvements were effected during the year under retrospect.

(1) A Jail garden was started for the supply of fresh vegetables and anti-scorbutics to the prisoners.

(2) Uniforms were supplied to the warder guard.

(3) The system of convict warders was introduced by entrusting well behaved prisoners of good antecedents with the watch and ward inside the Jail on the same lines as are observed in the British Jails in India, *viz.*, the rules under which these convict officers are selected preclude the appointment of degraded criminals and prescribe a high standard of past conduct in Jail. The system has been in force for nearly a year and it is a matter of gratification that it has worked successfully in practice on administrative as well as on financial grounds. With as many as 20 convict warders there has been a reduction in the number of paid warders by 5 for the present thus causing a saving of Rs. 40 per mensem.

(4) Eight solitary cells were constructed for the confinement of dangerous and recalcitrant prisoners apart from other prisoners in association.

(5) All convicted prisoners were provided with History Tickets. Every occurrence of importance in the jail life of a prisoner from the date of his admission to the date of his discharge or death, such as all changes of labour, offences, and punishments and rewards and promotions are now recorded in each prisoner's history ticket.

(6) A small hospital for female prisoners was constructed by converting a portion of the female barrack for the purpose.

(7) Inscriptions over the door of each sleeping ward were painted on a tablet of stone showing the number of cubic and superficial feet it contains and the number of prisoners which it is capable of accommodating at the rate of 648 cubic and 50 superficial feet per head.

(8) Construction of a permanent gallows of the standard plan, outside the Jail compound for the humane execution of condemned prisoners.

CHAPTER XVI.

Administration of Justice.

Judicial Tribunals.

There has been no change in the number, constitution and powers of Judicial tribunals. During the year 40 paid tribunals exercised judicial powers in the fiscal territory and 28 Jagirdars within the limits of their own estates. In the town or Jodhpur the five superior courts have a general jurisdiction throughout the state and all others have local jurisdictions.

MAHAKMA KHAS.

It is the highest judicial and executive tribunal, composed of 4 influential Jagirdars and 11 state officials, and was as usual presided over by Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh, the Musahib Ala, under whom it held 153 sittings. It is not only the final court of appeal both in civil and criminal cases, but exercises full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate courts. It is a court of reference in the more serious class of criminal cases capital sentences and important Civil and Boundary appeals being only subjects to the confirmation by His Highness the Maharajah.

His Highness the Maharajah.

Criminal. Six cases against five came before His Highness for confirmation of capital sentences and life imprisonment. The findings of the Ijlas were upheld in all of them, capital punishment was awarded in one and life imprisonment in five.

Civil and Boundary. No reference was submitted.

Ijlas.

Criminal.

Confirmation. There was a marked increase in the criminal work performed by the tribunal. There were 181 cases received for confirmation which with 8 pending from the previous year, gave a total for disposal during the year of 189 against 105 last year. 179 cases against 103 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 at the close of the year.

Revision. The year commenced with one application for revision on the files, 8 were instituted during the year, 7 were disposed of leaving 2 undisposed at the end of the year.

Appeals. 47 appeals were lodged during the year which with two pending from the close of the previous year gave a total of 49 ; out of which 41 were disposed of.

The Ijlas recommended life imprisonment in 5 and capital punishment in one.

Conviction.

88 persons against 90 were brought to trial, of whom 58 were convicted and 30 were discharged. The percentage of conviction and acquittal consequently stands at 65·9 and 34·1 respectively.

The following memo compares the sentences of imprisonment awarded according to the length of terms during 1895-96 and 1894-95 :

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Not exceeding 6 months ...	17	6
„ „ 1 year ...	6	26
„ „ 2 years ...	6	14
„ „ 5 years ...	15	13
„ „ 10 years ...	8	3
Life imprisonment	5	5
Capital punishment	1	0
Total ...	58	67

CIVIL.

Civil cases are also received under 3 heads: (1) as appeal (2) for revision and (3) for confirmation.

Appeals.

As will appear from the following memo the number of appeals instituted was 209 and including those pending from the previous year, there were 265 appeals for disposal, out of which 177 were decided. Among those disposed of, the decision was confirmed in 99, modified in 30, revised in 39, remanded in 6 and dismissed in 3.

Courts.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Upheld.	Modified.	Revised.	Remanded.	Dismised.	Total.	Balance at the close of the year.
Boundary	5	3	8	...	...	..	...	2	2	6
Appellate court ...	23	116	139	65	22	23	4	...	114	25
Sardars' Court ...	20	59	79	22	5	12	2	1	42	37
Mallani	8	31	39	12	3	4	...	...	19	20
Total ...	56	209	265	99	30	39	6	3	177	88

Revision.

Revision was applied for in 11 cases and out of 16 for disposal, 13 were disposed of, reducing the pending files by one, as per details given below.

Courts.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Upheld.	Modified.	Revised.	Remanded.	Dismissed.	Total.	Balance at the close of the year.
Ijlas Khas	2	7	9	5	2	2	...	...	9	.....
Boundary	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appellate Court ...	.....	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	.....
Sirdars' Court ...	3	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Civil Court	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Hakumats	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....
Total ...	5	11	16	5	3	3	...	1	13	4

Confirmation.

No case was referred for confirmation, the only one case submitted by the appellate court pending from the close of the last year was disposed of.

Miscellaneous work.

The miscellaneous work of the tribunal was heavier than last year; but the court has kept pace with it and reduced the pending arrears.

Municipality.

30 appeals were instituted against the decisions of the Municipal Committee which with 11 pending from the end of the previous year, gave a total of 41 against 38 for disposal, of which 32 were cleared.

Sanction for extraordinary expenditure.

309 files were received and 21 were pending at the beginning of the year, out of these 324 against 288 were disposed of, leaving 6 pending at the close of the year.

Audit.

There were 6 files pending audit at the commencement of the year, while 211 were received and as many were disposed of during the year, leaving the same balance of 6 at the close of the year.

Military. 490 against 435 references were made under this head and 35 were on the files from the previous year. 507 against 451 were disposed of, a balance of 18 for disposal leaving on the 31st March 1896.

Court of Wards. The number of references received under this head with that of the previous year gave a total of 111 against 62, of which 95 against 47 were disposed of leaving a balance of 16 when the year closed.

Abkari. Out of 186 against 138 applications which include 8 of the last year, 183 against 130 were disposed of reducing the pending files by 5.

The following statement compares the work done by the Ijlas per sitting during the two years.

Classification.	No. of sittings.	Case disposed of.	Average per sitting in.	Average per sitting in.
Criminal	37	227	6·1	4·1
Civil	55	189	3·4	5·4
Boundary				
M'scellaneous	61	1,074	17·7	11·4
Total ...	153	1,490	9.7	7·6

Judicial miscellaneous applications.

The petitions are personally presented by the petitioners to the Judicial Secretary to the Musahib Ala who disposes of them after receiving reports from the lower courts.

Criminal. 581 applications were received and 73 were pending at the beginning of the year out of which 614 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 40 at the close of the year.

Civil. 703 applications were presented and 120 were on the files, out of which 756 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 67 at the close of the year.

Boundary.

108 applications were instituted which together with 189 pending from the close of the year gave a total of 297 out of which 263 were disposed of leaving 37 as balance.

JAGIRDARS COURTS.

The rules defining and regulating the Civil and Criminal powers of the principal Jagirdars were formulated in 1884 and since there these tribunals have worked with regularity and to the entire satisfaction of the Darbar. The judicial work, performed during the year, is embodied in the statement, given below, under three different grades of powers.

The first grade tribunals are empowered to hear civil suits up to Rs. 1,000 to imprison for 6 months, and to fine up to Rs. 300. The jurisdiction of the 2nd grade thikanas is restricted to admit civil suits under Rs. 500, to imprison for 3 months and to fine up to Rs. 150. The powers of the 3rd grade is limited to entertain civil suits under Rs. 300 and to imprison for one month and to inflict fine up to Rs. 100.

During the year under report 1st class Judicial powers were granted to Maharaj Dowlat Singh and Maharaj Jiwan Singh.

The following is the jagir work done in the Mahakma Khas.

Civil.

There were 12 appeals on the file when the year commenced, while 38 were instituted during the year. Thirty-five were disposed of. The previous decisions were confirmed in 34 modified in 3 and reversed in 8.

There were 10 miscellaneous suits pending from the commencement of the year, under report and 98 were newly filed. Out of the total of 108, ninety-two were disposed of.

Criminal.

Thirty-two appeals were presented during the year, which with 4 pending from the close of the last year gave a total of 26 for disposal, of which 23 were disposed of, reducing the pending arrears to 3. The previous decision was confirmed in 9 cases. It was modified in 3 and rejected in 11.

There were also 136 criminal cases of miscellaneous nature received from the Thikana Courts during the year which together with 22 cases pending from last year gave a total of 158 cases for disposal. Of which 144 were disposed of, the balance at the close of the year being 14.

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal work of the Courts of the Jagirdars, exercising judicial powers during 1894-95.

NAME OF THE THIKANA.	CIVIL SUITS.													CRIMINAL CASES.							
	Suits Filed.					Total.	Suits Disposed of.				Remaining.	Receipts.			Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Receipts.		
	Pending.	Number of.	Value of.				Number of.	Value of.														
			Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.						Rs.	A	P.
THIKANAS, EXERCISING FIRST CLASS JUDICIAL POWERS.																						
Maharaj Fateh Singh (Kushalpura)	12	42	109	5	0	54	38	21	15	0	16	246	2	6	21	55	76	62	14	21	10	0
Pohkaran	332	146	8,002	1	3	478	146	11,066	6	9	325	692	12	0	28	102	130	102	28	801	14	0
Nimaj	109	93	1,347	1	6	202	91	1,985	0	0	111	250	3	6	44	56	100	43	57	83	10	0
Kuchawan	17	97	6,178	4	6	114	99	10,272	15	9	15	470	12	1	2	88	90	89	1	340	4	0
Asop	5	43	1,503	11	6	48	46	1,455	13	0	2	77	12	0	...	20	20	20	...	110	8	0
Ras	5	20	1,212	4	6	25	15	337	15	3	10	123	14	0	7	33	40	26	14	112	5	0
Chandawal	3	10	1,012	2	0	13	13	1,926	4	0	...	118	10	3	1	33	34	32	2	143	8	0
Chanod	114	133	4,450	13	3	247	152	3,228	2	0	95	334	13	9	58	56	124	82	42	308	3	0
Kantalia	6	9	109	14	0	15	8	208	8	0	6	236	4	0	4	26	30	26	2	26	8	0
Rian	8	150	3,530	15	9	158	138	3,130	15	9	20	157	5	0	1	41	42	38	4	225	14	6
Kherwa	7	66	2,229	4	6	73	57	1,462	15	9	16	157	4	6	7	44	51	47	4	235	13	3
Khimsar	6	6	1,238	3	0	12	8	1,274	9	0	4	1	0	0	4	3	7	5	2	75	4	0
Marote	8	37	847	6	3	45	39	395	8	0	6	149	1	0	5	44	49	46	3	134	14	0
Ghanerao	11	68	1,110	1	6	79	61	1,611	4	0	18	256	4	0	3	52	55	49	6	169	10	0
Jaola	5	9	97	0	9	14	12	3	10	0	2	116	0	0	2	10	12	11	1	59	0	9
Bhadrajun	26	10	233	11	0	36	19	505	14	0	17	299	4	0	32	25	57	32	25	41	15	6
Maharaj Dowlat Singh ...	...	29	26	10	3	29	18	8	8	0	11	.....	...	...	...	122	12	8	4	.....	...	...
Maharaj Jiwan Singh ...	...	30	7	0	0	30	18	3	0	0	12	154	12	0	...	21	21	19	2	22	15	0

Awa	34	23	520	2	0	57	24	1,694	7	0	33	155	4	4	...	28	28	12	16	114	8	3
Khejarla	5	45	783	13	3	50	43	186	6	3	7	55	8	0	1	12	13	10	3	63	1	6
Ahore	9	35	1,097	13	3	44	42	1,702	10	0	2	75	3	9	4	24	28	25	3	92	0	9
Bagri	1	36	605	13	9	37	33	695	12	0	4	244	8	0	4	26	30	30	...	143	8	6
Agewa	3	8	308	7	0	11	2	26	5	6	9	.....	...	..	3	8	11	...	11	22	0	0
Raipur	39	64	1,607	6	0	104	33	350	10	0	80	85	8	0	19	35	54	23	11	109	0	0
THIKANAS, EXERCISING SECOND CLASS JUDICIAL POWERS.																								
Sathin	11	21	560	3	6	32	12	193	9	0	20	24	4	3	5	11	16	10	6	35	0	9
Dodiana	15	13	209	12	0	28	27	677	4	0	1	186	9	0	8	39	47	42	5	22	1	0
Jhalamand	...	1	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	15	0	0
Khimwara	81	8	635	8	0	26	9	256	9	0	11	35	0	0	6	13	19	11	8	36	12	0
Samdari	5	12	133	12	3	17	8	594	1	6	9	73	0	0	2	16	18	13	5	68	15	1
Ren	3	18	982	15	3	21	19	1,119	12	3	2	31	8	0	2	15	17	11	6	73	3	6
Lanbian	15	7	86	8	6	22	5	52	2	6	17	3	8	0	23	5	28	3	25	23	2	0
Blenda	4	46	931	7	3	50	39	1,223	13	9	11	24	12	0	3	19	22	16	6	563	3	0
THIKANAS, EXERCISING THIRD CLASS JUDICIAL POWERS.																								
Harsolao	8	6	25	8	4	14	9	93	3	6	5	11	10	9	6	6	12	8	4	6	6	6
Daspan	4	7	304	3	6	11	11	270	15	9	...	7	0	0	...	7	7	7	7	24	9	0
Bera	...	3	90	0	0	3	3	69	9	0	...	52	0	0	...	8	8	7	1	33	9	0
Bakra	7	0	.....	...	...	7	...	.....	...	...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Rakhi	7	21	62	15	0	28	12	368	9	1	16	61	10	6	5	7	12	6	6	69	12	0
Khodala	1	21	50	11	0	22	20	1,971	13	6	2	128	0	0	1	18	19	17	2	119	8	0
Bargaon	1	8	196	12	0	9	1	.....	...	...	8	9	0	0	1	1	2	2	...	.....	...	...
Sanderao	13	28	638	5	0	41	28	649	6	9	13	53	14	0	2	11	13	8	5	4	8	0
Bhenswara	14	21	60	0	0	35	25	70	8	0	10	18	8	0	16	14	30	26	4	21	8	0
Lavera	3	5	11	2	0	8	7	17	8	0	1	78	4	0	4	16	20	11	9	12	5	0
Total ...	854	1,547	45,466	3	6	2,401	1,437	53,629	6	9	964	5,313	3	9	328	1,284	1,312	1,006	306	8,486	3	0

THE COURT OF SARDARS.

As stated in the last year's report, the work of this Court comes under two separate divisions, *viz*: (1) the civil suits falling within the powers of the Superintendent, and (2) those coming under the jurisdiction of the Joint Judges.

Civil suits within the powers of the Superintendent.

The total number of suits including appeals from the Hakumats, the Superintendencies and the Munsiffees, as well as the Bankruptcy cases and applications for the execution of decrees, pending at the close of the last year was 566 and 1,039 were new institutions. Thus the total number of suits for disposal was 1,605. The number disposed off during the year was 1,180 aggregating in value to Rs. 7,08,765 and the balance at the close of the year was 425.

Joint Jurisdiction.

224 suits were filed during the year under this head, which together with 311 of the last year gave a total of 535 for disposal, of which only 115 suits amounting in value to Rs. 34,695 were disposed off, the number remaining pending at the close of the year being 420.

It is to be regretted that owing to ill health of the Joint Judges, the work has fallen in arrears.

The following comparative statement shows the workings of the Court under its different branches.

Nature of suits.	Suits within jurisdiction of the Superintendent.							Suits relating to joint jurisdiction.							Remarks.
	Balance of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed off during the year.	Value of the suits disposed of.	Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.	No. of appeals against the decisions of the court.	Balance of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Value of suits disposed of.	Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.	No. of appeals against the decisions of the court.	
Original	153	454	607	513	1,53,354	94	11	297	184	481	102	34,695	379	11	
Appeals	37	93	130	105	11,388	25	2	14	40	54	13	.....	41	5	
Bankruptcy	36	55	91	59	3,27,362	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Execution of decrees ...	340	437	777	503	2,16,660	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	566	1,039	1,605	1,180	7,08,765	425	13	311	224	535	115	34,695	420	16	

APPELLATE COURT.

There was a considerable increase in the number of new institutions and disposals of the civil and criminal appeals as compared with those of the last year, though the number of cases falling under original jurisdiction was very nearly the same as that of the previous year.

Civil.

The memo given below shows the workings of the court under original jurisdiction :—

Original suits.

No. of suits pending at the close of the last year	...	6
No. of suits filed during the year	...	68
Total for disposal	...	74
No. of suits disposed of during the year	...	62
Transfers	...	5
No. of suits remaining undisposed of, at the end of the year...		7

Of the suits disposed of, 3 were pertaining to money transaction, 54 were of adoption, 2 of partition and 3 of miscellaneous nature.

Out of the 3 suits of monetary transactions, decrees were awarded in 2, the value of which amounted to Rs. 21,585 and one suit of the value of Rs. 9,937 was dismissed.

Execution of decrees.

The number of applications pending at the commencement of the year was 15, and that of the newly instituted 37 which gave a total of 52 for disposal, 28 applications were disposed of during the year, and excluding 10 transferred to other courts, the balance at the close of the year was 14. Of the applications disposed of, 10 related to money transaction, the value of which amounted to Rs 44,750.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Civil Appeals.

374 civil appeals against 252 of the last year, were filed during the year under review, which together with 18, the balance of the last year gave a total of 392 for disposal against 297 of the previous year.

The number of appeals disposed of during the year was 321 against 247, and the balance at the close of the year excluding 58 transfers was 13.

Of the appeals disposed of, 135 were pertaining to monetary transaction, 36 referred to immovable and 66 to movable property, the rest being of miscellaneous nature.

The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 253 suits, modified in 26, and rejected in 42.

Criminal.

Appeals.

There were 5 criminal appeals pending at the close of the last year and 228 against 159 were new institutions. The number of disposals was 211 against 168, and

17 cases were transferred to other courts, thus leaving 5 undisposed of at the end of the year.

The total number of prisoners concerned in all the cases was 252 including 5 of the previous year, of which 231 were disposed of and 14 transferred, the number of those pending trial at the close of the year being 7.

The statement given below shows the details of disposals of the criminal appeals as regards their confirmation, modification and rejection.

Description of offence.	Confirmed.		Modified.		Rejected.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	
Theft ...	56	48	10	8	8	9	
Defamation ...	4	4	1	1	...	...	
Grievous hurt ...	2	2	2	3	...	...	
Causing loss ...	11	15	1	1	1	1	
Breach of loss ...	10	11	1	1	2	2	
Fraud ...	13	16	1	1	1	1	
Trespass ...	12	15	2	2	3	5	
Fighting ...	5	7	4	5	3	4	
Travesty of Justice	...	...	2	2	1	1	
Causing row ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Obstruction to work	3	4	1	1	1	1	
Illegal marriage ...	5	5	1	1	...	...	
Forgery ...	15	16	2	2	1	1	
Unlawful restraint	4	4	...	...	1	1	
Adultery ...	1	2	...	...	1	1	
Criminal intimidation ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	
Felling trees ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Bribery ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	
Extortion ...	...	...	2	3	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	9	14	1	2	1	1	
Total ...	154	168	32	34	25	29	

FOUJDARI COURT.

Cases.

The figures show a slight decrease in the work as compared with those of the last year. There was a falling off in the number of cases instituted as well as those disposed of during the year, as will appear from the following statement.

Year.	Balance of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1894-95 ...	159	3,419	3,578	3,504	74
1895-96 ...	74	3,263	3,337	3,258	79

Of the cases committed during the year, 654 were reported from the District of Jodhpore alone, which also include 426 cases of theft committed in the Jodhpore city. 288 occurred in Nagore. Merta comes next which has 248 cases. In the districts of Pali, Bali, Bilara, Sojat, Jalore, Sanchore, Jaswantpura, Jaitaran, Marote and Didwana, the average of the cases comes between 100 and 175, while in the Parganas of Parbatsar, Pachbhadra, Nawa, Phalodi, Siwana, Shergarh, Sankra, Sheo and Desuri the number is below 100.

Offenders.

In the number of cases disposed of during the year, 1,398 offenders were brought to trial of whom 1,084 were convicted and sentenced as detailed below :—

Capital punishment	1
Life imprisonment	2
Imprisonment without fine	645
Imprisonment with fine	23
Fine	357
Floggings	1
Released on security	55
Total ...	1,084

The statement given below shows the classification of offences together with the number of cases disposed of as well as of the offenders tried and convicted during the year under report.

Offices.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of offenders brought to trial.	No. of offenders convicted.
Offences against the State	10	58	57
Offences by or relating to Public servants	56	25	23
Grievous hurt	54	37	32
Slight hurt	190	99	92
Murder	27	27	10
Culpable homicide	28	14	8
Causing abortion	32	26	13
Unlawful obstruction	82	24	23
Assault	35	37	29
Causing loss	145	32	25
Criminal trespass	145	44	42
Dacoity	24	3	3
Highway robbery	65	18	13
Abduction	164	66	47
Rape	58	28	22
Adultery	37	15	13
Theft	814	449	314
Extortion	47	27	17
Unlawful possession	17	14	13
Criminal breach of trust	60	18	5
Unlawful assembly	17	26	21
Forgery	63	16	13
Illegal marriage	53	17	11
Defamation	62	24	20
Criminal intimidation	35	13	11
Accidental death	343	2	1
Unlawful restraint	54	21	20
Causing row	11	50	50
Cheating	78	42	31
Escape from custody	17	25	25
Concealment of crime	19	13	12
Smuggling of Customs duty ...	33	9	7
Miscellaneous	383	79	61
Total	3,258	1,398	1,084

THEFTS.

Thefts of property—Of the total number of theft cases that occurred during the year, 610 were relating to property the value of which amounted

to Rs. 13,798. 15 cases worth Rs. 4,259 were pending at the close of the last year. Thus the total number of cases for disposal was 625 involving property of the value of Rs. 18,057.

In 66 cases property worth Rs. 9,305 was recovered, and 23 cases valued at Rs. 113 were amicably settled. Decrees were awarded by the court in 204 cases involving property worth Rs 41,688, and 260 cases valued at Rs. 73,425 were dismissed for want of proof.

Cattle lifting—6 cases of cattle lifting of the value of Rs. 370 were pending at the commencement of the year. The new institutions numbered 194 of the value of Rs. 14,559. Thus the total number of cases for disposal during the year under report was 200 and their value amounted to Rs. 14,929. The following is the detail of their disposal:—

	Cases.	Amount of property.
Property recovered ...	... 55 ...	Rs. 2,882
Amicably settled ...	... 2 ...	„ 113
Decreed by Court ...	... 32 ...	„ 2,177
Dismissed ...	... 66 ...	„ 6,556
Transferred to other Courts	... 44 ...	„ 3,206

CIVIL COURT.

Personnel.

Mehta Punja Lall succeeded his father, Mehta Amrit Lall as the Judge of the Court.

The following memo shows the work done during the year under review—

	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Balance.
Original ...	81	925	1,006	347	612	47
Appeals ...	110	441	551	434	34	83
Execution of decrees	205	271	476	293	.....	183

A comparison with the figures of the last year will show that the number of new institutions under original suits was double duriug the year, but the number of their disposals was very nearly the same as last year. The figures under appeals showed a decrease both in the institutions and disposals, but there was a slight increase in the number of applications for the execution of decrees, although the amount of the value involved showed a falling off from Rs. 2,01,814 to Rs. 1,77,530 of which only about Rs. 66,827 were realized in cash.

Jodhpur Kotwali.

Civil.

There was no suit pending at the commencement of the year, but the new institutions numbered 625 of which 21 were transferred, 604 were disposed of in the court, leaving no balance at the close of the year.

144 were settled on admission.

29 were decreed *exparte*.

11 were decided on arbitration.

242 were disposed of on merits.

32 were settled amicably.

141 were dismissed for want of proof, and for default.

Execution of decrees.

227 applications were presented during the year, which together with 69 pending from the last year, gave a total of 296, of which 265 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 31 applications at the close of the year.

The value of the applications disposed of was Rs. 29,210 of which Rs. 17,549 were realized in cash, and instalments were filed for the balance.

Criminal.

775 cases were filed during the year all of which were disposed of, 266 having been transferred to other courts.

The number of offenders brought to trial during the year was 780 of whom 230 were transferred to other courts, of the rest, 3 died, 15 escaped, 112 were acquitted, 420 were convicted 21 of whom were sentenced to imprisonment and 234 to fine, whereas whipping was awarded to 4 and 161 were released on security of good character.

ADALAT MUNSIFFI.

Civil suits.

The number of civil suits pending disposal at the close of last year were 673 which with 316 instituted during the year and excluding 536 transferred to other courts and 81 in which exparte decrees were awarded gave a total for disposal of 372 suits against 865. The disposals however rose from 192 to 239.

As to the mode of disposal, 57 were decreed on admission, 5 were referred to arbitration, 37 were disposed of on merits, 57 were compromised and 83 were dismissed (38 for want of proof and 45 for default).

Of the disposals 208 were suits relating to money involving Rs. 17,788, 21 about land, 1 concerning betrothal and 9 of miscellaneous nature.

Of the suits disposed of by this court 36 were appealed against in the Court of Sardars.

Execution of decree.

There were 699 applications for execution of decrees on the files at the commencement of the year and 508 for Rs. 56,096 were instituted during the year, giving thereby a total of 1,207 for Rs. 1,41,336. The disposals numbered 895.

The mode of disposal by cash was Rs. 17,555 and by instalments Rs. 69,897.

COURT MUNSIFFI.

Civil suits.

The suits pending from the close of the last year numbered 241. The new institutions fell from 1,278 to 82. Excluding 170 suits transferred to other courts and 46 decided exparte, the number for disposal was 107, of which 90 were disposed of.

As to the mode of disposal, 10 were decreed on admission, 10 were referred to *Panchayat*, 15 decided on their merits, 18 were amicably settled 3 were withdrawn and 34 were dismissed (8 for want of proof and 26 for default.)

Of the suits disposed of, there were 78 suits relating to monetary transaction involving Rs. 1,297 in dispute, 2 relating to land, 1 concerning betrothal and 9 of miscellaneous nature.

Of the suits pending disposal one was of a duration, shorter than 6 months, one over 6 months, and 13 over one year.

Review.

There were 66 suits on the files at the close of 1894-95 while 72 were newly instituted. Out of 138 suits for disposal, 118 were struck off the files.

Execution of decree.

There were 340 applications for execution of decree involving Rs. 33,736 on the pending files, while 629 (involving Rs. 47,534) were lodged during the year, giving thereby a total of 969 involving Rs. 81,270. 812 applications involving Rs. 68,659 were struck off the files, the mode of disposal by cash being Rs. 7,032 and by instalments Rs. 61,627.

Courts of the Pergana Superintendents.

There are six courts under the Superintendents as mentioned in the last year's report. No change took place in the personal during the year.

The following statement shows the civil and criminal work done by each Superintendent during year.

Circle.	Civil.						Criminal.					
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed off.	Transferred.	Remaining.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed off.	Transferred.	Remaining.
Superintendent of western Parganas (excluding Malani) ...	29	29	58	47	...	11	6	39	45	44	...	1
Do. N. W. do.	6	68	74	...	...	74	32	118	150	85	29	36
Do. E. do. ...	27	94	121	59	25	37	59	241	300	163	43	54
Do. N. E. do...	175	597	772	300	374	98	120	301	421	153	185	83
Do. N. do...	30	191	221	127	11	83	57	348	405	189	109	107
Do. S. do...	54	59	113	85	14	14	47	153	200	127	61	12
	321	1,038	1,369	618	428	317	321	1,200	1,521	761	467	293

A comparison with the figures of the last year will show that there was a falling off in the civil work as there were 1,038 new institutions against 1,222 of the last year and 618 disposals against 854 of the year before; criminal work, however, showed an increase. The number of new institutions was 1,200 against 760 and that of the disposals 761 against 569.

MALANI.

Pandit Madho Parshad continued to be the Superintendent of Malani. During his tour which commenced on the 29th December 1895 and ended on the 28th February 1896, he visited Jasole, Sanpan, Sirli, Badmere, Sinli, Nowsar and Chowtan.

The old Hakim of Malani, Mahomad Khan who suffered from bad eyes was granted leave of absence for $5\frac{1}{2}$ months.

The statements given overleaf will show the figures for the civil and criminal work done by the Superintendent, as also by the Munsiff and the Hakim during the year.

CIVIL.

Statement showing the work done in the Court of the Superintendent of Mallani, (Munsaffi side).

Serial No.	Kind of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred	Total.	Remaining.
1	Original land suits	18	149	167	102	5	107	60
2	Appeals	8	15	23	9	...	9	14
3	Revision	...	4	4	2	1	3	1
4	Partal of Pillar Erection ...	1	31	32	26	1	27	5
5	Execution of Decrees ...	3	14	17	12	1	13	4
6	Miscellaneous	35	131	166	111	7	118	48
	Total ...	65	344	409	262	15	277	132

Out of 409 suits 1,262 (most of them were of long pendency in Munsaffi Court) as against 124 cases of the preceding year, were decided, thus showing an increase of 138 in the disposals.

Statement showing civil work of Superintendent's Court (Hakumat Side).

Serial No.	Kind of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1	Original Civil suits	24	162	186	168	18
2	Appeals	...	1	1	1	.....
3	Revision	...	3	3	2	1
4	Execution of decrees	14	20	34	22	12
5	Miscellaneous	36	115	151	129	22
	Total ...	74	301	375	322	53

During the year under report there were filed 301 cases as against 464 in the preceding year. The number of disposals was however 322 as against 458 of the previous year. The falling off in the institutions and disposals is reported to be due to scarcity.

CRIMINAL.

273 cases as against 216 of the preceding year were received during the year from the Hakumat, which with one pending from the last year gave a total of 274 for disposal, out of which 272 cases were forwarded with remarks to the Residency office leaving a balance of 2 cases at the close of the year.

Statement showing the work of Hakumat of Mallani for the year 1895-96.

Civil side.

Serial No.	Kind of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Remarks.
1	Original civil suits ...	246	261	507	389	118	
2	Execution of Decrees ...	90	51	141	91	50	
3	Miscellaneous ...	26	25	51	32	19	
	Total ...	362	337	699	512	187	

The total of newly instituted suits during the year was 337 as against 677 in the past year. The decrease in disposals, when compared with the preceding year, was 69 cases. The falling off is ascribed to the prevailing scarcity.

Criminal Side.

At the close of the preceding year, there were 124 cases pending, which with 453 newly instituted gave a total of 577 cases for disposal, out of which 181 were decided by the Hakim as falling within his power, and 237 files were submited to the Residency for final orders, leaving a balance of 159 cases pending at the close of the year.

The following table will compare the figures of serious crimes committed during 1894 and 1895. This shows that there is an increase of 52 cases over the preceding year, which is said to be due to the failure of crops and the consequent scarcity.

	1894.	1895.	Increase.
Dacoity	...	1	1
Highway robbery	5	8	3
Cattle theft	79	100	21
Theft of property	46	73	27
Total ...	130	182	52

The following statement shows the civil work of the Munsiff of Mallani.

Number.	KIND OF CASES.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.				Remaining.
					By Munsiff.	Transferred to Sudder.	With d r a- wn.	Total.	
1	Claims to land ...	119	25	144	29	91	9	129	15
2	Partition	33	2	35	1	19	10	30	5
3	Execution of decrees ...	14	3	17	3	11	1	15	2
4	Partal of Pillar erection ...	28	6	34	5	25	...	30	4
5	Civil	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Total ...	195	36	231	38	147	20	205	26

From these figures it appears that the Munsiff decided only 38 cases on merits.

The punitive police which was posted at Sindri, reference to which was made in the report for 1894-95, to prevent feuds among the Jagirdars and Bhatis of Sindri succeeded in restoring peace.

A new Thana was temporarily located at Bhakri Khera to patrol the nine villages, Bhukhan, Tapran, Jaksan, Kaluri &c., whose Jagirdars were found negligent of their duties to watch the boundaries and to pursue the robbers concerned in the Jaksan dacoity of the 27th September 1895. The Thana's cost is to be recovered proportionately from the above villages.

The prepayment of Court fees in cases of *hakiat*, partition and erection of pillars was rigidly enforced during the year under report and found to work satisfactorily. The amicable settlement of important cases of partition and *hakiat* was encouraged.

HAKUMATS.

As noticed above, a new Hakumat was establishd at Desuri during the year, thus raising the total number of these tribunals to 23. The changes that took place in the personnel of the Pargana administration have been given in Chapter II. The statement given below shows in detail the work done by each Hakumat.

The civil work shows a slight decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year, but there was a corresponding increase as regards the institution and disposal of the criminal cases.

Civil suits.

The following is a summary of the civil suits filed and disposed of in the Hakumats during the year under review.

Pending ...	...	...	1,699
New institutions ...	...	...	5,893
		Total ...	7,522
Disposed of in the courts	...	...	5,255
Transferred to other courts	...	...	502
Remaining undisposed of	...	...	1,765

The value of the suits disposed of amounted to Rs 42,222; of the total number of civil suits disposed of during the year 4,546 related to monetary transactions, 407 were pertaining to land, 4 were regarding adoption, 153 were concerning betrothal and 285 were of miscellaneous nature.

The following is a detail of the disposal of these suits.

Decided on admission	...	...	1,454
Decreed exparte ...	...	...	669
Settled on arbitration	...	...	317
Decided on merits ...	...	..	701
Compromised ...	...	...	1,017
Withdrawn ...	...	...	75
Dismissed ...	...	...	689

Execution of decrees.

2,064 applications under this head were filed during the year which together with 2,213 applications pending from the last year gave a total of 4,277 applications for disposal; of these 1,778 applications involving a sum of Rs 1,17,827 were disposed of. The execution of decrees by cash amounted to Rs 67,036 and by instalments to Rs 50,791.

Criminal.

The statement noted below gives the abstract of the criminal work done by the pargana courts.

	Light Offences.		Heinous Offences.	
	No. of cases.	No. of offenders involved.	No. of cases.	No. of offenders involved.
Pending ...	698	166	321	149
Filed	4,945	2,842	1,940	1,107
Total ...	5,643	3,008	2,261	1,256
Disposed of ...	5,035	2,814	1,956	1,139
Remaining undisposed of.	608	194	305	119

Offenders.

The total number of offenders dealt with during the year was 3,943 of whom 760 were acquitted 1,764 were transferred to other court, 4 died and only 1,425 were convicted. Of the convicted offenders 410 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 68 to imprisonment with fine, 113 to imprisonment with floggings, 630 to pay fine only, 171 to be flogged and 33 were released on security for good behaviour.

Statement showing the work, done in the Hakumats during 1895-96.

Names of the Hakumats.	CIVIL SUITS.								EXECUTION OF DECREES.										CRIMINAL CASES.													
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Value of the disposal.			Remaining.	Pending	Filed.	Total.	Value of the suits for disposal.			Disposed of.	Mode of disposal.						Remaining.	Cases pending.		Cases Filed.		Total cases.		Total number of persons implicated.		Cases disposed of.		No. of persons implicated in disposals.		Cases remaining.		Persons pending trial.	
																	By cash.			By instatments.			Total.																
						Rs.	A.	P.					Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.
Bali ...	86	412	498	120	340	4,453	13	3	38	283	129	412	30,188	2	0	187	12,254	5	9	5,187	10	6	17,442	0	3	225	12	5	293	142	305	147	124	53	294	141	121	53	11	6	3	..
Bilara ..	82	194	276	21	217	1,274	11	0	17	167	52	219	21,428	9	6	61	3,591	4	0	1,497	2	9	5,088	6	9	158	49	23	173	55	222	78	156	63	199	64	149	57	23	14	7	6
Didwana ..	21	108	129	8	104	4,297	11	0	17	14	16	30	2,042	11	9	18	409	13	0	894	5	6	1,385	2	6	12	27	19	232	63	259	82	278	69	218	70	252	59	41	12	26	10
Jaswantpura	49	279	328	14	248	2,928	1	3	66	27	64	91	5,522	7	9	68	1,597	12	0	2,412	2	3	4,009	14	3	23	42	19	320	124	364	143	259	106	330	124	244	86	32	19	15	20
Jalore ...	174	406	580	64	386	1,943	8	3	130	110	226	336	18.538	5	0	196	1,435	9	6	7.399	15	9	8,835	9	3	140	19	23	261	149	280	172	70	34	235	130	64	31	45	42	6	3
Jaitaran ...	23	159	182	7	160	451	0	6	15	49	30	79	8,969	1	3	35	1,185	14	3	2,105	13	0	3,291	11	3	44	16	9	159	57	175	66	69	42	161	59	57	40	14	7	3	2
Jodhpur ..	285	654	939	61	422	6,789	0	0	456	151	229	380	32,130	2	6	237	17,692	14	0	2,180	3	0	19,873	1	0	143	87	31	280	121	367	152	206	124	281	137	166	119	86	15	40	5
Nagore ..	173	492	665	32	488	6,565	10	0	145	405	215	620	59,953	4	0	116	8,482	7	6	887	6	9	9,369	13	6	504	100	46	433	257	533	303	106	85	447	262	102	73	86	41	4	12
Nawa ...	29	211	240	6	202	599	13	0	32	38	112	150	6,720	0	0	104	1,965	1	3	2,225	6	9	4,190	8	0	46	8	...	107	52	115	52	31	20	114	50	31	20	3	2	...	...
Marote ...	11	256	267	11	256	563	15	0	4	11	100	111	4,151	0	0	102	445	10	0	3,112	3	0	3,557	13	0	9	5	6	312	69	317	75	184	18	317	75	184	18	...	.	...	...
Merta ...	96	531	627	14	528	1,401	15	3	85	46	104	150	10,152	14	6	76	4,399	12	6	710	10	0	5.110	6	6	74	77	25	393	159	470	185	174	432	160	173	74	38	25	1	...	...
Pachbhadra	45	256	301	11	256	2,449	11	3	34	106	103	209	14,650	15	3	132	1,371	14	3	5,615	11	9	6,987	10	0	77	24	6	141	42	165	48	246	62	151	42	231	50	14	6	15	12
Pali ..	47	282	329	11	244	861	4	0	74	48	47	95	9,127	5	6	52	1,700	4	3	3,130	10	3	4 830	14	6	43	28	11	146	110	174	121	64	65	158	104	58	713	16	17	6	2
Parbatsar ..	202	364	566	13	325	1,996	8	6	228	239	178	417	28,468	14	6	46	1,248	1	6	2,379	6	0	3,627	7	6	371	57	21	161	60	212	81	116	55	168	57	100	54	44	24	16	1
Phalodi ..	52	129	181	8	113	862	8	6	60	86	27	113	10,721	15	6	6	495	2	6	129	12	6	624	15	0	107	20	20	153	56	173	76	167	71	153	61	151	64	20	15	16	7
Sambhar ..	20	126	146	29	104	497	2	0	13	210	51	261	14,669	3	0	42	965	8	6	1,350	4	9	2,315	13	3	219	20	2	428	...	448	2	57	...	439	2	57	...	9	...	...	...
Sanchore ..	44	133	177	11	116	804	14	0	50	16	40	56	4,321	5	6	36	1,899	5	6	732	15	0	2,632	4	6	20	19	10	115	133	134	143	177	96	112	132	161	92	22	11	16	4
Sankra ...	10	38	48	16	28	86	1	0	4	1	2	3	76	3	50	26	76	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	16	9	60	23	76	32	36	14	75	28	36	7	1	4	...	7
Sheo ...	6	34	40	4	31	216	2	0	5	2	4	6	1,024	14	0	6	327	12	0	697	2	0	1,024	14	0	...	3	2	82	17	85	19	89	21	83	15	85	18	2	4	4	3
Shergurh ...	34	116	150	19	98	322	4	0	33	48	18	66	3,728	10	0	13	379	12	3	798	14	6	1,178	10	9	53	14	9	96	22	110	31	76	42	97	25	71	34	13	6	5	8
Siwana ..	51	146	197	10	176	377	15	6	11	62	75	137	5,492	6	6	91	527	11	0	3,314	8	0	3.842	3	0	46	13	5	109	28	122	33	104	25	118	32	104	25	4	1	...	...
Sojat ..	89	343	432	8	344	2,342	12	6	80	94	110	204	14,654	6	6	100	4,469	4	0	2,297	8	0	6,766	12	0	104	48	19	328	140	376	159	158	86	328	140	151	77	48	19	7	9
Desuri ..	...	224	224	4	69	671	4	0	151	...	132	132	11,535	10	0	51	59	13	0	1,706	3	0	1,766	0	0	81	...	...	163	61	163	61	70	31	127	46	66	25	36	15	4	6
Total ..	1,629	5,893	7,522	502	5,255	42,222	6	6	1,765	2,213	2,064	4,277	3,18,251	13	0	1,778	67,036	0	6	5,791	8	9	1,17,827	9	3	2,499	698.	321	4,945	1,940	5,643	2,261	3.008	1,256	5,035	1,956	2,814	1,139	608	305	194	117

CHAPTER XVII.

Judicial Stamp.

General.

This department continued to maintain its efficiency under the direct control of the Mahkma Khas.

The revenue has of late considerably increased. The receipts of the year under retrospect however fell short of those of the previous year, which is due to 2 distinct causes.

(*a*) The year being one of scarcity was unfavourable to the institution of money suits on the part of the money lenders. The decrease in litigation was followed by a corresponding decrease in the sale of the court fee stamps, which alone show a falling off of about Rs. 20,000, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

(*b*) The system of impressing the stamps being discontinued, no income was derived therefrom.

Receipts and expenditure.

The preceding year closed with a sum of Rs. 615 in the Fota During the year 12,033 court fee stamps were sold to the value of Rs. 37,878, while the sale of 2,03,627 papers of general stamps realized a sum of Rs. 43,948, and 51,491 miscellaneous stamps and 1,171 excise stamps contributed Rs. 25,822 and 855 respectively to the revenue of the department. Thus on the whole 2,68,322 stamps of the aggregate value of s. 1,08,504 were disposed of during the period covered by the report. The cash realizations however amounted to Rs. 80,837. The outstanding arrears to the amount of Rs. 27,894 were recovered; and the *Purkhai* charges amounted to Rs. 1/13. The total aggregate amount of income was therefore 1,37,015 against 1,54,862 of the previous year; out of which a sum of Rs. 1,04,686 against 1,16,030 was remitted to the State Treasury and Rs. 27,667 are to be realized, while 4,324 against Rs. 3,229 were expended as per details given below, thus leaving a sum of Rs. 338 in the Stamp Fota at the close of the year.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Printing of stamps	... 943	... 1,026
Guards &c. ...	... 432	... 432
Commission to venders	... 1,833	... 1,763
Miscellaneous...	... 320	... 1,103

Licensees.

There were 25 Licensees against 28 of the previous year, of whom 13 were at Jodhpur and two in each of the 4 Hakumats of Pali, Bilara, Merta and Mallani and

one in each of the 4 Hakumats of Sojat, Jaitaran, Jalore, and Sanchore. The stamps worth 58,446 were sold through these Licensees to whom a sum of Rs. 1,753 was awarded as commission.

Among the Thikanas Chanode had only one Licensee, who disposed of stamps to the value of Rs. 100.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FINANCE AND REVENUE

The financial administration continued to maintain its efficiency under the general supervision of the Musahib Ala and the direct control of Rao Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Prasad B. A. There has been a steady and satisfactory improvement in the ordinary items of revenue which not only exceeded the budget estimate by about 2½ lacs, but was also greater than the realizations of the previous year. The great inflation under extra-ordinary head is mainly due to paper adjustments in connection with the Jaswantsamand accounts which were finally adjusted during the year. Though expenditure has for certain specified reasons exceeded the budget limits, yet it is satisfactory to note that the realizations from ordinary sources of revenue were greater than the expenditure through ordinary channels of disbursement.

The details of income and expenditure for the year 1895-96 will be found in the annexed statement with the corresponding figures of the budget estimate, as well as those of increase and decrease under each item.

The recorded figures show the actual realizations during the year from all sources of revenue as compared with the figures of the previous year.

	1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Budget estimate.	Actual realizations.	Budget estimate.	Actual realizations.
Ordinary ...	48,08,600	51,36,029	46,31,600	50,80,369
Extraordinary ...	42,000	5,74,696	97,000	2,12,716
Total ...	48,50,600	57,10,725	47,28,600	52,93,085

The memo. given below compares the figures for expenditure.

	1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Budget estimate.	Actual disbursement.	Budget estimate.	Actual disbursement.
Ordinary ...	41,45,000	50,10,008	41,26,500	40,64,358
Extraordinary ...	5,02,000	10,20,799	5,92,000	11,52,117
Total ...	46,47,000	60,30,807	47,18,500	52,16,475

The increase under disbursement over the budget estimate as well as over the figures of the previous year is principally due to.

(1) Customary ceremonial expenditure incidental on the lamentable death of His Highness the late Maharaja.

(2) All the traders who had bills against the late Chief and whose accounts were not settled, flocked in, a portion of their claims amounting to Rs. 2,12,000 was immediately paid, and for the remaining amounts certain convenient instalments were fixed.

(3) The Jaswantsagar accounts amounting to about Rs. 3,40,000 were adjusted during the year.

(4) A sum of no less than 7 lacs, 4 lacs over and above the budget estimate, was paid back to the Bickanere Darbar in payment of the Railway loan.

If therefore the sum of Rs. 9,52,000 be taken out of the total actual disbursement, there would have been a saving of more than 6 lacs, *i. e.*, 4 lacs more than the estimated surplus.

Explanation of certain items under receipts.

Out of 25 ordinary sources of revenue, 18 items showed improvement. The chief of them are—

Hakumats. It consisted of receipts made up of an wal contract, Horse and cattle fair and certain cesses local as under—

Jodhpore ...	Rs.	1,500	Sojat ...	Rs.	4,508
Jalore ...	„	9,549	Siwana ...	„	10,000
Nagore ...	„	11,500	Bilara ...	„	4,009
Sanchore ...	„	15,100	Sambhar ...	„	1,000
Jaswantpura ...	„	1,400	Shergarh ...	„	10,931
Merta ...	„	5,859	Bali ...	„	17,885
Parbatsar ...	„	10,045	Sheo ...	„	500
Marote ...	„	5,993			

In Parbatsar and Siwana the increase is due to the income derived from cattle fairs held there; in Sachore to the grazing cess; while in other Districts to the usual different local cesses realized therein.

Hawala. Sadar Hawala ... ... Rs. 6,80,204

The increase is due to the better and effective supervision and the introduction of Bigori system.

Hukamnama. This has an increase of Rs 29,540 due to the realizations of arrears.

Faujbal. The increase is due to the fact that realizations of the preceding year were also credited during the year.

Court fees. The amount was contributed under this head by the following courts—

Foujdari court ...	...	...	Rs.	13,224
Court of Sardars...	...	...	„	11,985
Civil court ...	...	...	„	1,930
Appellate court ...	...	...	„	550
Munsiffees ...	...	...	„	400
General superintendency	...	...	„	171

Railway. The marked development of this source of revenue is due to the excellent supervision and economic management of the Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway.

Rajasthan. The increase under this head is due to the customary presents made by various Native States on the succession of His Highness the Maharaja.

Miscellaneous. This item comprises of the following receipts:—

Adjustment of workshop bills		...	Rs.	82,984
Zenana deodi	...	...	„	2,038
Marwar Press	...	...	„	7,523
Lâgs ...	...	...	„	2,422

Loans recovered. It includes the money realized from the Jagirdars on account of the pay of the vaccinators employed in their estates, withdrawals from the Khasi Peti and from other miscellaneous sources.

Takrar Jama. It is only a book adjustment, the main item being the settlement of Jaswantsagar accounts.

The chief items that showed decrease during the year were.

Customs. The falling off in the revenue under this important item is ascribed by the head of the department to diminished imports owing to large stocks being left on hand from the previous year's supplies. The decrease against the budget estimate amounted to Rs. 75,236.

Rekh. There was a slight decrease of Rs. 8,669 only in the realizations of the year.

Exchange and discount. The decrease is due to the fluctuating value of the Bijeshai currency as compared with the British rupee

Jaswantsagar On account of the failure of rains, the *Sawanu* harvest mostly failed and hence the decrease.

Explanation of certain items under expenditure.

Out of 58 channels of expenditure 15 items showed decrease to the extent of Rs. 2,89,515 and 43 exhibited an increase, some of them being principally due to the lamentable death of the late Maharaja.

Devasthan dharan-pura. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was laid out on *Barhmbhoj* in consequence of the death of the late Maharaja.

Kapran-ra-kothar. To the same cause may be ascribed the increase under this head.

Ain-ro-kothar. The entertainment of the chiefs who paid condolence visits on the sad occasion swelled this item.

Farash Khana. There is an increase of Rs 12,309 over the budget estimate, due principally to the purchase of new furniture and the adjustment of old outstanding accounts.

Baggi Khana. The expenses under this head have risen by Rs. 28,094, which is accounted for by the fact that a sum of no less than Rs. 27,082 was paid to Messrs. Dykes & Co. of Calcutta as under.

Carriages purchased by the late Maharaja	...	22,082
Compensation for cancelling orders for new carriages	...	5,000

Messrs. Simpson & Co. of Madras were also paid Rs. 9,218 on the same account.

Military.

The figures are made up as under :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Sardar Rissala ...	4,57,583	5,11,032
Other forces... ...	4,13,876	4,60,973
Payment of outstanding arrears	4,708	9,516
Total ...	8,76,167	9,81,521

The increase is due to enhanced police forces due to Police requirements.

Gardens.

The increase is principally due to the laying out of the Mundore garden and the expenses, incurred in connection with the Takht Sagar.

Kharid Karch.

As has already been stated, a sum of Rs. 2,12,000 was paid in payment of the outstanding account of various firms.

Medicines.

The Durbar has generally allowed an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Darbar Medical Hall for medical stores and European medicines.

Public works.

A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was put down in the budget estimate for Public works. The expenses however rose to 11,43,086 showing an increase of Rs. 1,43,086. Out of this, the works executed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Home cost Rs. 3,13,513 and those under Durbar authorities directly Rs. 8,29,573, the chief of them being Gunamand bundh, Kailana, Surpura and Kern canals.

Refunds.

It is a mere book adjustment.

Payment of Railway loan.

Though a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was estimated to be paid to the Bikanir Durbar, in liquidation of the Railway loan, but Rs. 7,03,454 were paid, *i. e.*, 4,03,454 over and above the estimated amount.

His Highness' marriage expenses.

The old accounts connected with the marriage of His Highness celebrated in 1892 were adjusted during the year.

Jodhpur Jaipur boundary.

This boundary was demarcated during the year. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 4,309.

Trevor fair.

No estimate was fixed for it and consequently the expenses incurred during the year are shown under increase.

RECEIPTS.

Statement showing the amount of receipts under different heads for the year of 1895-96.

No	ITEMS.	Budget Estimate.	Realizations. Actual receipts.	Realizations. Adjustment.	Realizations. Total.	Increase of the actual realizations over the budget estimate.	Decrease of the actual realizations from the budget estimate	Remarks.
	ORDINARY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Hakumats	90,000 0 0	1,19,782 9 9	.. ..	1,19,782 9 9	29,782 9 9	....	
2	Daribas or salt marts leased out to Government including royalty	9,61,395 5 3	11,15,790 0 6	.. ..	11,15,790 0 6	1,54,394 11 3	.. ..	
3	Sales of the Darbar salt ...	5,00,000 0 0	5,15,191 15 9	..... .	5,15,191 15 9	15,191 15 9	... .	
4	Customs	11,72,000 0 0	10,96,763 14 9	....	10 96 763 14 3	....	75.236 1 0	
5	Jodhpur Kotwali	5,000 0 0	11,917 0 0	....	11,917 0 0	6,917 0 0	....	
6	Mints	12,000 0 0	22,821 6 0	....	22,821 6 0	10,821 6 0	....	
7	Hawala	6,50,000 0 0	6 80,206 4 9	300 0 0	6,80,506 4 9	30,206 4 9	....	
8	Rekh or tribute from Jagirdars	2,80,000 0 0	2,71,340 8 3	.. ..	2,71,340 8 3	. ...	8,669 7 8	
9	Hukamnama or succession fees	1,00,000 0 0	1,29,540 6 3	....	1,29,540 6 3	29,540 6 0	....	
10	Stamps	1,00,000 0 0	1,04,686 0 0	... .	1,04,686 0 0	4,686 0 0	....	
11	Foujbal from Mallani ..	10,000 0 0	16,772 13 9	.....	16,772 13 9	6,772 13 9	....	
12	Makrana or Marble quarries ...	... .	291 G.M	.. ..	291 G.M 0 0	291 G.M 0 0	.. ..	
13	Nazars	10,000 0 0	13,439 7 6	.. ... .	13,439 7 6	3,439 7 6	....	
14	Court fees	20,000 0 0	28,225 4 6	... .	28,225 4 6	8,225 4 6	....	
15	Reduction on account of absence without leave	7,000 0 0	16,405 15 3	61 10 6	16,467 9 9	9,405 15 3	....	
16	Interest	.. ..	7,04,926 6 3	.....	7,04 926 6 3	17,492 15 0	....	
	(1) Railway	5,00,000 0 0	7,02,255 1 3	....	7,02,255 1 3	2,02,255 1 3	....	
	(2) Miscellaneous ...	30,000 0 0	2,671 24 G. M 5 6	..... .	2,271 24 G.M 5 6	.. ..	27,228 10 6	
17	Rajasthan	2,000 0 0	28,094 6 6	....	28,094 6 6	26,094 6 6	....	
18	Exchange and Discount ...	10,000 0 0	1,662 4 6	....	1,662 4 6	.. ..	8,337 11 6	
19	Badti receipts	2,000 0 0	144 3 9	..... .	144 3 9	....	1,855 12 3	
20	Jaswant Sagar	70,000 0 0	55,703 131 G.M. 0 0	.. ..	55,703 131 G.M. 0 0	....	14,297 0 0	
21	Miscellaneous	50,000 0 0	95,050 9 3	43 6 0	95,092 0 3	45,050 131 G.M, 9 3	....	
22	Nazarana	3,000 0 0	3,823 5 0	.. ..	3,823 5 0	823 5 0	....	
23	Patta fees	3,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	....	2,500 0 0	....	500 0 0	
24	Forests	20,600 0 0	23,699 0 0	.. ..	23,699 11 9	399 11 3	....	
25	Abkari Jagir and Hawala ...	62,000 0 0	77,543 15 3	....	77,543 15 3	15,543 15 3	....	
	Total ordinary ...	48,08,600 0 0	446 G.M. 51,36,029 8 9	405 0 6	446G.M. 51,26,134 9 3	421 G M. 3,80,843 6 0	1,08,886 0 9	
	EXTRAORDINARY.							
26	Collection of Boundary expenses	30,000 0 0	3,470 102 G.M 2 9	....	3,470 102 G.M. 2 9	....	26,529 13 3	
27	Loans contracted *Inawat* ...	....	63,605 0 0	5,000 0 0	68,605 0 0	63,605 102 G.M, 0 0	.. ..	
28	Loans recovered	....	62,613 2 9	6,028 2 6	68,641 5 3	62,613 2 9	....	
29	Neota	....	474 0 0	....	474 0 0	474 0 0	....	
30	Arrears of Mukadmats ...	12,000 0 0	....	....	. ...	....	12,000 0 0	
31	Takrar Jama	....	4,44,533 11 3	25 G.M. 55,474 2 0	25 G. M. 5,00,007 13 3	25 G. M 5,00,007 13 3	....	
	Total Extraordinary ...	42,000 0 0	102 G.M. 5,74,696 0 9	25 G.M. 66,502 4 6	127G.M. 6,41,498 5 3	127G.M. 6,26,700 0 0	38,529 13 3	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	48,50,600 0 0	548 G.M 57,10,725 9 6	25 G.M 66,907 5 0	573 G.M. 57,77,632 14 6	548G. M. 10,07,543 6 0	1,47,415 14 0	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Statement showing the amount of disbursements under different heads for the year of 1895-96.

Number.	Items.	Budget Estimate.	Disbursements. Actual disbursements.	Adjustments.	Total.	Increase of the actual disbursements over the budget estimate.	Decrease of the actual disbursements from the budget estimate	REMARKS.
	ORDINARY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Devasthan and Dharampura (Temples and Charities)	38,000 0 0	2 G. M. 63,777 0 3	.....	2 G. M. 63,777 0 3	2 G. M. 25,777 0 3	.....	
2	Khasa Rasoura or His Highness' Kitchen expenses ...	8,000 0 0	11,630 6 9	.....	11,630 6 9	3,630 6 9	.....	
3	Abdar khana	18.000 0 0	20,341 12 6	.....	20,341 12 6	2,341 12 6	.....	
4	Zargar khana	10,000 0 0	10,805 7 3	.....	10,805 7 3	805 7 3	.....	
5	Kapranra kothar	10,000 0 0	31,458 13 6	.....	31,458 13 6	21,458 13 6	.....	
6	Baganra kothar	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
7	Arsenal (sileh khana) ..	6.000 0 0	14 763 2 6	.....	14,763 2 6	8,763 2 6	.....	
8	Ainra kothar and Bagar ...	2,75,000 0 0	3,32,777 10 6	1,357 0 0	3,34,134 10 6	57,777 10 6	.....	
9	Farash khana	4,000 0 0	16,309 10 3	.....	16,309 10 3	12,309 10 3	.....	
10	Khemara karkhana ...	12,000 0 0	16.966 11 6	.....	16,966 11 6	4,966 11 6	.....	
11	Kili khana	30.000 0 0	41,024 0 9	300 0 0	41,324 0 9	11,204 0 9	.....	
12	Baggi khana	15,000 0 0	43,094 1 3	.....	43,094 1 3	28,094 1 3	.....	
13	His Highness' pocket expenses	2,20,000 0 0	1,75,531 6 0	4,000 0 0	1,79,531 6 0	.....	44,468 10 0	
14	Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh's salary	60.000 0 0	60,652 0 0	.....	60,652 0 0	652 0 0	.....	
			G.M. 26.		G.M 26.			
15	Zenana Deodhi	2,00,000 0 0	2,31,094 5 9	.....	2,31,094 5 9	26.31,094 5 9	.....	
16	Stationery	16,000 0 0	18,753 2 0	.....	18,753 2 0	2,753 2 0	.....	
17	Teohar kharch (Festivals) ..	1,000 0 0	539 9 6	.....	539 9 6	.....	464 6 6	
18	Kiraya-bhara (Hire) ..	25,000 0 0	52,446 5 0	.....	52,446 5 0	27,446 5 0	.....	
19	Salaries (civil)	5,20,000 0 0	5,28,820 15 3	57 10	5,28,878 9 6	8,820 15 3	.....	
20	Military expenses	9,0 ,000 0 0	9,77,481 14 6	4,041 12 6	9,81,523 11 0	77,481 14 6	.....	
			G.M. 10.					
21	Inayat Kharch (Gifts) ..	50,000 0 0	1,71,294 4 0	200 0 0	1,71,494 9 0	1,21,294 9 0	.....	
22	Motad kharch (Gifts to ordinary servants)	2,000 0 0	295 0 0	.....	295 0 0	.....	1,705 0 0	
23	Fort expenses	2.000 0 0	4,865 12 6	54 ..	4,919 12 6	2,865 12 6	.....	
24	Tribute to Government .	2,23,000 0 0	2,23,000 0 0	.....	2.23,000 0 0	..	.....	
25	Gardens	16,000 0 0	28,343 7 3	.....	28,343 0 0	12,343 7 3	.....	
26	Dispensaries	31,000 0 0	38,087 6 3	.....	38,087 0 0	7,087 6 3	.....	
27	Stable	2,000 0 0	1,033 15 0	.....	1,033 15 0	.....	966 1 0	
28	Gau khana	1,000 0 0	277 3 6	.....	277 3 6	.....	722 12 6	
			541 G M		541 C M.	541 G.M.		
29	Rajasthan	20,000 0 0	25,054 1 6	.....	25,054 1 6	5,054 1 6	.....	
30	Forests	40,000 0 0	42,846 15 0	.....	42,846 15 0	2,846 15 0	.....	
31	Khalid kharch	1,00,000 0 0	3,58.768 7 3	1,000 0 0	3,59,768 7 3	2,58,768 7 3	.....	
32	Medicines	3,000 0 0	15,467 8 3	8,000 0 0	23,674 8 3	12,647 8 3	.....	
33	Barud khana	1.000 0 0	1,517 2 6	.....	1,517 2 6	517 2 6	.....	
34	Kasid kharch (Postal)	4,000 0 0	4,174 6 0	.....	4,174 0 0	174 6 0	.....	
35	Residency Panchayat awards	10,000 0 0	758 12 0	25 0 0	783 12 0	.....	9,241 4 0	
36	Chhapar bandi	5,000 0 0	1,709 8 9	.....	1,709 8 9	.....	3,290 7 3	
37	Niwan kharch (we'ls) .	2,000 0 0	978 14 3	.....	978 14 3	.....	1,021 1 9	
38	Exchange and discount ..	10,000 0 0	2,129 7 6	.....	2,129 7 6	.....	7,870 8 6	
39	Bhe a rakana (Mixed item) ...	30,000 0 0	70,919 5 6	.....	70,919 5 6	40,919 5 6	.....	
40	Public Instructions .	35,000 0 0	35,418 14 3	.....	35,418 14 3	418 14 3	.....	
41	Settlement of Khalsa Baories	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	
42	Revenue fund	1,00,000 0 0	65 15 0	.....	65 15 0	.....	99 434 1 0	
43	Kamtha kharch (Public works)	10,00,000 0 0	11.43,086 15 9	2,706 5 9	11.45.793 5 6	1,42,086 15 9	.....	
			25 G. M.	25 G. M.	50 G. M.			
44	Safar kharch (travelling expenses)	50,000 0 0	31,995 1 6	22,210 ...	54,205 1 6	25 G. M. 0 0	18,004 14 6	
45	Salt compensation to Jagirdars	40,000 0 0	64.742 8 9	.....	64,842 8 9	24,742 8 9	.....	
46	Miscellaneous ..	25,000 0 0	36 856 14 6	.....	36,856 14 5	11,856 14 6	.....	
47	Raje kharch	4,000 0 0	6 628 5 3	...	6,628 5 3	2,628 5 3	.....	
	Total Ordinary ..	41,45.000 0 0	50.10.008 7 3 113 G.M.	44.979 15 0 25 G M	50.90.004 12 3 138 G.M.	10,17.797 13 3 113 G.M.	..... 1,89,689 3 0	
	EXTRAORDINARY.							
48	Advanced as loan	25,000 0 0	26,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	31,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	
49	Refunds	...	39,094 8 6	405 0 6	39,499 9 0	39,094 8 6	.....	
50	Payment of the Railway loan	3,00,000 0 0	7,03,454 0 0	.....	7,03,454 0 0	4,03,454 0 0	.....	
51	Settlement expenses ..	50,000 0 0	83.354 4 3	.....	83,354 4 3	33,354 4 3	.....	
52	His Highness' marriage expenses	.....	30.419 13 6	.....	30,419 13 6	30,419 13 6	.....	
			242 G M.		242 G.M.	242 G.M.		
53	Arrears of pay of civil and military establishments ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	
54	Interest and Discount ...	90,000 0 0	176 2 3	.....	176 2 3	.....	89,825 13 9	
55	Meywar, Jeysalmere and Marwar Boundary	2,000 0 0	4,308 10 0	.....	4,308 10 0	2,308 10 0	.....	
56	Hasteh Kharch	.....	92,116 0 9	11,522 5 6	1,03,638 6 3	92,116 0 9	.....	
57	Debts Redeemed ...	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	
58	Trevor Fair at Jodhpur ..	.....	16 875 13 9	.....	16,878 13 9	16,875 13 9	.....	
	Total Extraordinary ...	5,02,000 0 0	10.20.799 5 0 242G.M.	21,927 6 0	10.07,620 5 0 242G M.	6,28,623 2 9 242G.M.	99,825 13 9	
	Grand Total ...	46,47,000 0 0	60,30.807 12 3 355G.M.	66,907 5 0 25 G. M	60,97.715 1 3 380G.M.	16.46,421 0 0 355G M.	2,89,515 0 9	

CHAPTER XIX.

Military Department.

SECTION I.

Personnel.

During the year under report Maharaj Dowlat Singh late Adjutant of the Sardar Risala was appointed Military Secretary to the Musahib Ala; while Kuar Urjan Singh was placed in charge of the Fatehpol. Maharaj Bhopal Singh with his assistant Rao Raja Tej Singh continued to hold charge of the Regulars at the Sadar, and Mr. Gumanji of those in the perganas. The Irregulars consisting of the Jagir contingent were as usual in charge of Singhi Bachraj. The artillery and the guards located in the Fort were under Mr. Manji. Sankhwai Kanwar Partap Singh worked as Adjutant for both Regiments of the Sardar Risala.

Regulars.

The total strength of the Regular Military Forces during the year mustered 4,690 against 4,481 of the preceding year, the increase, as will appear from the appended memo. is chiefly due to the police requirements.

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Local Cavalry	... ...	182	284
Local Infantry	Guards	337	384
	Pergana Infantry ...	1,490	1,867
	Sadar Infantry ...	1,332	982
	Total ...	3,159	3,233
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	1,140	1,173
	Grand Total ...	4,481	4,690

Artillery.

The artillery, which is located in the Jodhpur fort, numbered 256.

Irregulars.

The Irregulars furnish postal escorts and serve as Police in the perganas, Thanas and Chowkies, a certain number of them are assigned to various departments to serve as carriers of official messages as well.

At one horse per 1,000 of Rekh, the Durbar is entitled to 3,963 Jagir horses but the figures for the year were made up as under—

Irregular cavalry (present)	1,986
260 foot (present)	130
Temporarily exempted on account of Hukamnama	1,000
Commuted to cash system	100
Absent	747

Guns.

There are 121 guns, of which 75 alone are serviceable.

Armament of the Military Forces.

The artillery and Infantry men carry Enfield Rifles with bayonets while the cavalry is armed with carbines with bayonets.

The Irregular cavalry is armed with match locks while the Irregular Infantry carry swords.

The statement on the other page shows the distribution of the local Military and Irregular Forces.

Paragnas.	MILITARY FORCES.			IRREGULARS.						
				HAKUMAT.		POSTAL ESCORT.			TOTAL.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Includes cavalry.	Thana and Chokies Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	On Miscellaneous duty.	Cavalry.	Infantury.
Nagore	...	119	...	131	64	43	3	Hawala 14 horses Railway Station (Kuchipura) 3 horses	191	67
Didwana	18	43	...	38	3	31	4	Hawala 3 horses, Sayar 1 foot	72	8
Marote	14	26	...	53		23	2	.....	76	2
Nawa	15	20	...	46	...	20	7	.....	66	7
Sambhar	...	7	...	24	...	...		.....	24	.....
Parbatsar	8	37	...	100	1	17	...	Boundary 11 horses, Supdt. N. E. Paragana 11 horses	139	1
Merta	...	40	...	125	27	19	...	Hawala 10 horses, Sayar 4 horses, Supdt. Moghias 8 horses, Supdt. N. Par 15 horses, Railway station (Rein and Digana) 14 horses.	195	27
Jaitaran	...	115	...	85	1	14	...	Railway Vakil 9 horses, Beawar Vakil 5 horses, Boundary Dept. 11 horses, Hawala 13 horses, Sayar 3	140	1
Bilara	...	57	...	86	2	12	...	Jaswant Sagar 11 horses	109	2
Sojat	...	124	...	100	8	13	...	Railway Vakil 15 horses, Forest Department 10 horses	138	8
Jodhpore with Sadar ...	58	1,445	256	109	20	23	...	Hawala 7 horses, Supt. Moghias 6 foot, Supt. N. & W. Perganas 11 horses. Chapra Bundh 15 horses, Bisalpur jor Sardar 43 horses ...	211	26
Pali	8	36	...	64	3	...	...	Supt. E. Pergana 30 horses, Kharla jor 3 horses,	97	3
Bali	...	409	...	49	1	26	7	A. G. G's. Vakil 10 horses, Residency Vakil 20 horses, Railway Vakil 11 horses, Forest Dept. 6 horses, Hawala 2 horses, Bali jor 2 foot	124	10
Desuri				33	...	...	...	Railway Vakil 5 horses, Erinpura Vakil 4 horses, Forest Depart: 2 horses ...	44	...
Jalore	...	276	...	64	43	25	1	Hawala Dept 2 horses; 9 foot; Sayar 2 horses 1 foot, Girai Dept 2 horses	95	54
Jaswantpura	...	243	...	38	1	...	6	Sayar 1 foot; Girai 6 horses; Junguma jor, 1 foot	44	9
Sanchore	17	32	...	24	4	...	...	.....	24	4
Mallani	102	39	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Sheo	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	.....	8	...
Sankra	...	3	...	15	...	...	...	.....	15	...
Phalodi	17	18	...	27	4	17	...	.....	44	4
Shergarh	12	9	...	13	3	4	...	.....	17	3
Pachbhadra	...	26	...	36	5	8	...	Gerai 5 horses	49	5
Siwana	15	47	...	35	15	16	4	Girai 5 horses; Railway Station (Samdari) 8 horses	64	19
Hawala Jaswant garh ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
A. G.G's Vakil	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	(10 horses see Bali)		
Jaipur Vakil	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Ajmere Vakil	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Bickaneer Vakil ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Railway Vakil	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	(40 horses, see Jaitaran, Bali, Desuri and Sojat)		
Girab	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
								A. G. G's. Vakil 10 horses; Residency Vakil 20 horses, Railway Vakil 40 horses, Beawar Vakil 5 horses		
								Eranpura Vakil 4 horses: Boundary Dept. 22 horses, Forest Dept. 18 horses; Hawala 51 horses and 9 foot		
Total ...	284	3,233	256	1,303	205	311	34	Sayar 9 horses 3 foot; Supt. Moghias; 8 horses 6 foot, Grai 18 horses, Supt N. Parganas 15 horses	1,986	260
								Supt. N. E. 11 horses; Supt. N. W. 11 horses, Supt. E. Pargana 30 horses, Bundh 26 horses ...		
								Gor 6 horses 3 foot, Railway Stations 25 horses, Sardar 43 horses		

SECTION II.

Sardar Rissala.

Personnel.

The Sardar Risala, maintained the high tone of efficiency under the command of the Musahib Ala The following is the report, submitted by this Commandant Imperial Service Troops.

Visits.

Colonel H. Melliss, C. S. I., Inspector General Imperial Service Troops inspected the regiments and spoke in very high terms of the marked efficiency gained by Sardar Risala during the year.

Instruction.

Musketry. One Resaldar and one N. C. O. attended the course of musketry instruction in Meerut during the spring, the Resaldar having been passed as a "marksman".

Veterinary. A. N. C. O. and a Sawar who are undergoing a course of instruction in the Veterinary School Ajmere, acquitted themselves very fairly at the First year's annual Examination, Daffadar Khiva Singh having headed the list of all the successful candidates. The Principal of the Institution while communicating the result says:—

"Khiva Singh has obtained an average of 83 per cent marks in"
"all subjects and a total of 290 out of a maximum of 325. This pupil"
"deserves very great credit for his success as besides obtaining first place"
"in the examination, he has had to overcome the difficulty of learning"
"to read the text books in use at the school."

Annual Rifle meeting.

The Sardar Risala team which attended the fourth Rifle meeting, held at Meerut during February 1896, stood first in the list of the Imperial service cavalry Regiments as regards the total amount of prizes won by each corps.

The following were the prizes won:—

Match No. 1. *Meerut stakes.* 4th, 6th, 9th, 17th, 25th, and 30th

Match No. 2. *Meerut Purse* 1st, 4th, 7th, 9th, 14th, 21st, 27th, 36th

Match No. 3. *Marksman's Purse.* 2nd, 8th, 14th, 16th, 19th, and 30th

Match No. 4. *Championship* 3rd

Match No. 5. *Challenge stakes.* 1st, and 14th

Match No. 7. *Rapid Volley stakes* 3rd, and 5th

Match No. 9. *Vedette and scout competition* 3rd, and 4th

Accounts.

The accounts of both regiments were amalgamated since 1st January 1896, they are now kept in Hindi only.

Funds.

The funds of the regiments are all in a satisfactory condition. The price of provisions having risen very high this year, the Durbar was pleased to allow a famine allowance to all ranks temporarily. The actual expenditure for the keep of the horse if comes to over Rs. 15 a month including gram, grass and the syce's pay, the excess is paid by the Durbar.

Parades.

During the drill season the regiments worked very steadily at the Regimental Parades squadron drills, &c. Col: Tate and Captain Cookson during their stay at Jodhpur imparted theoratical instructions also to the officers and men by delivering lectures every afternoon.

Buildings.

In order to facilitate the working together of both regiments and with a view to their better supervision, the second regiment squadrons are being removed to the old buildings situated near the First Regiment Lines. In these buildings some necessary alterations are made to suit the requirements.

Sindh outlaws.

Some Mohamedan outlaws known as the Hurs committed several outrages in the Sindh territories at the beginning of 1896 and the authorities of the British Government had to call in the aid of the military to make their arrests. To prevent the outlaws entering the limits of Marwar and to help the Paramount Government in securing their arrests, the Durbar in consultation with the Political authorities deputed Thakur Hari Singh to take two squadrons of Sardar Risala to the Western borders of Marwar. Within 18 hours of the notice, two squadrons one mounted on horses and the other on camels were able to march from the head quarters, the former to Bhoyatra and the latter to Choutan and Girab. This latter was mounted on camels because firstly a proper supply of grass in that part of the country could not be arranged for and secondly because camels were more useful than horses in the sandy deserts at the border. Thakur Hari Singh put himself in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parker by whose kindly affording necessary information and advice he was able to distribute and locate the troops properly. He made a tour across the border with a small party of sowars and by making long marches generally of about 50 miles a day from the Run of Kutch to the North-Western limit of Marwar was able to visit all the detachments and to prevent the possibility of the notorious Hurs proceeding this side.

On some of the outlaws being killed in Sindh and the services of the regiment being no more required on the border, the squadrons were withdrawn.

Some three years ago the experiment of getting the Rathore Rajputs enlisted in the regiments of the British Government was tried with a view to keep the martial spirit of the race alive and to find out suitable openings for them in the same honorable pursuits which their fore-fathers always followed. It was moreover considered beneficial to all concerned that the Rathores by remaining in the service of the Paramount Power may have a chance of practically proving to the Government their loyalty and showing their mettle, should there arise an opportunity for it.

It is a great satisfaction to see that thorough success has already been achieved in the experiment and a considerable number of the Rajput officers and men of the Rathore clan who were trained and sent out from the Jodha squadron of the second regiment are enlisted in the Poona Horse. They are highly spoken of by the European officers of that regiment who are very anxious to increase the number of their enlistments. As the Jodhas could not afford to pay their *asamis* themselves, the Durbar has been pleased to advance as loans. When these men take their dismissal, the authorities of the Poona Horse have been asked to repay the amounts not to themselves but to the Jodhpur Durbar who have now made the payments.

CHAPTER XX.

Educational Department.

General.

There was no change in the personnel of this department, which is making satisfactory progress under the able Superintendent, Pundit Suraj Prakash, M. A.

The educational era was marked by the signal success achieved in the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University by the candidates of the Jaswant College and reflects great credit on its Principal and Professors. The number of schools both English and Hindi was the same as in the preceding year; though the number of scholars on the rolls of the different institutions fluctuated. The total number at the close of last year was 1,797 ; during the year under report however it fell to 1585. The decrease is ascribed by the Superintendent to the discharge of very irregular students, which consequently resulted in an improvement in the item of daily attendance.

Of the 1,585 pupils on the rolls of the various institutions on 31st March 1896, 463 were Brahmans, 95 Rajputs, 491 Mahajans, 92 Kayasths, 148 Mohamedans, 2 Parsees, and 294 of other castes. The total expenditure on education for the year aggregated to Rs 26,147/6/6.

The institutions comprised in the Educational Department are as follow:—

The Jaswant College.

The Durbar High School.

The Sanskrit School.

The Hewson's Girls School.

The Hindi Branch School.

6 Pergana Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

15 Pergana Vernacular Schools.

5 Primary Schools of the Mallani Districts.

The Jaswant College.

First in importance comes the Jaswant College. The satisfactory progress which it has made during the year under report redounds to the credit of the staff.

Out of the eight boys who were sent up for the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University, 6 of them (*viz.*, 75 per cent) passed creditably in B course, two being placed in the second and four in the third division.

There was an increase in the number of scholars from 10 to 13 *i. e.*, by nearly 30 per cent.

Durbar High School.

The number on the rolls of this school on the 31st of March 1896 was 375; of whom 15 were in the higher section, 42 in the middle section, and 318 in the primary section. The average daily attendance for the year shows a decided improvement over the figures of the previous year.

6 candidates went up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom 2 came out successful.

10 boys appeared in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of whom 4 passed.

The Annual Examination of the other classes was conducted by the school staff and the result is, on the whole, said to be pretty fair.

The Sanskrit school.

No change of any importance was made in this school during the year under report. The number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 25 against 33 of the previous year. Average daily attendance was 18 against 17·6 of the year before.

The Hewson's girls school.

This institution made a fair progress both in education and needle work under Mrs. Maysek. The education imparted in Hindi is of a primary nature. The

annual return received from this institution shows a slight falling off in the number of students. The average annual cost of educating each pupil consequently rose from Rs. 50-2-2 to Rs. 53-11-5.

The Hindi branch school.

The strength of this institution suddenly fell from 170 to 150. The average daily attendance was 100 against 115·4 of the previous year. This decrease is reported to be due to the death of an old teacher who was very popular. The school is again gaining popularity.

Telegraph Training school.

In the Telegraph class attached to the Durbar High School 18 probationers were admitted, of whom 6 were appointed as signallers, 1 took service elsewhere, 5 were discharged for absence without leave, and 2 left the school of their own accord, leaving 6 probationers on the rolls at the end of the year.

The Pergana schools.

There has been no change in the number of these institutions. The total number of pupils on the 31st March 1896 was 965. The best attended schools in the Perganas were Pali and Sojat with 120 and 103 boys respectively. The working of some of these schools during the year was very fair, but in others there seems to be much room for improvement. Heretofore the schools were examined on the old system; but now the new Examination scheme in vogue in Government schools is being gradually introduced and the Examinations of the year under retrospect which were conducted in conformity to it show favourable results.

The Sojat school is reported very favourably by the Inspector. During the year under report, it sent up 4 students for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination, of whom one passed successfully.

The people of Kuchawan have recently applied the Durbar to establish a school there, the views of the Thakur of the place have been invited. If he consents to bear the expenses, the Durbar shall be glad to accede to the request and hopes that this noble example will be soon followed by other influential and big Jagirdars.

Mallani Urdu School.

There were 5 schools at Jalore, Badmere, Chohtan, Sandari and Gudah at the close of last year. Sandri was however closed during the year as the Jagirdars withdrew their contributions, which supported the institution.

Three of the schools were inspected by the Inspector last year and one during the year under report. The Superintendent of Mallani also visited the schools at Jesole, Badmere, and Chohtan. They are reported to be progressing favourably.

The table given below shows the number of pupils in the schools differentiating the sons of Jagirdars from others.

	Jagirdars' sons.	other castes.	Total.
Jesole ...	10	25	35
Badmere ...	8	17	25
Gudha ...	4	17	21
Chohtan ...	11	4	15

Annual statistical return of the Educational

No.	Name of the Institution.	Locality.	When established.	No. of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.							Average daily attendance.	No. of Scholars Studying each language at the end of the year				
				Brahmans	Mahajans.	Rajputs.	Kayasths.	Mohamedans	Other castes.	Total.		English.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Persian.	Urdu
	COLLEGE.															
1	Jaswant College ...	Jodhpur	1893	10	1	...	...	...	2	13	10	13	...	...	...	...
	SCHOOLS.															
2	Durbar High School	„	1869	179	37	43	30	29	57	375	267	369	76	147	48	87
3	Hindi Branch School	„	1869	56	25	15	4	...	50	150	100	...	...	91	...	..
4	Hewson Girl School	„	1886	26	6	8	...	...	11	51	42	...	...	51	...	...
5	The Sanskrit School	„	1886	23	...	...	...	...	2	25	18	...	25	...	...	...
6	Pergana Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Sojat ...	1886	15	45	3	11	23	6	103	93	103	5	51	...	52
7	„ ...	Pali ...	1873	29	40	1	13	17	20	120	99·04	50	...	99	...	21
8	„ ...	Nagore ...	1886	18	29	..	5	10	8	70	.50	61	...	63	3	21
9	„ ...	Jalore ...	1886	7	27	11	..	9	4	58	43	38	...	...	5	58
10	„ ...	Phalodi ...	1886	25	12	...	1	...	2	40	30	34	...	38	1	...
11	„ ...	Merta ...	1886	10	8	...	1	2	3	24	21	22	2	22	...	...
12	Pergana Vernacular School ...	Jaswantpura	1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
13	„ ...	Jaitaran	1870	17	29	1	3	3	5	58	30	...	...	58	...	...
14	„ ...	Didwana ...	1886	9	...	...	...	5	3	17	14	...	...	17	...	...
15	„ ...	Nawa ...	1870	3	15	2	3	3	4	30	26	...	...	30	...	...
16	„ ...	Pachbadra	1870	...	27	...	...	1	...	28	24	...	...	28	...	...
17	„ ...	Parbatsar...	1886	17	7	...	3	...	12	39	29	...	...	39	...	...
18	„ ...	Bilara ...	1870	7	28	...	1	...	24	60	48	...	...	60	...	...
19	„ ...	Marote ...	1870	13	6	2	...	2	4	27	24	...	...	27	...	...
20	„ ...	Bhinmal ...	1886	9	42	1	3	...	5	60	51	...	...	60	...	...
21	„ ...	Sanchore ...	1880	1	21	...	1	4	5	32	27	...	...	32	...	...
22	„ ...	Sambhar ... (urdu)	1870	2	...	2	6	24	3	37	37	...	...	...	10	27
23	„ ...	Siwana ...	1870	2	60	...	...	2	6	70	44	...	...	70	...	...
24	„ ...	Sheo ...	1886	1	2	...	7	5	15	30	15	...	...	8	2	5
25	„ ...	Shergarh...	1886	2	27	...	...	...	3	32	32	...	...	32	...	...
26	„ ...	Bali ...	1870	2	7	6	...	9	6	30	26	...	...	30	...	...

Institutions in Marwar for the official year 1895-96.

Receipts.	Charges. Current	Extraordinary.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks by the Inspector of schools during his tour of inspection.
16,173 0 9	14,773 0 9	500 0 0	876 7 9	16,149 8 6	58 4 9	
149 5 0	149 5 0	... ...	... ...	149 5 0	1 7 10	
2,256 0 0	2,124 0 0	... ...	132 0 0	2,256 0 0	53 11 5	
696 0 0	696 0 0	... ...	... ...	696 0 0	33 10 8	
876 0 3	876 0 3	... ...	... ...	876 0 3	9 6 9	Progress very satisfactory. Moral and physical training of the boys attended to. Has passed one out of 4 candidates in A. V. M. S. Examination.
786 0 0	720 0 9	... ...	66 0 0	786 0 0	7 14 11	Some of the boyes acquitted themselves very well both in the upper and lower classes.
636 0 0	636 0 0	... ...	... ...	636 0 0	12 11 6	Progress satisfactory.
637 3 9	600 0 0	... ...	34 15 0	634 15 0	12 14 3	Progress not satisfactory.
654 0 9	600 0 0	... ...	54 0 0	654 0 0	21 12 9	Progress satisfactory. It has really improved.
636 0 0	600 0 0	... ...	33 11 0	633 11 0	30 2 9	Slowly reviving under the new teacher.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Return not received.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	4 6 5	Progress fair and the No. of students has increased.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	9 6 9	Progress unsatisfactory.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	11 15 0	131 15 0	4 6 4	Working fair and progress satisfactory.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	5 8 0	Progress satisfactory.
132 0 0	126 14 6	... ...	5 1 6	132 0 0	4 8 10	Progress satisfactory. It has greatly improved.
156 0 0	126 0 0	... ...	30 0 0	156 0 0	3 3 6	Has made a good progress.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	5 8 0	Progress fair but attendance poor.
132 0 0	124 0 0	... ...	8 0 0	132 0 0	2 9 3	Progress satisfactory.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	4 14 2	Progress satisfactory.
132 0 0	131 1 9	... ...	0 14 3	132 0 0	3 9 0	Method of teaching systemic and progress satisfactory.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	3 0 0	Instruction not systematical. The No. of boys has however increased.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	8 13 0	Not inspected.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	4 2 0	Shows some signs of progress.
132 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	132 0 0	4 0 0	Progress satisfactory and shows good improvement.

SECTION II.

Nobles' School.

General.

The school continued to maintain its efficiency under the able control of the Musahib Ala, who has all along exhibited a keen and lively interest in the well-being and improvement of the Noble School of Marwar.

Mr. Bhikaji was the Superintendent who spared no pains to discharge his onerous duties.

The Headmaster resigned and joined the Customs' department and 3 other english teachers also severed their connection with the school. The vacancies, thus caused, were filled up in August by 4 new English teachers. The staff consequently consisted of 6 English and two Hindi teachers.

The school passed the summer at Bijolai and enjoyed perfect health throughout the year. The conduct of the boys is reported to have been very satisfactory.

Strength.

There were 24 boys on the roll of the school at the close of the last year. Nine boys, whose names are given below, left the school, two of whom joined the Sardar Risala.

Ajit Singh,	Amar Singh,	Sawai Singh,
Ram Singh,	Rawat Singh,	Sabal Singh,
Tej Singh,	Surat Singh,	Kalian Singh,

Three boys, *viz.*, Thakur Kalian Singh of Gular, Thakur Sawant Singh of Leri and Thakur Bhopal Singh of Keru were admitted during the year, so that there were 18 boys in the school at the close of the year.

The average age of the boys is 12 years. The school consists of 6 classes, which were examined by the Superintendent twice during the year. The result on the whole is said to have been satisfactory. The improvement in the English pronunciation is reported to be remarkable though there is still some room for further progress. The classes were however weak in English composition and Grammar, which defect, it is hoped, the teachers would endeavour to rectify.

The first class consisting of two scholars, both of whom joined the Sardar Rissala, was broken up.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for 12 months from 1st January to 31st December 1895, exclusive of the pay of the teaching staff, was Rs. 10,434 as per details given below :—

Diet	...	Rs.	4,726-0-9
Clothing	...	„	1,691-3-6
Miscellaneous	...	„	1,747-15-0
Servants' wages	...	„	2,267-3-9
	Total	Rs.	10,434-7-0

The average monthly expenses per scholar was about Rs. 43-8-0. The establishment charges amounting to Rs 3,000 were wholly paid by the Durbar.

CHAPTER XXI.

MARWAR STATE PRESS.

Control.

Pundit Niranjan Nath continued to superintend the Department. The Railway and other works were done satisfactorily under his supervision.

Income.

The total amount of the income during the year amounted to Rs. 21,602-13-3 against Rs. 26,522-13-3 of the preceding year. The decrease is ascribed to comparatively smaller work received and executed during the year, as per details given below :—

(1) English Job Work

(*a*) Manager, J.-B. Ry. Rs. 7,893-6-0

(*b*) Other departments Rs. 4,592-3-0

(2) Hindi work Rs. 7,583-4-3

(3) Subscription to Marwar Gazette Rs. 1,274-2-3

(4) Miscellaneous (including fine and forfeiture) Rs. 259-13-9

The total amount of Rs. 7,517-11-0 against Rs. 8,083-12-9 was remitted to the treasury, which considering the income of the year is proportionally greater than the remittance of the previous year, out of Rs. 21,602-13-3, the realization amounted to Rs. 17,232-11-9. A sum of Rs. 6,426-12-0 was realized out of the arrears of the past years.

Expenditure.

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 8,581.

The other expenses aggregated to Rs. 15,575-4-0 as per details given below :—

Printing paper	...	...	Rs. 11,225-5-9
Miscellaneous	...	...	Rs. 2,461-13-0
Type, material and machinery		...	Rs. 1,888-1-3

Two machines, Backing machine for binding and envelope cutting machine, were purchased during the year.

Jaswant Jasobhushan.

The Durbar sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,561 for the purchase of new Hindi type of 8 varities and printing paper of superior quality for publication of this *Giranth* which consists of 4 big volumes.

A separate branch for this work was opened in the old Jail.

List of works printed duriug the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of Department.	Name of Work.
1	Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway ...	Annual Report for 1894-1895.
2	Ditto ...	Administration Report Part II for 1894-1895.
3	Ditto ...	Half yearly Audit Note on the Capital and Revenue Accounts.
4	Ditto ...	Analysis of Jodhpore Railway.
5	Ditto ...	Analysis of Bickaneer Railway.
6	Secretary to the Musahib-Ala	Reports on the settlement of the Criminal Tribes for 1893-94.
7	Ditto ...	Administration Report 1894-95.
8	Superintendent of Forest Department ...	Forest Act.
9	Ditto ...	Forest Report for 1894-95.
10	Customs Department ...	Customs rules and Regulations.
11	Ariya Samaj ...	Shishubarnabodh.
12	Roa Raja Sohan Singhji ...	Strotrabali.
13	Pustikar-Hitkarini Subha ...	History of G. B.
14	Thanvi Shivdan Mull ...	Pratap Pachisi.
15	Ditto ...	Word Book.
16	Umardan ...	Marsia.
17	M. A. Wahid ...	Marsia.
18	Ganeshdan ...	Marsia.

CHAPTER XXII.

POST OFFICES.

No new Post offices were opened during the year, but only two letter boxes were placed, one at Anandpur-Kolan in Jaitaran and the other at Manana in Parbatsar.

The mail line from Pohkaran to Jaisalmere was closed and a new line from Jaisalmere to Sheo was opened. The mail service between Sheo and Balmere was converted from an alternate day to a daily one.

There was no case of mail robbery during the year. A few cases of the complaints about the Postal escorts as well as regarding the misuse of service labels received through the Resident, W. R. S. were duly taken notice of by the Durbar.

The service postage stamps worth Rs. 3,300 were purchased from Ajmere during the year.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SECTION I.

MUSAHIB ALA'S ENGLISH OFFICES.

Secretary to the Musahib Ala's office.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib continued to hold charge of the office of the Secretary to the Musahib Ala and carried on as usual, all the correspondence with the Resident, W. R. S. the Manager, J.-B. Railway, the Residency Surgeon, and other English Departments of the Durbar.

The audit work of the Railway, Public Works, and Municipality accounts as well as the preparation of the Durbar Annual Administration Report was conducted in the Secretariat office as usual.

The official references received and despatched during the year showed some increase which was due to all the communications connected with the newly organised Thagi Sub-Agency office having been, according to the proposed arrangements, carried on through this office.

The memo given below compares the figures of English correspondence carried on in the office in addition to the Demi-official and Vernacular communications as well as other miscellaneous orders issued from the office, the number of which was also greater than that of the last year.

	Received.	*Despatched.*
1894-95 ...	... 1,577	1,589
1895-96 ...	... 1,790	1,780

Judicial Secretary to Musahib Ala's office.

The work connected with the Judicial Secretary's Office was, as usual, carried on by Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad, B. A., who as noticed in the last year's report continued to assist the Secretary to the Musahib Ala in the important work of his office.

The accounts submitted by the Superintendent Darbar Forests are audited and checked in this office.

The following is the memo. of the work done during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year.

	Received.	*Despatched.*
1894-95 ...	... 1,082	624
1895-96 ...	... 1,267	945

SECTION II.

The Izlai Ghair Office.

Pundit Dinanath, the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja remained in charge of this office.

A good deal of the work of this office is carried on in the Vernacular. It replies all the references made by the Darbar Vakils stationed in the neighbouring native states and the adjoining British territory, and also executes the processes that are received through the office of the Secretary to Musahib Ala.

The number of such references received during the year amounted to 300 which with 295 pending from the previous gave the total of 595 while those dispatched from the office was 545.

SECTION III.

Hazuri Daftar.

This office under the direct control of Pundit Narayan Sahai continued to maintain its usefulness as usual. All the references made to it were promptly attended to.

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